MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

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Ulsters and Great Coats

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Ulsters and Great Coats that are worth and regularly sell at $18, $20, $25 and $30. Ulsters and Great Coats of best tailor-made excellence in fit and quality. This sale includes all our choicest and best Ulsters and Great Coats bought for the fall and winter of 1899 and 1900. The price of—

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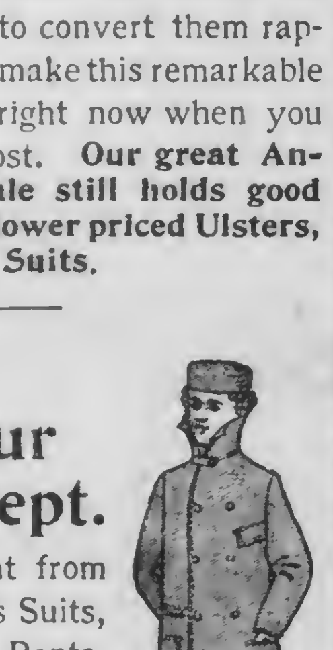

In every case a large and liberal discount from former low prices on all Boys' and Children's Suits, Reefers, Ulsters; Overcoats, Long and Short Pants. These are the days when we lose money wisely. These are the days when you can buy clothing wisely. Bring your judgment and money—a little exercise of both will work wonders.

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"Look round the habitable world, how few
Know their own good, or, knowing, it pursue."

If the above were not true, fewer people would find their property under-insured when fire occurs and more people would have regard for the character of the insurance they secure on their property.

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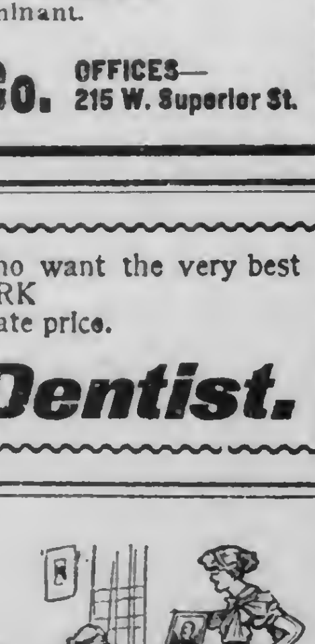

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A DISMAL FAILURE

It is Conceded That Gen. Buller's Movement Has Entirely Miscarried.

BRITAIN STAGGERED

The Question of What to Do Next is Now Discussed.

London, Jan. 29.—The war office denies the report that Ladysmith has surrendered, and announces that a very heavy list of casualties wil be issued tonight. Gen. Buller wires from Spearman's camp, Jan. 29, that the casualties among the officers of the Fifth division and mounted brigade at Spion Kop, Jan. 24, were: Killed, twenty-two; wounded, twenty-six; missing, six.

New York, Jan. 29.—A special cablegram from London to the Evening World says: It is learned from a reliable source that Field Marshal Lord Roberts has advised the abandonment of Ladysmith. At the war office the dispatch adds, no conformation could be obtained of the advice said to have been given by Lord Roberts.

London, Jan. 29, 2:17 p. m.—The usual airy attempts to minimize the seriousness of the situation in South Africa are entirely lacking this afternoon, and it is frankly acknowledged that the most serious effort of the present war has dismally failed. There is no sign of a wish on the part of the leaders of public opinion to disguise the ugly facts, but, on the contrary, there is every disposition to face the full difficulties and discover the best way out. In short, the policy voiced everywhere is gathering up of forces for more effective blows.

> All hopes of the speedy relief of Ladysmith have been abandoned, and the consensus of expert opinion urges the immediate shifting of the theater of war from the rocky kopjes of Natal to the open veldt of the Free State.

One thing appears certain, another long pause is inevitable unless the Boers assume the offensive, because, even in the event of Gen. Buller further attempting to reach Ladysmith, the planning of a new move will necessarily occupy time.

The afternoon newspapers are drawing attention to the closeness of the parallel between the federal attack on Gen. Lee at Fredericksburg and the operations on the Upper Tugela.

Curiously enough there is visible, especially in military circles, an undercurrent of relief at the news that the British are safely south of the Tugela, for the rumors of Saturday had conjured up visions of an immense catastrophe.

The St. James Gazette this afternoon returns to scathing criticism of the language of Gen. Buller's reports. It says: "Gen. Buller's reflection on the terror he put into the foe reminds us of things we have heard about Chinese mandarins."

The afternoon newspapers are discussing whence are to come the troops for a protracted campaign. It is becoming generally more recognized that some form of compulsory service is more imminent than previously thought of. The St. James Gazette, however, suggests that the solution of pouring more and more troops into South Africa savors of the Spanish action in Cuba, adding that the solution of the making better use of the thousands already there has never suggested itself.

The queen's speech at the reassembling of parliament tomorrow is awaited with unusual interest in the expectation that a considerable increase in the naval and military expenditure will be necessitated by the lessons of the war and will be altogether apart from the special war vote.

The afternoon papers are commenting without full knowledge of the facts. They are not disposed to offer any apologies for Gen. Buller's defeat. The St. James Gazette says:

"The meaning of the retreat is obvious. We have had to recognize that we cannot force our way through the enemy's lines to Ladysmith. Why, we do not know. If the Boer position is impregnable, it ought never to have been attacked. If it is capable of being taken, we were repulsed because the leadership was bad, and it is idle to attempt to conceal that the latter is far from incredible. To start out declaring there must be no turning back is eminently foolish. When swagger and rant prevail, there is commonly plentiful lack of judgment and true resolution. It requires serious effort not to yield to the gloomy conviction that the intellectual and moral qualities which make for success have been replaced on our staff by words, words, words. The remedy for South Africa is not to add to the numbers, but to put the troops where their force can come into play."

The Westminster Gazette invites the country to cast aside all delusions and recognize the fact that progress for the present is stopped in Natal, and safety lies in concentration. Gen. White's force, as an effective aid, must be written off, and probably most of Gen. Buller's army has left the Tugela. The Boers have been given time to prepare against an advance through the Free State, and we have not sufficient strength at present to undertake this advance with any safety. These are ugly facts, but those who disguise them are again misleading. The plain truth is that we will have to make a new army somewhow from somewhere. We need at least 100,000 more men—50,000 to reinforce the Cape and 50,000 in reserve."

The Globe says: "It would be a mistake to minimize the serious character of the situation in Natal. This situation, as it stands today, points out with greatly augmented force the same moral as did our previous mishaps. It is said that the war must be pressed on with redoubled energy.

"Our resources are not exhausted, but rather, it may be said, we are only just discovering how practically limitless they are. The country, we are sure, is in no mood for giving way to fears which are groundless as they are unworthy. It has made up its mind to see this conflict through. Every check we receive in the field will only stiffen the determination at home and in the colonies to accomplish the end at whatever cost."

The Pall Mall Gazette comments in much the same tone, and adds: "Even if Ladysmith falls, Spion Kop is not Majuba in the most vital sense. It will not end the wapr. There will be no muddling compound of 'magnanimity' and cowardice this time. The war will end when Gen. Roberts dictates the terms at Pretoria. To that end the empire's mind is made up."

The Evening Standard, commenting on the supposed natural advantages on the side of the Boers, says: "This country also had advantages, but between the war office, the admiralty and the generals they have beer mostly nullified."

RETAKING OF SPION KOP.

Boers Say They Captured One Hundred Fifty Prisoners.

Boer Headquarters, Modder Spruit, Upper Tugela, Wednesday, Jan. 24, midnight, via Lourenzo Marques, Thursday, Jan. 25.—Vryheid burghers from the outposts of the highest hills of the Spion Kop group rushed into the laager saying that the kop was lost and that the English had taken it. Reinforcements were ordered up but nothing could be done for some time, the hill being enveloped in thick mist.

At dawn, the Heidelberg and Carolina contingents, supplemented from other commandos, began the ascent of the hill. Three spurs, precipitous projections, faced the Boer positions. Up these the advance was made. The horses were left under the first terrace of rocks.

Scaling the steep hill, the Boers found that the English had improved the opportunity and intrenched heavily. Between the lines of trenches was an open veldt, which had to be rushed under a heavy fire, not only from rifles but of lyddite and shrapnel from field guns.

Three forces ascended the three spurs co-ordinately, under cover of a fire from the Free State Krupps, a creusote and a big maxim. The English tried to rush the Boers with the bayonet, but their infantry went down before the Boer rifle fire as before a scythe.

The Boer investing party advanced step by step until 2 in the afternoon, when a white flag went up and 150 men in the front trenches surrendered, being sent as prisoners to the head laager.

The Boer advance continued in the two kopjes east of Spion Kop. Many Boers were shot, but so numerous were the burghers that the gaps closed automatically. Toward twilight they reached the summit of the second kopje, but did not get further. The British maxims belched flame, but a wall of fire from the mausers held the English back. Their center, under this pressure, gradually gave way and broke, abandoned the position.

The prisoners speak highly of the bravery of the burghers, who, despising cover, stood against the skyline edges of the summit to shoot the Dublin Fusileers sheltered in the trenches. Firing continued for some time and then the Fusileers and the Light Horse, serving as infantry, threw up their arms and rushed out of the trenches.

The effect of the abandonment of Spion Kop by the English can hardly be gauged as yet, but it must prove to be immense. An unusually high proportion of lyddite shells did not explode.

STEYN VISITS KRUGER.

Free State President Received With Enthusiasm in Pretoria.

Pretoria, Jan. 26.—President Steyn of the Orange Free State and A. Fischer of the executive council of that republic arrived here this morning. They were met at the railroad station by President Kruger and were cheered while driving to the residence of the president of the Transvaal.

The Volksteem, the official organ of the government, in welcoming the guests of the state says:

"But for the courageous attitude of the Free State, the conditions of the present struggle would be changed. It would have been impossible for the Transvaal to have taken the course followed with such success."

RETREAT OF THE BRITISH.

Move Back From Spion Kop Across the Tugela.

London, Jan. 29.—Gen Buller's dispatch to the war office states that Spion Kop was abandoned on account of lack of water, inability to bring up artillery, and the heavy Boer fire Gen. Buller gives no list of casualties. His whole force withdrew south of the Tuegla river with the evident intention of reaching Ladysmith by another route.

The war office does not give any idea of the loss in the taking and holding of Spion Kop, but a report from Boer headquarters near Ladysmith, via Lorenzo Marques, says that 1500 British dead were left on the battlefield. This number is thought to include the wounded.

Following is the text of Gen. Buller's dispatch, dated Spearman's Camp, Saturday, Jan. 27, 6:10 p. m.:

"On Jan. 20 Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of Acton Homes and Hougher's poort to the western Ladysmith hills. From then to Jan. 25 he remained in close contact with the enemy. The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes extending from northwest to southeast across the plateau from Acton Homes through Spion Kop, to the left bank of the Tugela.

"The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend itself to an advance, as the southern slopes were so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position, and water supply was a difficulty.

"On Jan. 21 I assented to his attacking Spion Kop, a large hill, indeed a mountain, which was evidently the key of the position, but was far more accessible from the north than from the south. On the night of Jan. 23 he attacked Spion Kop, but found it very difficult to hold, as its perimeter was too large, and water, which he had been led to believe existed in this extraordinary dry season, was found very difficult to obtain. The crest was held all that day against severe attacks and a heavy shell fire.

"Our men fought with great gallantry. I would especially mention the conduct of the Second Cameronians and the Third King's rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side and in every case fought their way to the top; of the Second Lancashire fusiliers and the Second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British army throughout the trying day of Jan. 24, and Thornycroft's mounted infantry, who fought their way equally well alongside them.

"Gen. Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, having been wounded, the officer succeeding him decided to abandon the top, and did so before dawn Jan. 25.

"I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. on Jan. 25 and decided that a second attack upon Spion Kop was useless and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it.

"Accordingly, I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela. At 6 a. m. we commenced withdrawing

(Continued on Page 6.)

DUNDONALD ESCAPES

His Command Reaches the South Branch of the Tugela River.

LADYSMITH DOOMED

English Military Critics Concede That Besieged Town Must Surrender.

London, Jan. 29, 3:26 p. m.—Great anxiety has been removed by the announcement that Lord Dundonald's cavalry forces, which it was feared were isolated among the hills in the neighbor hood of Acton Homes, are safe on the south bank of the Tugela river.

New York, Jan. 29.—There is comment in London on the discrepancy between the Boer account of the recapture of Spion Kop and that sent by Gen. Buller. The latter says not a word about the Boers scaling the hill and attacking the British trenches and capturing 150 men who had hoisted the white flag, as at Majuba hill. Instead, he spoke of the maintenance of the "best traditions of the British army."

There is not much doubt that the Boer account is correct. It is by no means boastful.

It is believed that the war office has further dispatches which it is holding.

> For days nothing has been heard from Lord Dundonald and his mounted brigade, and it is rumored that he has been cut off on the Upper Tugela.

The London military critics have given up hope of saving Ladysmith, which is undoubtedly short of food and ammunition. The garrison went on short rations Dec. 2.

The Morning Leader says:

"[illegible] fall in consequence of [illegible] nt or in consequence of a[illegible] tack by the victorious Boe[illegible] has already held out its [illegible] last communication acr[illegible], otherwise than by eie[illegible] shing, was on Nov. 2 las[illegible] n believed to have enc[illegible] and ammunition for thr[illegible] e three months are up nex[illegible] re has been no chance dur[illegible] ths to throw into the city [illegible] food or a pound of cor[illegible]

C[illegible] er correspondents who vol[illegible] ned in Ladysmith, G. W. [illegible] e London Daily Mail; Mi[illegible] London Standard, and Sta[illegible] mes, of India, died of fev[illegible] ck. Ferrand, of the Tra[illegible] r, was killed in the Wa[illegible]

T[illegible] ily Mail says:

"The richest, and what was hitherto considered most powerful nation in the world, stands today in the humiliating position of seeing its armies beaten back with heavy losses at the hands of two small states.

"Our ambassadors abroad suffer ignominy, knowing that Dr. Leyds has, during the past week, been received at semi-official entertainments in Berlin.

"One would have thought that Dr. Leyds' reception by foreign governments was already sufficiently suggestive. One would have thought the time would come when some attempt should be made to mobilize the fleet and the remaining land forces in order that the world may know that, while bearing our sufferings calmly, we have no intention of subsiding into a second or a third-rate power by allowing foreign intervention of any kind."

The Post says:

"Parliament wil have to do something more than give expression to public opinion. The time will come when the nation must not merely arouse itself to fresh exertions, but must open its eyes to the fact and take into account the actual state of the world. The war cannot be conducted with reference to the state of public opinion in Great Britin, for the state of the armies engaged and the temper of other powers that are looking on are not less important elements in the problem."

As it required a month for Buller to recover from his earlier defeat at Colenso, it is not thought he can pull his disheartened army together now in time to do anything for Ladysmith. They seem to be fighting on a very definite plan, and it is thought they may attack Buller or assault Ladysmith.

Parliament meets tomorrow, and the radical and Irish members are preparing for a savage onslaught upon the government.

A CONDUCTOR INJURED.

Train on the Duluth & Iron Range Broke In Two.

Two Harbors, Minn., Jan. 9.—(Special to The Herald.)—Conductor William Weise of the Duluth & Iron Range was thrown out of his caboose on a flat car by the freight train breaking in two, near here, at 5:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. He was seriously hurt about the right hip, and his left hand was badly cut.

SALOONS KNOCKED OUT.

The Iowa Anti-Saloon League Scores A Victory.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 29.—According to the supreme court, every saloon is running without the sanction of the law. In 1893, a petition of consent was filed containing 60 per cent of the voters as required. The question of the legality of the signatures to the petition was raised by the Anti-Saloon league and evidence was presented to prove that less than the required number of names of voters was on the petition. The supreme court holds that the evidence is sufficient to prove the correctness of the league's claims. The saloonkeepers have signified their intention to apply for an injunction to restrain the decision until another petition can be secured.

LOSS FOR DEPEW.

New York, Jan. 29.—The Depew Opera house in Peekskill, owned by United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

DECLARED INVALID

The Illinois Anti-Trust Law Held Unconstitutional By Judge Kohlsaat.

WILL BE APPEALED

Former Anti-Trust Law Considered By Some Lawyers to Hold.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Judge Kohlsaat of the federal court today rendered a decision declaring the Illinois anti-trust law unconstitutional.

The law, act of 1893, is held void on the grounds that the statute contains both class and special legislation and is in contravention of the federal and the state constitutions. The opinion of the court bears more directly on the 9th clause of the act of 1893, but the validity of the whole act is denied.

The ruling was made in the case of the Union Sewer Pipe company against Thomas Connelly, but applied as well to the case of the same plaintiff against William Dee, the two cases having been tried conjointly. The court took the case from the jury and gave instructions that the finding be in favor of the plaintiff.

The Union Sewer Pipe company brought suit upon promissory notes given by the defendants, who contended that the plaintiff was a trust or combination organized for the express purpose of creating and carrying out restrictions of trade.

Referring to the third clause of the anti-trust statute, which went into effect July 1, 1893, the sourt says:

"The said statute of July 1, 1893, provides, in section 9, that 'the provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the hands of the producer or raiser.' I am of the opinion that this statute contains both class and special legislation, and is in contravention of both the state and federal constitutions, and, therefore void. It is urged that, granting the unconstitutionality of said 9th clause, yet it may be declared void without affecting the validity of the remaining clauses of said act. If this were so, then, by declaring said clause void, the courts would make the act binding upon those classes of persons within the state where the legislature had specially exempted from its provisions. This would be judicial legislation of the most flagrant character. In my opinion, the said clause 9 taints the whole act, and renders it all void. Therefore, the special defense set up in the third notice must be stricken out."

The matter will be argued in the court of appeals as soon as possible and probably will be taken to the United States supreme court.

Opinions differ widely as to whether Judge Kohlsaat's decision leaves the state without anti-trust laws. It is held by some lawyers that the act of 1893 did not supersede that of 1891, and that the latter statute is still in force. Judge Kohlsaat did not touch upon this point in this decision.

The advance sheets of the Illinois report treat the laws as separate statutes. However that may be, the opinion is regarded as an extremely important one, because the nullifying clause nine of the law of 1893 exempting farmers and stock raisers from its provisions affected nearly three-fourths of the people of the state.

CLARK'S CASE

The Charge Against Toole of Being Clark's Tool Is Withdrawn.

Washington, Jan. 29.—After almost a week's respite the senate committee on privileges and elections today resumed its investigation of the charges filed against Hon. W. A. Clark, of Montana, in connection with his election to the United State's senate.

At the beginning of today's session, Mr. Campbell, counsel for the protestants, made a brief statement exonerating Hon. J. K. Toole from any unfair participation in the election of Clark. In making the statement, Campbell said that the prosecution had been informed before the witnesses were called that Toole had secured money as a consideration for his withdrawing from the senatorial race in Clark's interest, and on this account Toole's bank account had been gone into in making the investigations. Since beginning this proceeding the prosecution had become convinced that this accusation was without foundation, and was satisfied that Toole had not been in any way dishonorably connected with Clark in the election. Hence, Campbell expressed the desire that any reference to Toole should be expunged from the records of the committee's proceedings.

The first witness of the day was Ed V. Moore, fusion representative in the Montana legislature, from Meagher county, and at present engaged as a dairyman and owner of a cold storage plant at Bozeman.

Mr. Campbell, in his questions, sought to bring out the fact that Mr. Moore had suddenly come into considerable money since the adjournment of the legislature. More admitted that he had deposited considerable money at the bank since adjournment, but he said he had received $2500 from his partner, J. P. Rhoads, and over $3000 from his brother. He had sold the latter a half interest in a ranch for $7000, and this money had been in part payment of this obligation. He had also borrowed money at the First National bank at Bozeman.

Moore stated that he had not voted for Mr. Clark until the eleventh or twelfth ballot, having previously voted for Hartman for senator. He said in reply to Faulkner, hat he had received no offer of pay for that vote for Clark, and no consideration was given him for that vote. As between Clark and Daly the people of Meagher county were friendly to Clark.

COSGRAVE PROMOTED.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 29.—A special to the Journal from Chicago says: The official announcement is made today of the appointment of C. A. Cosgrave to the position of assistant general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, with headquarters at Minneapolis. Mr. Cosgrave succeeds W. J. Underwood, who was recently appointed general superintendent.

LAWTON FUND.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Lawton fund to date amounts to $95,922. Gen. Shafter reports that he has $1300 at San Francisco.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived: La Normandie from Havre.

CAUSED A SURPRISE

New Member From Maine a Worthy Successor of Nelson Dingley.

BOUTELLE ILL YET

Foss, of Illinois, Is Acting Head of Naval Affairs Committee.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 29.—(Special to The Herald.)—Nelson Dingley, deceased, has a worthy successor in the person of Charles E. Littlefield, of the Second Maine district. Surprising as it may seem, Representative Littlefield made a conquest in the house a few days ago in talking to that body regarding the Roberts case. He not only surprised his friends, but "set a pace" for other congressmen from Maine. He was regarded as a nonentity for the reason that his talents were not known by his associates in congress or by the people at large. That he created great surprise in presenting the minority report in the Roberts case, and adding thereto a brilliant speech, is now recognized by his congressional associates. There may be reasons why Mr. Littlefield is not regarded as so prominent in the house as was Mr. Dingley, but he will make a record as a speaker, and is a man as well equipped to look after the interests of the old Dingley district as any man who could have been selected. The Republican leaders in the house have been surprised in Mr. Littlefield. They had supposed that he was not capable of assuming the position Mr. Dingley had occupied for so many years. The latter, it must be conceded, in various ways was one of the best men who had occupied the position of importance that he did when his official office was released by death. Mr. Littlefield has proved that he is in a position to represent this well-known Maine district, and is a worthy successor to Mr. Dingley.

* * *

The First Maine district, as is well known, is not now occupied by Thomas Brackett Reed. His successor is Mr. Allen, for several years private secretary to Speaker Reed. Mr. Allen has not yet convinced the members of the house of representatives that he is in a position to fill Reed's shoes successfully. Without doubt he will be able to attend to routine matters of benefit to his constituents, but it is a well-recognized fact that he does not possess the mental caliber of the man he succeeded. It will only be necessary, therefore, to state that, by grace of Thomas Brackett Reed and his friends in the First congressional Maine district, his former private secretary has been elected to fill the void created by the resignation of Mr. Reed, who is now a lawyer in New York with a salary exceeding ten times that he received as a member of the house or its presiding officer.

* * *

Representative Boutelle of Maine still remains in a sanitarium within the precincts of Boston city. At one time Mr. Boutelle was regarded as one of the most brilliant members of the Maine delegation. Within the past five or six years it has been noticeable on the floor of the house that Mr. Boutelle was not as well equipped as formerly to take the high position accorded to him by former Speaker Reed and others who presided over the house. Representative Boutelle made serious mistakes in his course in dealing with various matters, and therefore lost the prominence of the high position he had previously occupied. The reasons for this peculiarity on his part were not absolutely known by his congressional associates. His intimate friends, however, were aware of the fact that during the past two or three years he was not as well equipped in debate and in legislative matters as he was in former congressional sessions. At this time the prospects for his physical and mental recovery are uncertain. Being designated by Speaker Henderson for chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, he has not been able during this session of congress to attend to his duties. There are hopes still held out that he may recover both physically and mentally. In the meantime Representative Foss of Chicago is the acting chairman of the naval affairs committee, and it is a recognized fact that, next to Boutelle, he is the best man that could be placed at the head of this important committee. As is well known, there are many pending measures which require good judgment upon the part of the chairman of this committee, which will be called up for consideration, not only in the lower house of congress, but measures devised by the house committee will be sent to the senate, with the expectation that due recognition will be given them. While the house naval affairs committee is weak without the personal attendance of Representative Boutelle, it is nevertheless conceded that with Representative Foss in charge, the Maineite will not be greatly missed, so far as the method of pushing legislation of importance to the navy is concerned.

* * *

Consul Winter, of Annaberg, and Consul General Guenther, of Frankfort, in reports dated Dec. 7 and 13 respectively, inform the state department that, owing to the competition of American meat on the continent of Europe, an organized effort is about to be made to combat its importation. The Austrian butchers, at their recent meeting, recommended a congress of the butchers of all the states of continental Europe for the purpose of deliberating upon ways and means of counteracting the growth of meat monopolies, protection against imports of unhealthy meat, raising of stock at home, and steps to be taken against American competition. According to German press comments, the butchers of Germany will join with those of Austria in almost any kind of an undertaking to keep out American meats. It is stated that the managers of the German Butchers' association will soon meet for a discussion of the proposition of their Austrian colleagues.

* * *

Under date of Dec. 9, 1899, Consul Worman, of Munich, says that the Shoe and Upper Manufacturers' union (Verband der Deutschen Schuh-und Schafte Fabrikanten) has, according to its offi-

(Continued on Page 7.)

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE IRISH BRIGADE

How Col. Blake's Command Completely Routed a British Regiment.

USED THE BAYONET

And the Redcoats Went Down the Hill on a Break.

New York, Jan. 29.—The World publishes the following Transvaal letter written by James F. Dunn, of Lowell, Mass., under date of Nov. 29. The writer is in the famous Irish brigade commanded by Col. J. F. Y. Blake, formerly a well-known resident of Grand Rapids, Mich.:

I don't know whether you have heard any news from here since the war started, and I ought to give you some of the real facts of what is occurring. This letter will reach you by way of Lorenzo Marques, by the German mail line. No letter can go out of the Boer republics through British sources, as the letters are opened, read and destroyed. The English control the cables, and I have no doubt, from what I hear in our camps, that the real condition of things never reaches the outside world.

When the war broke out most of the mine-owners, speculators, managers and even paid officials of the Rhodes clique ran off to the Cape just as quickly as the trains could carry them. The foreigners—German, French, Irish, Scotch and even English—who are called Outlanders, have joined the Boer army. You must remember that these are the men the British pretended they wished to help, to rescue from tyranny and all that, and yet they are in arms against the so-called liberators.

The fact is that all the nonsense about the wrongs of the Outlanders was cooked up by the Rhodes gang for the English papers. I have lived here for two years and I have yet to learn that we have any wrongs—political, religious, commercial or any other. The men who wronged and threatened and bulldozed the miners—I mean the working miners—were the Rhodes crowd, fellows of the Hammond stamp, who were getting fat salaries for working the mines and the papers for their English bosses. It was a great pity—so far as humanity and liberty is concerned—that Jameson, Hammond and the rest of them were not strung up after the raid.

When the war broke out brigades of foreigners were organized at once. The Germans have a brigade of 2000 men or more, nearly all men trained in the army in Germany and commanded by men of their own country—trained officers. There is a mixed brigade of French, Scotch and English, who have their own officers, and they are doing good. We have an Irish brigade of over 2500, the majority of whom are men from California and the West, with quite a sprinkling from the old country and the Cape. Our commander is Col. Blake, a West Pointer, who used to be in the regular cavalry at home, and a jim dandy, a fighter and a tactician that West Point may be proud of.

We are getting new men every day; they come in from Lorenzo Marques and are from every country in Europe and the states. The Americans are mostly husky young fellows from the Middle West who have served in the Spanish war and in the regular army, and we have quite a few from around Boston, New York and Philadelphia. All these fellows, Irish, German and Yank, get into our brigade, for they feel more at home with us, under officers and men who have followed the old flag, and they are giving the "Red Necks," as the Boers call them, plenty of fun.

It was our brigade—we had about 1200 men on the firing line that day—that scooped in the Irish fusiliers at Dundee, and had the Boer contingent had more experience in military matters we could have got the whole of Yule's bunch, horse, foot and wagons, for I never saw a worse beaten, demoralized crowd than that same British army. They are mostly pushing the Scotch and Irish regiments against us, and we are able to take care of them. They may have English regiments, but they keep them back in reserve, for we haven't seen them, though we are red hot to get a crack at them.

Gen. Joubert is a foxy old chap, and refuses to let us take any chances that are uncertain, and he is dead against any military grand-stand tactics. He won't allow any charges or attacks on fortified places; he makes the British do that business, and then he soaks them. The consequence is that the English lose five men killed and wounded where we lose only one.

The English artillery is fairly good, though their guns are not up to ours, but their infantry and cavalry can't hit a flock of barns. We are now intrenched around Ladysmith, with a strong force down at the fords of the Tugela, intrenched and waiting for that advance of the British we are promised; and we have lots of commandos chasing down through Natal to keep the flies off the enemy.

We have White and about 10,000 men cooped up in Ladysmith, and we will get the whole bunch as sure as shooting. We have the hills overlooking the town, which is down in a hole, fortified, and we shell the place occasionally to keep them guessing; but we place reliance strongly on dire, disease and hunger to capture them.

The town doesn't amount to anything, but the Johnnies have about $5,000,000 worth of arms, munitions and supplies that will come handy. White is in a tight place, and his camp is tough; heat, dust, rain, mud and anxiety are our allies, and they are badly demoralized.

They used to make sorties and rush hills, but we had orders to drop back and let them rush; and when they got tired we occupied our old positions and [illegible] them as they limped back to camp. They were wearing themselves out. A few days ago they came out in strength, and when the Boers [illegible] Blake passed the word along the line to wait [illegible]

A real English regiment came at us [illegible]

IS CATARRH YOUR LIFE'S CLOUD?—Eminent nose and throat specialists in daily practice highly recommend Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder as safe, sure, permanent, painless and harmless, in all cases of Cold in the Head, Tonsilitis, Hoarseness and Catarrh. It gives relief in ten minutes, and banishes the disease like magic. Sold by Smith & Smith; Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street.—2.

THEY ARE CONVINCING.

Statement of a Neighbor is to be Believed.

Nothing so Convincing as What Persons Whom we Know and Respect, Say.

There is nothing so convincing as the statements of people whom we know and respect. If your neighbor tells you something, you know it is true; no neighbor will deceive another. So that is the way with Kid-ne-oids. The statements of people living right here in Duluth are published so that you may ask these people and find out the great good Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are doing.

R. A. Boyd, picture framer for the LaVaque Paint and Wall Paper company, at 12 West Superior street, says: "After suffering for years with backache so badly at times that I could not straighten up after standing in a stooped position for a while without suffering from severe pains in the small of my back and from rheumatism in my joints, from nervousness and sleeplessness, I was completely relieved by using Morrow's Kid-ne-oids. I would advise a fair trial of Morrow's Kid-ne-oids to those who are suffering as I have suffered."

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at 50 cents a box at all drug stores and at S. F. Boyce's drug store.

Mailed on receipt of price. Manufactured by John Morrow & Co., chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

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position and their officers called and urged them on. I am in Cassidy's company—he is an Arizona man—and we have half a dozen fellows from Tucson who are dead shots. We lay low, squinting over the breastworks, while our Tucson fellows tumbled over officer after officer.

When they reached the foot of the hill Blake ordered us to cease firing, and told a few men from each company to yell, jump and pretend to run away. This encouraged the Johnnies to cheer, and they came up the hill panting and shooting wildly. When about 100 feet from us we let them have it, from Mauser, Mannlicher and Maxim, and Blake yelled

"Now, boys, give them a taste of the real thing."

The cheer that went up could be heard a mile off, and we went over the entrenchments at them with the bayonet.

Surprised? You never saw anything like it. A volley point blank, and then the metal. We went at them in good Irish fashion, and some of the Yanks and Ohio chaps were wilder than the Turks. The redcoats wouldn't stand for it, but went down the hill on a break and out into the open, sprinting like greyhounds. We marched back about one-sixth of them, and there was a badly mauled lot lying around that we sent into the English lines that night, as we preferred to let them have the bother of doctoring them.

They won't be very hot to rush a hill with a green flag over it again, I imagine. The regiment was Gloucestershire, or some other such name—I don't recall it just now—and if they don't get any better material than that to fight us the English are more likely to march into the Indian ocean than into the Transvaal.

I suppose the English are rushing in all the men they can get hold of, but as we have our backs to the mountains and they have to come at us over our own fortified positions, they will need a quarter of a million men to do the work.

Counting those we have in the field, those at Pretoria and around, and the men who have come from Europe in two months, we can count up almost 100,000 men, and we have supplies to last two years. Our people are all over the colony, and we get all the news there is to be had. The accounts sent out by the English come back to us, and the fellow that runs their intelligence department, and sends out the news, is a star—the noblest liar of them all. You want to take no stock whatever in him; we are all right. The only thing we are short of is doctors and medicines; we ought to have a better staff of physicians and an ambulance corps, and I suppose they will be organized soon, as these things are to arrive from Europe.

The siege of the town drags along, and it may be two months before it surrenders. We are going to move down toward Colenso in a couple of days, leaving about 500 of our brigade as a support for the siege train. The Boer commandoes and recruits from Natal will be put on duty here to watch White, for we can hold them with green men, while the seasoned fellows go down toward the Tugela. The German steamer sails in a couple of days, and this letter will go by that; if it catches the Brindisi boat in season you ought to get it by the new year.

I don't know when I'll get a chance to write you again. Address me at Pretoria, Cassidy's company of Col. Blake's commando, and I'll get it in good time if I'm alive.

JAMES F. DUNN.

A PRO-BOER MEETING.

Minneapolis Has Big One---Republicans Conspicuously Absent.

Minneapolis, Jan. 29.—A pro-Boer mass meeting of citizens was held at the Exposition yesterday afternoon, which was attended by about 4000 people, despite the fact that the thermometer was below zero. Frank D. Larrabee, a Minneapolis lawyer, presided and addresses were delivered by Governor Lind, Mayor James Gray, Rev. J. M. Cleary, pastor of St. Charles church and Judge Wm. Prentice, Chicago.

The most significant feature of the occasion was the absence of Republicans. During the past week forty-two prominent citizens of that political faith were invited [illegible]

[illegible] These fears, however, as it proved, were groundless, [illegible] the administration's policy in the Philippines.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the Boers of South Africa, denouncing the efforts of Great Britain to annihilate their republic and to crush the spirit of freedom, commending the manner in which Oom Paul and his people have defended their country, condemning the British for the use of dum-dum bullets and lyddite shells, protesting against the seizure of American flour, and beseeching the president of the United States to act as a mediator between the Boers and British [illegible] may speedily cease.

ROBBERS KILLED.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 29.—It is reported that a posse of Union Pacific detectives headed by Tom Horn, ran down two of the Union Pacific train robbers in the Hole-in-the-Wall country, and after a desperate fight, killed both of them. One of the pursuing party was shot, but not seriously wounded.

PLANNING TO DODGE

Republican Leaders Contemplate Scheme to Stave Off Trust Issue.

A POLICY OF DELAY

That Would Hold This Question In Abeyance Until Next Winter.

New York, Jan. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Mr. Bryan and other Democratic leaders are planning to make an anti-trust declaration one of the principal plans of their platform, but the Republicans may make a flank movement that will make the movement a very subordinate one and will give their party whatever credit is to be gotten out of it.

Some of the Republican leaders have come to the conclusion that if congress should pass a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to give the United States government power over the corporations it would leave no chance for this intended Democratic assault on trusts.

Should such a resolution be passed during the spring or early summer, it could not be acted upon by the various state legislatures before next winter and the issue would, in the meantime, be in suspense, with the credit for having taken the first step for effectual control of trusts resting with the Republicans.

One step has already been taken in this direction by the introduction of a resolution by Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, chairman of the sub-committee o fthe house committee on judiciary charged with the consideration of trust measures and his action is in a way a reply to a challenge from Democratic members of the committee.

At a recent meeting of the committee, Representative Terry, of Arkansas, wanted the Republicans to take up some o fthe various anti-trust propositions that had been referred to the committee. They informed him they proposed to consider the subject and report a measure. A study of the various propositions then before the committee led Mr. Jenkins to the opinion that none was practicable or effective and the result was the preparation of his resolution proposing a constitutional amendment.

While Republican members of the committee declare they will report, they do not propose to be hurried by the Democrats until the report of the industrial committee has been received.

Advocates of action along the lines of the Jenkins resolution figure out that it would put the Republicans in an invincible position in the next campaign. They could show that it rested with the people of the several states to elect legislators, who would ratify the proposed amendment and they to elect senators and representatives who would enact such laws as might be needed to correct any evils brought about by great combinations of capital.

Republicans could also assert that the present anti-trust is a Republican measure and that the only cases successfully prosecuted under it—the Chicago traffic association case and the pipe trust case—were carried through by a Republican attorney general. Som Republicans, in fact, are disposed to rest their cases upon the record the present administration has made under the Sherman anti-trust law and to contend that any further reign of corporations should be left to the states.

From the standpoint of practical politics, it is declared a proposition to amend the constitution so as to put the control of corporations under the federal government would not meet with disfavor among the managers of the industrial corporations.

NATIONAL LEAGUE CIRCUIT.

It Will Probably Be Reduced to Eight Clubs.

New York, Jan. 29.—For the purpose of hearing the report of the circuit committee of the National League of Professional Baseball clubs, special meeting will soon be called, to be held in this city. Although no official announcement has been made, it is understood the committee has perfected all arrangements, with the exception possibly of a few minor details, for the reduction of the circuit from twelve to eight clubs.

This committee, appointed at the last meeting of the league, is composed of J. T. Bush, of Cincinnati; A. H. Soden, of Boston; James A. Hart, of Chicago, and Col. J. I. Rogers, of Philadelphia. These men went through the Brotherhood war of 1890 and the American association fight of 1891, and were thought by the league to be the best men available to handle the present crisis. They are expected by all followers of baseball to bring order out of chaos, and how well they succeed will be definitely known later.

LONDON STOCKS.

London, Jan. 29.—There was an all-round despondency on the stock exchange today, opening with a general decline of 2 points in Rands and from 1½@2½ in others. Later, there was a slight recovery, but business was inactive. Consols were off 1 point.

PHELPS THE SAME.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 29.—The condition of E. J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, who is ill at his home here with pneumonia, was unchanged today.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

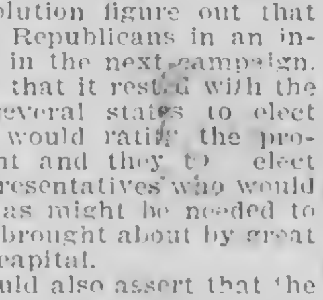
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

STUDENTS INJURED.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Seven or eight Cornell law students, members of Delta Chi fraternity, were hurt this morning as a result of the burning of their fraternity lodge. Fifteen jumped thirty feet to the ground. [illegible] The loss of the lodge property [illegible] saved.

KAFFIRS WEAK.

Paris, Jan. 29.—Prices were weak on the bourse today, especially in the case of Kaffirs.



Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Drunkenness Cured

It is Now Within the Reach of Every Woman to Save the Drunkard.

A Trial Package Mailed Free to All.

By a new discovery which can be given in tea, coffee or food. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge or co-operation. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 1536 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail enough of the remedy free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured, and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

How to Quit Tobacco.

A new discovery, odorless and tasteless, that ladies can give in coffee or any kind of food quickly curing the patient without his knowledge. Anyone can have a free trial package by addressing Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 717 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio, and easily drive foul tobacco smoke and dirty spittoons from the home.

OUR TRADE WITH EUROPE.

The Agricultural Department Gives Figures Showing the Growth.

Washington, Jan. 29.—A report on our Asiatic trade prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the foreign markets section of the agricultural department, shows that there has been a great development of our trade with China and Japan during the past decade. Record figures were easily reached in the fiscal year 1899, when the value of the merchandise exchanged with those two countries, including the port of Hong Kong, reached $87,305,688, against only $46,204,167 in 1889. Of the $87,305,688 valuation placed upon our trade with Japan, China and Hong Kong during 1899, $47,915,035 represented the imports into the United States, and $38,490,653 the exports from this country. In 1889, the imports were valued at $35,196,670, and the exports at $11,097,497, a difference of $24,099,173. These figures show that in the decade ended with 1899 there was a gain of $28,393,156, or 25 per cent in exports, while the increase in imports amounted to only $12,618,365, or 36 per cent.

PLAN OF TEXAS POPULISTS.

Scheme to Force Omaha Platform to the Fore.

Austin, Tex. Jan. 29.—The Populists of Texas publicly announce that Hon. W. J. Bryan will accept the nomination of that party for president if it is tendered him. The following circular letter outlining the line of action for the coming campaign was today issued by Chairman J. H. Foster of the Twelfth congressional district, who claims to secure his information and the propositions outlined direct from the national headquarters. The circular letter is addressed to all county chairmen and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: You are no doubt aware of the fact that if the Bryan Democracy, when they meet in national convention reaffirms the Chicago platform of 1896 with a direct legislation plank as an issue, and it seems probable that they will, and nominate William J. Bryan and some irreproachable Southern man, that such action will be the death of our party. Should the Democracy do this it will be only a repetition of their policy plans, and like their advocacy of 16 to 1, short lived. In view of such action on the part of this new born Democracy it is the duty of every Populist who loves the principles he advocates to lend his aid to thwart the destruction of his party.

"A plan has been suggested and is being discussed all over the nation. The details of this plan are in part:

"'That when our national convention assembles it reaffirm the Omaha platform with direct legislation as the paramount issue, nominate William J. Bryan and the assurance has been given by Mr. Bryan's friends that he will accept the nomination, and some Southern Populist—that the free silver Republicans will endorse the platform and its candidates—that Mr. Bryan's friends will go before the national Democracy with a demand for the endorsement of the action of the Populist convention and it is argued that they will not be refused. In the event that they do, Mr. Bryan may refuse the nomination at the hands of the Democracy. This action of itself will, by the Democrats, signal their utter defeat and also that of the Populists, but defeat will lay at the door of the Democrats.

"We want discussion, open, fair and full of these propositions and when you send delegates to the congressional convention at San Antonio on Feb. 17 let them be instructed as to the sentiments of the Populists in their respective counties."

PAUNCEFOTE WILL LEAVE.

Is to Retire as Britain's Ambassador In April.

New York, Jan. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is now considered as settled at the British embassy that Lord Pauncefote will retire as ambassador of Great Britain to the United States April next.

NATIONALISTS ARE DEFEATED.

French Army Party Suffers Reverse, But Mercer Elected.

Paris, Jan. 29.—The election of 99 senators yesterday resulted in a practical rout for the Nationalists, only 3 out of their 30 candidates being elected.

The Nationalists made a great show of military men, including Gens. Mercier, Lambert, Rebillot, Perrier, Prother, Cersot and LaVeuve and Cols. Ravant and Monteil. Admiral Gallibert was also a nationalist candidate. Of these, Gens. Mercier and Lambert alone succeeded, both commanding large majorities. Gen. Mercier was the principal Nationalist candidate. The defeat of their whole list, including Gens. Prax and LaVeuve, in the department of Santhie, is tantamount to a rebuff to M. Cavaignac, former minister of war, who had backed the list.

Among those elected are M. de Freycinet, Baron de Courcel and M. Dupuy.

RUSH FOR NOME.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 29.—Estimates made by local shipping men show that about 15,000 men are intending to reach Cape Nome by the first steamers from Puget Sound and Dawson. Two-thirds of this number will go from Tacoma, Seattle and San Francisco and the balance will go down the Yukon river from Dawson and other Yukon towns. A great prospective race is in sight between these two contingents.

FLOTSAM FROM MERRIAM.

London, Jan. 29.—It has been learned that the British steamer Martin Head, Capt. McKee, which sailed from Baltimore on Dec. 7 for St. John, N. F., on Jan. 25 picked up a piece of wood marked "Merriam." The board is supposed to be a part of one of the boats belonging to the missing British steamer Merriam, which sailed from Quebec Dec. 27 for Belfast in command of Capt. Shallis. Nothing has been heard of her since she left Canada.

IT'S PORTO RICO.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The senate committee on Porto Rico has decided [illegible] Porto Rico, and not as Puerto Rico, [illegible]

STEAMER ASHORE.

Cape Henry, Va., Jan. 29.—A steamer is reported ashore at New Inlet, N. C. The crew of the New Inlet life saving station have gone to her assistance.

SUGAR ADVANCED.

New York, Jan. 29.—All grades of refined sugars were today advanced 1-20th of 1 cent a pound.

THE DAKOTAS.

Movement to Open Devils' Lake Reservation---Pembina is Storm Bound.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Devil's Lake—A mass meeting of citizens of Benson, Eddy, Nelson and Ramsey counties was held in the court house here for the purpose of taking steps to open for settlement Devil's Lake Indian reservation. Dr. MacLachlin, New Rockford, was elected chairman; Phil H. Short, editor of Devil's Lake News, secretary. A petition, signed by 1000 taxpayers and residents of the counties named, to show the feeling of the people regarding the opening of the reservation, will be presented to congress, with a resolution to the same effect, asking congress to open the reservation. A telegram to Judge Morgan from United States Senator Hansbrough, stating that he would introduce the bill in the senate next Monday to open the reservation, was read. Hundreds of prominent persons in the counties named were present and a number of speeches were made. A few Indians were present from the reservation, but had nothing to say.

Pembina—A snow and wind storm which began Saturday in this vicinity developed into the severest blizzard of the winter. The storm has made all outdoor travel impossible.

Fargo—Judge Pollock has announced an important decision on the noxious weed law. There is a provision on the statute which makes it compulsory on the road overseers to see that noxious weeds along the roads in their district are pulled. When owners of land refuse to obey the law, after proper notification, the overseers are entitled to have the work done and tax the costs against the property. Near Davenport last summer a farmer was annoyed by the weeds on an adjoining farm, and made complaint, which was disregarded by Christian Mesner, the overseer. The latter was brought into justice court and fined $50 for neglecting his duties. The case was appealed on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law. Judge Pollock holds the law good and affirmed the decision of the justice of peace. The matter is of very great importance to the farmers, who are thus protected against careless and inconsiderate neighbors.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Wilmot—News has reached this city of the suicide of Jens Frykland, of Harmon township, this county, by drinking carbolic acid. He passed away in terrible agony before medical assistance could arrive. He was a widower with two small children. The cause of the act is unknown.

Sioux Falls—The United States officials in this city believe that James Francis, a Chicago saloon keeper, who was arrested by Col. Sullivan, of St. Paul, several days ago on suspicion of being John Burke, who, with a comrade named Randall, in 1893, robbed the postoffice at Estelline, S. D., and who afterwards escaped from the Sioux Falls jail, is in reality the man they want. Frank L. Wade, who was a deputy United States marshal in 1893, has returned from Chicago, where he went for the purpose of assisting in the identification of the man. He had no difficulty in picking Francis out of a party of six, and is confident the prisoner is Burke.

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

IN MICHIGAN.

South Shore to Extend Its Mineral Range Branch---Mining Notes.

Houghton—The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway company has decided to at once continue its Mineral Range branch from Mass City through to a connection with the main line of the road at Lake Gogebic.

The work of completing the locating survey for the line from Mass City on will be commenced immediately after Feb. 1, and will probably be under the personal direction of Engineer W. W. Olney, who is now completing the locating work upon the line from Newtonvile to Mass City. Chief Engineer H. J. Payne will also give the matter a great deal of [illegible]

The new line [illegible] will also open up a splendid mining territory, as the copper lodes of the Ontonagon range have been followed through all the way from the main line of the road near Lake Gogebic to Rockland, through much of that distance found on lands that it never paid to prospect in the old days because of their inaccessibility, which would have made the expense of development prohibitive even had the work of prospecting them been done with rare success.

Today the Calumet & Hecla Mining company put two more magnificent hoisting engines in commission. These will be the Iowa and Wisconsin, and they will haul the skip in No. 6 shaft, Calumet branch. This is a big double compartment shaft, and generally known as "No. 5," but the mine records call it Nos. 5 and 6.

Negaunee—Local parties have an option on the tract known as the Gauthier forty on section 9, and will explore it for ore, starting operations at an early date. The forty is owned by the Ross estate. It lies about three miles down the line of the Northwestern road, between the city and Goose lake, on the range on which the Milwaukee and other mines that have been operated from time to time are located. It is known that iron exists on the forty, but the extent and grade of the deposit remain unproved. Persons acquainted with the locality think there is a good chance of finding a workable body of ore there.

By the terms of the option work will have to be started next month. It is stated that a diamond drill will be employed to prove up the land.

BRYAN IS GRATIFIED.

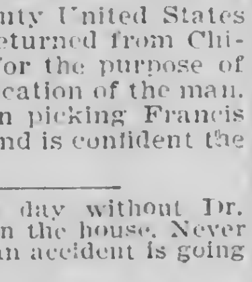
Expresses Satisfaction at His Reception In the East.

New York, Jan. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

William J. Bryan spent a quiet Sunday in this city and left in the evening for Providence, via New York. Mr. Bryan's visit to Providence will be his second entry into New England, and while he does not, of course, look for substantial results from that section, he believes the indications from his Eastern receptions will be of value to the party throughout the country.

"I have been greatly pleased," he said, "at the interest manifested by Democrats of the East in what I have had to say upon the great issues before the people. There is every evidence of the return of very many men, who, misunderstanding the issues of the last campaign, went off to the enemy, and I believe that as the real meaning of the principles of the Chicago platform is better understood by the people of the East, not only will we regain the Democrats, but will make serious inroads in the ranks of our opponents."

Mr. Bryan does not believe that the [illegible]



Crippled by Rheumatism.

Those who have Rheumatism find themselves growing steadily worse all the while. One reason of this is that the remedies prescribed by the doctors contain mercury and potash, which ultimately intensify the disease by causing the joints to swell and stiffen, producing a severe aching of the bones. S. S. S. has been curing Rheumatism for twenty years—even the worst cases which seemed almost incurable.

Capt. O. E. Hughes, the popular railroad conductor, of Columbia, S. C., had an experience with Rheumatism which convinced him that there is only one cure for that painful disease. He says: "I was a great sufferer from muscular Rheumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took about a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure that your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease."

Everybody knows that Rheumatism is a diseased state of the blood, and only a blood remedy is the only proper treatment, but a remedy containing potash and mercury only aggravates the trouble.

S.S.S. For The Blood

being Purely Vegetable, goes direct to the very cause of the disease and a permanent cure always results. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other dangerous mineral.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

HAS NO EQUAL AS AN INFANT FOOD.

GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.

SEND FOR "BABIES" A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York

"YOU CAN HARDLY MISS IT IF YOU GO VIA THE QUEEN & CRESCENT."

A Southern trip is an ideal trip when it's taken on fast, luxurious trains

That's the kind they run on the Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Ry.

And over a track that is absolutely superb

Through trains Cincinnati to Jacksonville daily. Cafe, Observation and Parlor Cars. Night trains carry free Reclining Chair Cars

SEND [illegible] STAMP TO W. C. RINEARSON, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, CINCINNATI, FOR BOOKLET ON CUBA AND PUERTO RICO

VIM VIGOR VITALITY FOR MEN

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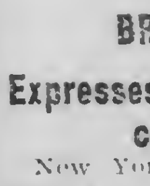

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In Probate Court, Special Term, January 22nd, 1900.

In the Matter of the Estate of [illegible], Deceased:

[illegible]

J. B. MIDDLECOFF, Judge of Probate.

(Seal.)

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan.-22-29-Feb.-5, 1900.

....IN DULUTH....

MANY MEN MAKE MONEY

by patronizing the want columns of The Saturday Herald.

ONE CENT ADVANCE

Wheat Started Firm, Eased Off, But Bulged Again After Noon.

THE CABLES HIGHER

An Advance at Liverpool, But the Paris Market Was Weaker.

Duluth Board of Trade, Jan. 29.—The wheat market started out higher this morning, owing to an advance at Liverpool that was ascribed to lower world's shipments than estimated and the news of the British reverse in South Africa. There was free selling at the advance at Chicago and prices slumped, the decline being helped by weaker Paris cables, which were disappointing to the traders. The market soon recovered, however, and ruled steady until the noon hour, when another bullish movement set in and carried prices to the highest point of the day. The close was ⅝@1c higher than on Saturday here and 1c higher at Chicago for the May option.

Trading in wheat futures was dull on the Duluth board. May opened ⅜c up at 68c, sold at 68⅛c at 9:31, declined to 67⅝c at 10:30, reacted to 67⅞c at 10:40 and was quoted at 67⅞c at 12:20. Cash business was quoted at 68½-⅝c at the close, having bulged up during the last half hour. Cash business was dull, 10,000 bus being sold at 2c under May. Rye advanced ½c. Cash flax rose ½c while May flax closed unchanged. Corn, oats and barley were unchanged. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68⅝c; to arrive, 68⅝c. No. 1 northern, cash, 66⅝c; to arrive, 66⅝c; May, 68½-⅝c; July, 69⅝-¾c. No. 2 northern, 64⅛c. No. 3 spring, 60⅛c. Oats, 24@23½c. Rye, 50c. Barley, 34-37c. Flax, $1.47½; May, $1.51. Corn, 30½c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 34; corn, 40; rye, 5; barley, 3. Receipts—Wheat, 22,449 bus; corn, 22,772 bus; rye, 505 bus; barley, 2637 bus; flax, 251 bus. Shipments—Wheat, 1225 bus; oats, 1700 bus.

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WE SELL BY SAMPLE.
REFERENCES:
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American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES MONDAY.

No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	$0.67¼
No. 1 hard, 1 car	.67½
No. 1 northern, 2,000 bus	.65¾
No. 1 northern, 1,000 bus	.66
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	.66
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	.65⅞
Flax, 15,000 bus May	1.52
Flax, 1 car cash	1.48

GRAIN IN STORE

At Duluth on Saturday, Jan. 27, 1900:

Wheat.	Bus.
No. 1 hard	1,342,232
No. 1 northern	4,394,174
No. 2 northern	765,535
No. 3 spring	88,753
Rejected	53,962
No grade	249,712
Special bin	482,606
Afloat	247,844
Total	7,524,868
Increase during week	209,137
Stocks last year	5,240,871
Corn in store	339,884
Oats in store	182,176
Rye in store	365,645
Barley in store	160,155
Flax in store	311,637

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

The Market Opens Firm, But General Decline Follows.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—The advance at Liverpool, based on the world's shipments under the estimate and the discouraging news from South Africa, was reflected in the wheat market here early. May opening ⅛c over Saturday at 68⅝@68¾c. Free selling followed and the price slumped off to 68¼c before support was received. Then the price reacted to 68⅝c. Trade was active on the decline which was partly due to disappointment over weaker Paris cables. Receipts here were 40 cars, none of which graded contract. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 437 cars against 437 last week and 773 a year ago.

The market ruled quiet and steady till near the close. Liverpool was reported to have bought liberally in the last half hour and New York had 30 loads taken for export. May advanced on an active market to 69⅛c and closed 1c over Saturday at 69⅛c.

The corn market opened steady with wheat. May a shade up at 33@33⅛c, but turned easy on increased country offerings and the excellent weather for movement, May easing off to 32⅞c where the market steadied. Local receipts were 471 cars.

Corn closed steady, a shade over Saturday at 33⅛c.

The oats market was quiet. Receipts here were 226 cars. May opened a shade improved at 23⅞c and eased off a shade where the market steadied.

Provisions opened firm and higher on receipts of hogs under the estimate and a strong market at the yards, but turned weak on liberal profit taking and considerable short selling of May pork. May pork opened 10c up at $10.87½@10.90, and declined to $10.77; May lard 2½@5c improved at $6.02½@6.05, easing off to $5.97½, and May ribs 2½c over Saturday at $5.82½, selling off to $5.75. At the decline the market steadied.

Close: wheat, January, 67½c; May, 68⅝-¾c; July, 70⅛@¼c. Corn, January, 31c; May, 33⅛c; July, 33⅝@¾c. Oats, January, 22¾c; May, 23⅝@½c; July, 22¾c. Pork, January, $10.55; May, $10.75; July, $10.82½. Lard, January, $5.80; May, $5.92½@5.95; July, $6.00½. Ribs, January, $5.67½; May, $5.75; July, $5.80. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 3 red, 66@68½c; No. 2 hard winter, 66c; No. 3 hard winter, 60@65½c; No. 1 northern spring, 67½@69c; No. 1 northern spring, 64½@68½c; No. 3 spring, 62½@66½c. Corn, No. 2, 31½c; No. 3, 31¼c. Oats, No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22½@23¾c. Flax, cash, Northwestern, $1.55; Southwestern, $1.53; May, $1.55; September, $1.05½; July, $1.05½ bid; May, $1.06½ sellers. Rye, May, 53½c; Barley, cash, 34½@45c. Timothy, January, $2.50; February, $2.55; March, $2.60. Clover, January, $8.40; March, $8.50.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 301 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Wheat—The market ruled very nervous with a fairly large trade, after advancing early in sympathy with the early strength in Liverpool and light world's shipments, later sold off on profit-taking, but at the decline there was more or less buying which caused the market to react again, and at the time of writing, the market is ¼c higher than Saturday night's close. Liverpool reported their market as opening firm, ¾d higher, but closing weak with all the advance lost with the exception of ⅛d. Continental markets were generally quiet. World's shipments as privately reported to us were only 1,500,000 bus, and this was one of the chief causes of the early strength in Liverpool. Amount on passage to Europe decreased only 8000 bus. The visible supply showed a decrease of 939,000 bus. The English visible supply was reported to have decreased 757,000 bus. Receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were 475 cars, against 872 cars last year. Cash demand was very quiet and Europe did not respond to cable offers made to them Saturday night, which is rather discouraging. The seaboard reported very little demand there for export. The weather throughout the winter wheat belt was cold, but predictions are for milder temperatures. Foreigners were reported to be on both sides of the maket, some buying, others selling, but their trade was not large on a large scale. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 50 cars.

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We make a specialty ot Boston Copper Stocks. Duluth Office—**319** Board of Trade.

Corn—The corn market ruled weak owing to very large offerings by the country. Cash demand, however, was fairly good and this prevented a further decline. The Liverpool market opening firm, ¼d higher, but closing quiet, with the advance lost. The world's shipments as reported by Broomhall were 4,288,000 bus, against 4,192,000 bus last week. Amount on passage to Europe showed a decrease of 296,000 bus, the visible supply increased 382,000 bus. The trade was light all day and there was no special feature to the market. Estimated receipts, 430 cars.

Trade in oats was rather light today, but the market ruled steady. There was a fairly good cash demand, while country offerings were only moderate. The visible supply increased 244,000 bus. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 275 cars.

Provisions opened very strong on higher hogs and light receipts, but in absence of support by any one or any good buying shorts pounded the market and effected a material decline. It is a most discouraging market, with everything pointing to a higher range, that we should develop such weakness. Outsiders seem to have exhausted their buying power and the market is certainly heavy. Cash demand is good, shipments large and hog receipts very light. Estimated, 30,000 hogs for tomorrow.

Puts, May wheat, 66⅛@66¼c bid.

Calls, May wheat, 67½@67⅝c.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Jan. 29.—Close, wheat, March, 76⅝c; May, 75⅝c; July, 75¾c. Corn, May, 39½c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Jan. 29.—Close, wheat in store—No. 1 northern, January, 66c; May, 66⅝c; July, 67⅞@68c. On track—No. 1 hard, 67⅞c; No. 1 northern, 66⅝c; No. 2 northern, 64⅞c.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May—				
Open	68B	66⅝	68⅞-69⅛	75⅜
High	68¾	66⅝	69½	75⅞
Low	67⅝	65⅜	68⅛-¼	74¾
Close	68½-⅝	66⅝	69⅜-¼	74⅞
July—				
Open	69¼B	67¾B	69⅝-⅞	75¼
High	69¾-⅞	67⅞-68	70¼	75⅞
Low	69	66⅞-¾	69-⅛	74⅞
Close	69⅝-¾B	67⅞-68	70⅛-¼	75⅜

CHICAGO OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. May.	Corn. May.	Pork May.
Open	23⅜	32⅞-33	$10.85
High	23⅜-½	33-⅛	10.85
Low	23¼-⅜	32⅞	10.67
Close	23⅜-½A	33-⅛B	10.75

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.
New York	52,600	88,056
Philadelphia	4,173	3,176
Baltimore	41,372	......
Toledo	3,100	5,806
Detroit	17,345	2,871
St. Louis	13,000	17,000
Boston	38,162	......
Chicago	36,400	73,121
Milwaukee	13,300	700
Duluth	22,449	1,225
Minneapolis	324,810	26,970
Kansas City	49,100	18,200

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.—Wheat, easy, ⅛@⅜d higher. March, 5s 10⅜d; May, 5s 1⅛d. Corn, quiet, ⅛@¼d higher. January, 3s 6¼d; May, 3s 6⅜d; July, 3s 6⅝d.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: The large consignments placed on the market during the week were far in excess of the outlet, in fact, the demand on all classes of horses was light, thus leaving the market crowded with horses, and from the tone of shippers who are anxious to sell out, these will be a general clearance sale the first part of this week, and a drop in prices is anticipated. The cold weather prevailing will probably effect a brisk demand for heavy horses this week. Quotations:

Drafters, choice	$110@$140
Drafters, common to good	80@ 110
Farm horses, choice	75@ 120
Farm horses, common to good	50@ 75
Mules	75@ 115

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Cattle receipts, 15,500; strong, active; beeves, $4.00@6.25; cows and heifers, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.25; Texas fed beeves, $4.00@5.00. Hogs receipts today, 30,000; tomorrow, 27,000; left over, 2990; active, 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $4.60@4.90; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.92½; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.55@4.80; bulk of sales, $4.70@4.85. Sheep receipts 17,000; active, 10c higher; sheep, $4.40@5.10; lambs, $5.60@6.65. Official receipts and shipments for Saturday. Cattle receipts, 3144; shipments, 563. Hogs receipts, 13,779; shipments, 2662. Sheep receipts, 822; shipments, 262. Sheep receipts, 822; shipments, none.

WEARE'S REPORT.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—The wheat market shows continued improvement and is able to sit up and take a little nourishment in the way of decided improved outside business and bull talk from many quarters. The opening was a strong one on the advance of a penny in Liverpool cables, but the poor response on the part of Paris had a bad effect on the weak bulls who unloaded rather freely and the market sold down to 68¼c at one time. The French news was contradictory, cables claiming that there was damage while others inclined to doubt the extent of the same and the reported snows. Argentine cables claim that the plague has been embarrassing railroad transportation, which confirmed the doubtful condition of things over there at the present time. The European visible decreased 1,900,000 bus, the English visible decreased 767,000 bus. Towards the close the reports of very heavy acceptances, talk of complications resulting from the reverses to British arms in South Africa by possible interference by European powers, as continued and persistent claims of crop damage in France and here and a growing belief in the possibility of Argentine being removed as a competitor for some time to come. This wheat market is beginning to attract the attention of the outside and though only in a small way speculation shows evidences of improvement whenever the market shows any activity. We believe that we will have very active markets and think that they will be sufficiently attractive to bring in outside interests, which is practically all that is needed at the present time. The market will be more or less influenced for the present by sentiment, principally war talk and crop damage and with the very evident backing up by buying orders from the continent in options as well as in improved cash demand should in our opinion continue the buoyancy which the market has shown today and ought to produce higher prices.

The corn market continues to be speculatively very dull, outside interest lacking and undertone not particularly strong. The country offerings were better and some selling against country purchases. There was good demand, however, by cash houses and we believe that the January short interest is somewhat large. We are not in sympathy with the very indifferent feeling as to possibilities in corn. We have not lost faith in this cereal and believe that it should do much better and is intrinsically worth more money.

The oat market acted purely sympathetically with range very narrow, speculation very dull. We do not see much to oats at the present time, and believe they will act in concert with corn, expecting that there is a marked absence of outside interest from a speculative standpoint and with the market moving so slowly offers very little inducement from a speculative standpoint.

The provision market opened very strong, but too many selling orders on a speculatively narrow market proved too much for the advance. There is no change in the situation, and we believe provisions are a safe purchase.

WEARE COMMISSION COMPANY.

LAND SCRIPS, PINE LANDS, STOCKS.
H. W. COFFIN,
Chamber of Commerce.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders, in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.		
Print creamery, per lb	26½@	27½
Cream, spearators, fancy	26 @	27
Dairies, fancy, special make	20 @	21
Packing stock	14 @	14½
Dairy, fair	18 @	20
CHEESE.		
Twins, flat, full cr'm, new	13 @	13½
Full cream, Young America	14	
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13 @	14
Brick, No. 1	13 @	14
Limburger, full cr'm, choice	13	
Primost	5½@	6
EGGS.		
Candled, strictly fresh	15 @	16
Candled, storage	12½@	13
NUTS.		
Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50	
Filberts, per lb	13 @	14
Chestnuts, per lb	12 @	13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb	14	
Soft shell almonds, per lb	17	
Brazils, per lb	8 @	9
Pecans, per lb	10 @	11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	8	
Raw peanuts, per lb	5½@	6
HONEY.		
Fancy white clover	15 @	16
Fancy white clover in jars, strained, per lb	12½@	13
Golden rod	13 @	14
Dark honey	12 @	13
Buckwheat, dark	12 @	13
MAPLE SUGAR.		
Vermont, per lb	12	
Ohio, per lb	10	
Maple syrup, per gal	90	@ 1 00
PEAS AND BEANS.		
Fancy navy, per bus	2 25	@ 2 40
Medium, hand picked, bus	2 00	@ 2 15
Brown beans, fancy, bus	1 90	@ 2 10
Green and yellow peas	1 40	
POPCORN.		
Rice corn, shelled	3½@	4
Choice, per lb	3 @	3½
FRUITS.		
Apples, per bbl	3 50	@ 4 50
Seedlings California oranges	2 75	@ 3 00
California navels	3 00	@ 3 25
Messina lemons, per box	3 25	@ 3 50
Bananas	1 50	@ 2 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	50	@ 60
Dates, per lb	13	@ 15
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25	@ 1 35
Concord, crates	2 00	
Pears	2 00	@ 2 25
Cranberries	7 25	@ 7 50
CIDER.		
N. Y. sweet cider, per keg	2 75	@ 3 00
Fruit juices, per keg	3 50	@ 3 75
VEGETABLES.		
Celery, dozen bunches	35	@ 75
Hubbard squash	1 25	
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bus	1 75	@ 1 85
Sweet potatoes, per bbl	4 50	@ 5 00
Potatoes, per bus	45	@ 48
Beets, bus	70	@ 75
Radishes	75	
Onions, green dozen bunch	75	@ 85
Carrots, per bus	50	@ 60
Rutabages, per bus	35	@ 40
Oyster plant, per doz	25	@ 30
Horse radish, per lb	8	
Parsley, per doz	20	@ 25
Cauliflower, per doz	2 40	@ 2 50
Lettuce, per bus	1 00	@ 1 25
Red and green pepper	1 00	@ 1 25
Mint, per doz	30	@ 50
Cabbage, per 100 lbs	1 75	@ 2 00
Cabbage, new California crates, per 100 lbs	2 00	
Red cabbage, per doz	50	@ 60
LIVE POULTRY.		
Spring chickens	7	@ 8
Hens, old	6	@ 7
Old roosters	5	@ 6
Turkeys, fancy	9	@ 10
Turkeys, common	8	@ 9
Ducks	7	@ 8½
Geese	7	@ 8
MEATS.		
Mutton	6½@	7
Lamb	7 @	7½
Vel, good	8 @	8½
Beef, dressed	5½ @	8
Hogs	6	
Veal, fancy	9	
BRAN AND SHORTS, CAR LOTS		
Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	14 50	@ 15 00
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	14 00	
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	14 00	
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	13 50	

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 29.—Butter, receipts, 8058 packages. Steady. June creamery, 20@23c; Western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 16@19c. Cheese, receipts, 361 packages. Steady. Fall made fancy large, 12¾@13c; fall made fancy small, 12¾@13c; large late made, 11¾@12c; small late made, 12@¼c. Eggs, receipts, 7586 packages. Steady. Western, 17c loss off; Western ungraded at mark, 13@16c.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Butter, steady. Creameries, 19@24c; dairies, 18@22c. Eggs, steady. Fresh, 18c. Undressed poultry firm. Turkeys, 9c; chickens, 7½@8c.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Opening Reflects London's Weakness, But Rallies Steady List.

New York, Jan. 29.—General weakness of the London market in consequence of the British retreat to the south of the Tugela river was reflected quite acutely in some of the American stocks. The local market opened under pressure sympathetically, but operations were light and prices well above the London parity. Third Avenue dropped 2½ and Sugar a sharp fraction. The latter immediately rose over a point and Steel and Wire improved to 50, which steadied the list. The room traders took hold of Sugar and lifted it 2 points on the announcement of a rise of 5 points in refined grades of the product. Support appearing in Third Avenue, it rallied 3 points, while Brooklyn Transit and Metropolitan hardened 1@1½. Railroad stocks recovered quite generally to Saturday's close and eased off again. Business was semi-stagnant at 11 o'clock.

The market was without feature during the second hour. Prices were steady and there was some strength in Sugar and the tractions. Bonds were dull and irregular. Glucose made a slight show of strength on the judicial decision against the constitutionality of the Illinois anti-trust law, and Sugar and Third Avenue receded a point. The movement otherwise was sluggish and indecisive. The closing was nearly stagnant at mixed net changes.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar Trust	115¼	118	115¼	117¼
Am. Steel Wire, com.	49	50¾	49	50¼
Am. Tobacco	99½	99¾	99	99½
Atchison, com.	19	19⅛	19	19⅛
Atchison, pfd.	59¾	60⅛	59¾	60
Brooklyn Rap. Tran	75⅝	72¼	71¼	72
C., M. & St. P.	117⅛	117⅝	117⅛	117½
C., B. & Q.	120½	121½	120½	120⅞
C. & N. W.	160	160	160	160
Fed. Steel, com.	51¼	51½	50⅞	51
Great Western	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
L. & N.	78	78⅛	77⅝	77⅝
Manhatan	93	94¾	93	94
Mo. Pacific	43	43⅝	43	43¼
Nor. Pacific, com.	51	51	50⅞	51
Nor. Pacific, pfd.	73½	74	73½	73¾
People's Gas	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103¾
Rock Island	106	106¼	106	106⅛
So. Pacific	37	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛
Tenn. & C. I.	82½	83½	82½	83½
U. S. Leather, pfd	76	....	....	....
Union Pacific, pfd	74⅞	75½	74⅞	75
Union Pacific, com	45⅞	46¼	45¾	46⅛
Western Union	86¼	86¾	86¾	86¾
Leather, com.	16	16¼	16	16⅛
Illinois Central	114¼	114½	114¼	114¼
Money	2½B	3	2½	2½

COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, Jan. 29.—Close: Adventure, 5@½; Allouez, 3@½; Arcadian, 17½; Arnold, 5@6; Ashbed, 50 bid; Atlantic, 24 bid; Baltic, 17@18; Bay State, 50 bid; Bingham, 10½; Bonanza, 1¼; Boston and Montana, 274; Butte and Boston, 48@52; Calumet and Hecla, 735@740; Centennial, 15½@16; Cochita, 12⅜; Copper Range, 25; Dominion Coal, 42½; Franklin, 14@¼; Humboldt, 1@¾; Isabella, 7; Isle Royale, 21½@23; Mass, 8⅝; Mercedes, 8½; Michigan, 5⅞; Mohawk, 14; Old Colony, 4½@¾; Old Dominion, 17@¾; Osceola, 68@70; Parrott, 41; Pioneer, 2; Quincy, 140@145; Rhode Island, 4½@¾; Santa Fe, 4½@¾; Tamarack, 177@180; Tecumseh, 3@4; United States, 14¾@15½; Utah, 29; Washington, 1@¼; Winona, 4@5; Wolverine, 40 bid; Zinc, 15¼.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 29.—The cotton market opened irregular at an advance of 1 to 5 points and during the forenoon ruled very feverish and active, strong in tone. Liverpool sent a very bullish set of advices, supplementing these with numerous large buying orders. Sentiment here was very optimistic. New buying was a conspicuous feature. Wall street, New Orleans, the West and New England spinners were prominent buyers on the early bulge and continued to absorb offerings as the session progressed.

Cotton spot closed steady. Middling uplands, 8c; middling gulf, 8¼c; sales, 444 bales. Cotton futures closed steady. January, $7.61; February, $7.59; March, $7.58; April, $7.58; May, $7.57; June, $7.57; July, $7.59; August, $7.56; September, $7.10; October, $6.90; November, $6.97; December, $6.88.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Jan. 29.—Money on call nominally at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.81¼@4.87½ for demand and $4.84¼@4.84½ for sixty days posted rates, $4.85@4.88; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½. Silver certificates, 59½@60½c; bar silver, 59⅜c; Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds strong; 2s registered, $1.02½; 3s registered, $1.09⅜; coupon, $1.10¼; new 4s registered, $1.33; coupon, $1.34; old 4s registered and coupon, $1.14¼; 5s registered, $1.12; coupon, $1.13¼.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 29.—Consols for money and the account, 99⅞.

HOT SHOT BY MASON.

Objects to Criticism By a British Consul.

Washington, Jan. 29.—After some routine business in the senate today, Mr. Pettigrew presented a resolution calling upon the president, if not incompatible with public interests, to inform the senate if the people of Samoa had been consulted with reference to the recent treaty regarding the Samoan islands. The resolution went over.

The senate then adopted an order presented by Mr. Allison, deciding to proceed to the election of a secretary and sergeant-at-arms of the senate. This was the second step in the reorganization of the senate which has been pending for several weeks.

Mr. Allison then, in succession, presented resolutions, first, that Charles C. Bennett, of New York, be elected secretary of the senate, and, second, that Daniel M. Randsdell, of Indiana, be elected sergeant-at-arms.

After an agreement was reached that the officers were not to take their places until Feb. 1, the resolutions were adopted without division.

Mr. Mason, rising to a question of personal privilege, had read an interview purporting to have been held with the British consul at New Orleans, in which the Illinois senator was criticised for his speech in sympathy with the Boers.

Mr. Mason severely criticized the British government, not the people, saying that not one-tenth of the English people favored the present war in South Africa, and that 95 per cent of the people of this country sympathized with the Boers. He said that it was not the first time that British diplomats had interfered in American politics, and he desired to have attention called to this matter now before it could injure the present administration as it had injured Mr. Cleveland.

THEY SAW ROCKEFELLER.

Gen. Otis Has News of the Missing Captain.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The following has been received at the war department:

Manilla, Jan. 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: Rescued Spanish major reported that he saw Maj. Rockefeller in Northern Zaibales, Dec. 12. Another Spanish captain in Southern Luzon states that he saw him there a short time ago. No satisfactory conclusion can be reached. OTIS.

AUTOMOBILES IN AFRICA.

The Congo Free State is inquiring into the advisability of introducing horseless wagons to carry freight in thickly settled regions where white settlements have been built and the watercourses are not navigable. The French have already taken the initiative in sending automobiles to Africa for transport purposes, and though the value of their experiment remains to be proven, the Congo State will probably follow their example.

The French have now a line of stations along the upper and middle Niger. Freight for these stations is carried on small steamers up the Senegal to the head of navigation at Kayes. It is then transhipped to the railroad, which is completed as far as Badumbe, about forty miles, and from that point porters carry it to the Niger, and are about two weeks on the journey. The growing importance of these inland stations makes this slow freight service really embarrassing, and as the railroad will not be completed to the Niger for several years, the distinguished French explorer, Felix Dubois, conceived the idea of utilizing automobiles.

Fifty-five wagons, each of nine or ten horse power, with a maximum speed of eight miles an hour, have been specially built in Paris for this service in inland Africa, says the New York Sun. The utmost attention has been given to details of construction, and they have been as fully adapted to the peculiar conditions of the service as is possible at present. They are now being sent to Senegal, and will take their places on the routes between the upper and middle Niger and the terminus of the railroad. It is expected to send every week from each end of the line from four to ten of these wagons, each able to carry about 4500 pounds of freight. One of the wagons will have accommodations for a dozen passengers.

It is intended to keep the routes in good condition for travel, but during the rainy season the service will be suspended, because the roads will then be almost impassable. It will take only four days to cover the distance between the railroad and the river. As the railroad advances the automobile route will be shortened, and after the completion of the railroad the wagons will be transferred to the other side of the Niger, which will be connected by automobile routes with such important places as Sikasso, Kong, Say and other towns in the rich Western Soudan, where the primitive porterage service is still the only means of transport. It is said the new transport service will be much cheaper than human porterage, and that a great deal of cotton, skins, gums, honey and other articles that cannot now be transported will be taken to European markets when this cheaper service is fairly established.

FIGURES RUN HIGH

Number of Men Entitled to Vote at Coming Election Is 7290.

TOTAL BY PRECINCTS

This Is More Than 1100 Ahead of the Total Two Years Ago.

With the First precinct of the Third ward missing, as usual, the total registration for the coming election will exceed that of two years ago by 1165 names and that of a year ago by 2068. The judges of the First precinct of the Third ward have established a reputation for failure to make a proper return of the registration and this was kept up today when Saturday's registration had not been reported at 3:30 this afternoon. Every other precinct in the city was in early. City Clerk Cheadle says that the First of the Third will be about 195, which would make the total registration 7290.

The following table shows the registration for this election as compared with that of last mayoralty election and the last state election:

	This year.	Two years ago.
FIRST WARD.		
First precinct	144	144
Second precinct	124	100
Third precinct	252	199
Fourth precinct	324	288
Fifth precinct	87	86
Total	931	797
SECOND WARD.		
First precinct	265	233
Second precinct	276	231
Third precinct	224	198
Fourth precinct	307	223
Total	1,072	887
THIRD WARD.		
First Precinct	*195	162
Second precinct	277	229
Third precinct	217	177
Fourth precinct	222	193
Total	911	761
*Approximately.		
FOURTH WARD.		
First precinct	94	70
Second precinct	122	95
Third precinct	173	108
Fourth precinct	185	176
Fifth precinct	156	141
Total	730	590
FIFTH WARD.		
First precinct	223	283
Second precinct	233	163
Third precinct	191	156
	207	190
	79	86
	1,033	908
H WARD.		
	56	17
	186	170
	91	79
	277	215
	120	111
	92	65
	835	687
TH WARD.		
	245	244
	231	170
	176	117
	114	116
	195	141
	961	781
TH WARD.		
	197	167
	93	74
	128	108
	141	125
	117	88
	24	31
	76	81
	36	37
Total	817	714
Grand total	7,290	6,125

KILLED AT SPION KOP.

Capt. W. H. Petre and Lieut. Grenfel on the List.

London, Jan. 29.—The killed reported by Gen. Buller include Capt. Hon. W. H. Petre and Lieut. C. G. Grenfel, both of Thorneycroft's mounted infantry. Among the wounded are Col. Blomfield, Second Lancashire Fusiliers, who was taken prisoner; Gen. Woodgate, dangerously wounded, and Maj. E. W. Scott-Moncrief.

It will be seen from the report that the announcement of Gen. Woodgate's death was erroneous.

A MILE A MINUTE.

The spot in the Swiss Alps that attracts the winter sportsmen of Europe is the Cresta Run, at St. Moritz, which is just one mile in length. The tobogganing season here begins about the middle of November, when the first snow falls. The condition of the run is not left to chance, but the slide is prepared under the direction of a committee.

Swiss toboggans in contrast to the Canadian ones, made entirely of wood, are raised on runners shod with iron or steel. The expert rides lies prone upon the toboggan, head foremost, both hands grasping the frameworks at the sides and both feet employed in steering, says the New York World. Iron spikes are secured to the toes of the boots, and by trailing one or the other foot along the ground the big sled may be guided.

But as this fashion of steering tends to diminish the speed, the most skillful riders use the feet as little as possible and depend upon shifting the position.

Though the Cresta run is a mile in length, the whole distance may be made in seventy seconds. At the steepest point a mile a minute is made.

LABOR LOST.

The celebrated French composer, Meilhac, who died lately, was one of the absent minded geniuses. He was also a man of simple tastes in the matter of food. It is related of him that, on an occasion when one of his operas was being presented, he entered, in evening dress, a fashionable restaurant and threw himself down at a table, thinking earnestly about the musical event of the evening and about nothing else, relates Collier's Weekly.

A waiter brought him a bill of fare, and Monsieur Meilhac quite abstractedly indicated with his finger the first dish on the bill that his eye had struck. It happened to be the most elaborate and costly dish on the bill, and when the waiter went to the kitchen with the order there was commotion.

The proprietor himself arrived, and he and the chief cook devoted themselves to the preparation of the famous dish. One man was sent for this choice ingredient, and another for another. Meantime Monsieur Meilhac waited absorbed.

At last the dish was brought with a great flourish, and the proprietor stood not far away to observe the result. When it was deposited on the table Meilhac looked at it with an expression of melancholy interest.

"Did I order that?" he asked.

"Certainly, monsieur."

"Do you like it?"

"But—but yes, monsieur."

"Then please take it way and eat it yourself," ordered Meilhac, "and bring me two fried eggs."

The order was carried out, and the proprietor wondered if he had a madman to deal with.

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Cold Wave Strikes Duluth With Considerable Force.
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For this week Should Come as Good News to Duluth and Vicinity

In Box Coats, Great Coats, in Bishops, in Ulsters, (in all shapes, in all styles, lengths and sizes). In Kerseys, Fur Beavers, Gray Vicunas, Irish Friezes and Rough Oxfords, Meltons, Chinchillas, Coverts and Fancy Back Whipcords.

Some lined with silk, some with satin, some with finest wool suitings, some with fancy worsteds and silk shoulders, some with Imported Italian Cloth, and some with serge, which are to be sacrificed **this week at exactly half price.** The balance of our unbroken lines of Overcoats will be sold at reductions of from **25 to 35 per cent.**

Alfred Dolge FELT SLIPPERS & SHOES
Men's and Boys' Footwear at Away Below Wholesale Prices....
Read these sensational prices for this week.

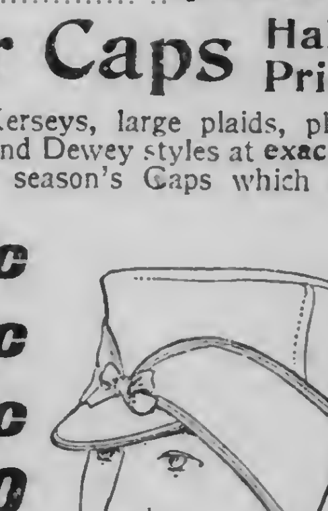
60 pairs Men's Felt Shoes in Lace and Congress, several different styles, worth from $2.00 to $3.00; your choice for	$1.39
150 pairs Men's Buckle Arctics, Rolled Sole, Snow excluders, regular $1.75 and $2.00 goods, all sizes from 6 to 12; your choice for	$1.39
60 pairs Men's Low Arctics, worth $1.00, sizes 6 to 7½, broad or narrow toes, your pick for only	17c
125 pairs Men's Low Alaskas, worth $1.25—all sizes from 6½ to 10; your chice for	39c
72 pairs Men's low rolled edge Rubbers for German Socks, worth $1.75, all sizes from 6 to 12; your choice for	$1.29
100 pairs Men's Rolled edge Rubbers with best Oil Grain Taps, worth $2.50; your choice for	$1.89
48 pairs Boys' best Buckle Arctics, worth $1.25 and $1.40—in all sizes from 12 to 6; your choice for only	87c
150 pairs Men's lightweight, black lined Buckle Arctics, all sizes, cheap at $1.50; yours while they last for	$1.29

The last slash at the Cap Department. A merciless cut for this week— Winter Caps Half Price

63 dozen Men's Winter Caps in blue and black Kerseys, large plaids, plain and fancy mixtures in Brighton, Golf, Hartford and Dewey styles at **exactly half price.** They are the odds and ends of this season's Caps which are from one to four of the regular stock.

Odds and ends of Men's all-wool Cloth Caps, plain and fancy—50c qualities	25c
Odds and ends of Men's Silk Plush and Kersey Caps—$1.00 qualities	50c
Odds and ends of Men's Fancy Plaids, satin padded lining, plain visors—$1.50 qualities	75c
Odds and ends of Men's fine Nigger Head Cloth Caps, satin lined, full pull down bands—$2.00 qualities	$1.00

All regular lines of Caps with full line of sizes at 25 per cent discount.
All Fur Caps at exactly half price.



THINGS TO KNOW.

Good macaroni is of a yellowish tint, does not break readily in cooking and swells to three or four times its bulk.

In estimating the amount of chicken salad to be served to a company the proportion of five large chickens to 30 persons would be a safe one.

Clothes turned right side out, carefully folded and sprinkled, are half ironed.

Washing bronze chandeliers removes the bronze. Dust with a feather brush and a soft cloth.

Sandpaper will whiten ivory-handled knives which have become yellow from age or usage.

It is the custom to serve macaroni with tomato sauce as a separate course.

A spoonful of vinegar added to the water in which meats or fowls are boiled makes them tender.

WALTER SOMEWHAT UPSET.

It happened on a street car; perhaps that was the reason the young woman was telling it to her friends as they rode on a street car, says the Chicago Journal.

"Say, girls," said the girl with auburn hair, in a voice which was audible even unto the rear platform, "you may talk about being embarrassed, but I will wager a Studebaker matinee against a chocolate that you have never undergone anything that's comparable to the agony I suffered this afternoon.

"You know, Walter called for me to go to the Art Institute"——

"How unusual!" broke in one of the listeners.

"Well," continued the auburn-haired one, ignoring the interruption, "we boarded an Indiana avenue car at Thirty-first street, and when the conductor bellowed out, 'Fare, please,' Walter shoved a bill into his hand, and continued to praise the landscape I finished last week. He was interrupted by the conductor, who, pointing his finger at a little urchin seated near us, said:

"'How old is he?'

"Poor Walter! You know how easily he is embarrassed. If you could have seen him squirm in his seat and blurt out, 'He is not ours!'

"And the worst of it all was that sedate Miss Fay, who prides herself about her 'savior faire,' was seated directly opposite us, and grinned hideously."

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THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), Jan. 29.—Zero weather continues in the lake region, Upper Mississippi valley, Ontario, Manitoba, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, but higher temperatures prevail in districts lying between the Mississippi valley and Rocky mountains, with readings ranging from 20 degrees to 30 degrees above zero in the Dakotas, Montana and British Columbia. Further northward another drop in temperature is developing and may reach Minnesota during tonight. An area of low barometric pressure has moved southward from the Saskatchewan to the Red River valley, and is followed closely by an other area of high pressure central this morning over Saskatchewan. The barometer is also high over Tennessee and Louisiana. Light falls of snow or rain occurred yesterday and last night in Tennessee, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Northern Montana, Saskatchewan and Lake Superior. High northwest winds are reported from stations in North Dakota and Manitoba.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Battleford	—8	Medicine Hat	—
Bismarck	14	Memphis	14
Calgary	24	Miles City	20
Chicago	—2	Milwaukee	—6
Davenport	2	Minnedosa	—8
Denver	—8	Moorhead	—14
Detroit	0	North Platte	10
Dodge City	16	Oklahoma	12
Duluth	—10	Omaha	2
Edmonton	12	Port Arthur	—18
Escanaba	—2	Qu'Appelle	—14
Green Bay	—6	Rapid City	11
Havre	26	Shreveport	16
Helena	20	St. Louis	6
Huron	2	St. Paul	—8
Kamloops	26	Sault Ste. Marie	0
Kansas City	8	Swift Current	—2
La Crosse	—8	Williston	4
Lander	—8	Winnipeg	—24
Marquette	2		

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Snow flurries tonight. Generally fair Tuesday. Colder tonight and Tuesday, with brisk and high northwest winds.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Forecast till 8 a. m. Tuesday: Wisconsin—Fair tonight and Tuesday, except snow flurries near Lake Superior tonight; colder Tuesday; high southerly winds, shifting to northwest. Minnesota—Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday, except snow flurries near Lake Superior tonight; cold wave in west portion tonight; winds shifting to high northwest tonight.

SLANDERING DULUTH.

No citizen of Duluth, proud of the city in which he lives and jealous of its reputation and fair fame, could have read the Sunday edition of the News Tribune without feeling indignant that Duluth should be falsely represented before the world as all that is vile and degraded. Since the present municipal campaign began the Willcuts-Hugo organ has been publishing articles that would lead the people of other cities to believe that Duluth is filled with thugs and thieves and gamblers and immoral characters of all sorts, and that life and property are unsafe, but yesterday it outdid all previous efforts, and held up Duluth as the very incarnation of wickedness, where vice and corruption ran riot and crime and immorality made it a place to be shunned and avoided. The Herald has hitherto refrained from taking notice of these base misrepresentations of the conditions in Duluth, but it can no longer permit the outrageous falsehoods to go forth to the world unchallenged and uncontradicted.

For the sake of the reputation of Duluth, which is as fair and unsullied today as at any time in its history, The Herald protests against this dirty and disreputable campaign. It is an outrageous proceeding, and it must be stopped. The Willcuts-Getty-Smith gang must be desperate indeed when they fill their organ with such baseless calumnies against the city, and The Herald very much mistakes the temper of the people of Duluth if they do not resent the gross outrage when they go to the polls one week from tomorrow. There never has been any question about the reelection of Mayor Treulsen, and this campaign of slander and falsehood conducted by the Hugo managers will undoubtedly increase Mr. Truelsen's majority to very large figures. Men who thus wantonly assail the city's reputation are unfit to hold office.

While the police department has not been conducted in every respect to suit The Herald, and while it has merited criticism, it is utterly false to say, as does the News Tribune, that a "carnival of crime and immorality flourishes all the year around;" that a "howling saturnalia of all the vices parades the streets of Duluth;" that a "jubilee of thuggism, gambling and harlotry has been studiously pampered in this community for years," and that Duluth is "the paradise of the tin-horn gambler, the thug and the 'big mitt' man." These are lies—every word, every sentence is a lie, a lie as black as the heart of the author of the gross slander.

Duluth is an orderly, law-abiding community, and will stand favorable comparison with any other city of its size in the country. There is not a city along the entire chain of lakes where there is less crime and less immorality. Do we hear of nightly burglaries and holdups, as in St. Paul and Minneapolis? Do we hear of women assaulted on the leading residence streets of the city, as in St. Paul? Are not life and property as safe in Duluth as in any other city in the land? Why, then, should any newspaper published in Duluth allow itself to be used by a cheap political gang to spread abroad such foul slanders and base calumnies, that are calculated to do the city irreparable damage?

Duluth, under the administration of Mayor Truelsen, has been as free from crime and immorality as under any previous administration. "The Bowery," even if it were as black as it is painted by the managers of Mr. Hugo's campaign, would be highly respectable when compared with the conditions that existed on Lake avenue a few years ago. Where were these great "reformers"—Willcuts, Getty, Smith et al—that they did not then raise up their voices and demand the purification of Lake avenue? Why did not their "indignation" find vent at that time, and why did they not shout aloud for "the cleansing of the cesspool of iniquity?" Why did not the News Tribune then try to shovel the "whole horrible clientage of vice and corruption into the back cellar"—of the Lonsdale building? Was their silence then due to the fact that their political friends were in power and ran the police department?

The fact is that all this loud clamor about vice and corruption and crime is raised with a double purpose—that of drawing attention away from the real issues of the campaign and of raising a false issue that might deceive some people and lead them to vote for the Willcuts candidates. It is a scheme that will not succeed, and were it not for the damage that may be done by the falsehoods to the city's reputation, The Herald would treat them with the same silent contempt with which it regards the driveling nonsense of Chauncey Richardson.

THE SALT TRUST.

The National Salt company is a $12,000,000 New Jersey corporation formed in 1899. By ownership and lease of factories, and by purchase of product, it now controls about 90 per cent of our product of salt. It and the smaller combinations which it has absorbed have, since 1896, nearly doubled the price of common salt to many consumers in this country. It has "dead rented" and closed many of its plants and is now being prosecuted in Ohio because it has, for monopoly purposes, bought and closed three or four furnaces at Pomeroy, Ohio.

The officers of this trust and of the United Salt company, the local Ohio corporation, are mainly Standard Oil people; in fact, this trust appears to be an adjunct to the Standard Oil trust. With such backing we may expect it to do much during the next few years to teach us the so-called "economic advantages of trusts."

While the removal of the duty upon imported salt might not kill this trust, it would surely lessen its power over the people living east of the Rocky mountains. It is absolutely impossible to frame a sound economic reason why the duty on salt should not be removed. The natural protection in cost of transportation amounts to about 20 cents per barrel. It is absurd to increase this protection by duties amounting to from 20 to 30 cents per barrel.

This trust is discussed at length in a letter which The Herald publishes today. The fish industries and meat exporters still get their salt free of duty and are not compelled to pay tribute to this trust. Why should not the rest of the people be freed from its exactions?

A NEW MAJUBA HILL.

The reports that the British army, commanded by Gen. Buller, met with a serious reverse at Spion Kop have been confirmed. It was a repetition of Majuba Hill. Not only were they defeated with heavy loss, but Gen. Buller deemed it wise to retreat, and the British forces are once more concentrated on the south side of the Tugela river. There seems little doubt that the Boer strategists again led the British force into a trap. Gen. Warren found only a small garrison posted at Spion Kop and it took to flight. But having obtained possession, Gen. Warren found the place untenable. The Boer gunners poured in a heavy fire on the British troops, and a large Boer force scaled the hill and drove the British out, capturing a large number of men who were in the entrenchments.

This reverse defeats altogether the flanking movement made by Gen. Buller to the right of the enemy's position on the Tugela, and makes it almost certain that Ladysmith must surrender to the Boers. Even if Spion Kop had been held by the British soldiers, it is not at all certain that they could have made much further progress towards Ladysmith, except with a heavy loss of life. There are half a dozen kops, all higher than the one Gen. Warren scaled only to be defeated. The rocks are rough, difficult to climb over, and unprotected by tree or bush. From the Tugela river to Dewdrop, where the main body of the Boers has been awaiting the coming of Gen. Buller, is a constant rise of land—land, it is said, such as English soldiery never even saw in Afghanistan, land that blisters with heat by day and is dangerously chill at night. The total climb to Ladysmith is over 4000 feet, and the way is strewn with Boer guns. The Boers have calculated, according to press dispatches, that if Gen. Buller had 100,000 men at his command he might gain these kops and enter Ladysmith by the end of three months and at the sacrifice of over 10,000 lives. It would now appear that Gen. Buller has reached the same conclusion.

Mrs. Charles Henrotin, of Chicago, in her paper on "What Constitutes Society?" said that "American society requires new blood if it is to be kept healthy. The trouble now is that society is over-feminine; it is not general enough and lacks that freedom and ease necessary to make social intercourse a pleasant occupation."

It appears that due warning was sent to Washington regarding the fact that applicants for postoffices in Utah were polygamists, but was unheeded—overlooked, Mr. Bristow says. President McKinley's assertion that he knew nothing about it is therefore a valid excuse so far as he is concerned. But if Mr. McKinley's hired assistants get him into such scrapes he should see that they are discharged, and their places given to more faithful employes. So far, however, he has not shown any sign of discharging any of his assistants.

The Anoka Union, a Republican paper, is authority for the following: "The main reason, it is understood, why Judge Collins declined to make the run for governor; he was informed that he would have to put in $25,000. As that was about half his fortune, and he had two boys to educate, he declined with alacrity." The office pays $5000 and the question is does Capt. Van Sant have to pull up $25,000 to get the nomination and then stand defeat by John Lind?

It is said that a few days ago Secretary Gage, while feeling disgusted over some sensational charges made against him, told a newspaper correspondent that all he wanted was to buy a farm in some quiet corner of New England and retire to it. The newspaper man took him at his word and printed a paragraph to that effect. Since then the secretary has been flooded with leters from the proprietors of half-deserted farms in New England who are willing to supply him.

Rev. Mr. Sheldon having asked the editors of the country to give him advice as to editing that Kansas paper a week in March, the Philadelphia Times responds with the following advice which Caesar disregarded: "Beware the Ides of March."

The century argument still rages in some parts of the country. Down in Tennessee the other day an editor who stated in his paper that the new century would begin Jan. 1, 1901, was ridden out of town on a rail—a sort of century run, as it were.

The St. James Journal reduces Senator Beveridge's speech to the following: "There is money for us in the Philippines; God sent us there to get it; we are agoing to stay and clean it up."

In Norway a girl must have a certificate that she can cook before she can get married. The groom should also have a certificate that he can provide something to cook.

Henry Watterson once said that nobody who has not spent a lifetime in Kentucky can understand Kentucky politics. Recent events support his statement.

Further proof that the Boers are a brave lot is furnished by a statement that they are preparing to tackle Chicago canned beef.

A keg of nails now costs more than a barrel of flour. The trust is the cause.

The legislature of Texas has assembled in extra session for an octopus hunt.

WHAT DOES MORRIS MEAN?

Cass Lake Voice (Rep.): About the most pleasing news concerning Page Morris (for the Democrats) that has yet come from Washington, is the report telegraphed from Washington on Tuesday to the effect that Congressman Morris had "presented congress a resolution adopted by the St. Paul chamber of commerce memorializing congress to withhold from sale and devote to park purposes, the Cass Lake, Mississippi Chippewas, Leech Lake and Lake Winnibigoshish reservations of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota." The memorial is quite lengthy, and goes on to state a number of things that will be news to those most affected by the park scheme viz., the inhabitants of Northern Minnesota, and among other interesting items of information that "there is a general desire that these reservations be kept and held by the United States as a park." If there is any such "general desire" it is confined to the St. Paul chamber of commerce and those millionaire speculators who are back of the iniquitous scheme to block the development of the whole of Northern Minnesota; and not merely block the development, but to absolutely ruin a score or two of growing towns and many hundreds of outlying settlers. It does not appear that our congressman himself favors the memorial that he has presented, but it is most difficult to see just why he should be busying himself about it. He surely knows that in doing so he is running contrary to the strongest wishes, convictions, ideas and vital interests of a very large number of his constituents. He is looking for reelection, and of course he is looking for the support of the Northern voters. But we would like to give him a friendly pointer, as we desire his success, naturally. If he wants to win, he should let memorials and petitions in favor of the "park scheme" severely alone.

Hard Up For Argument.

Little Falls Herald: The Duluth News Tribune must be hard up for argument when it seeks to parallel the Confederates and the Filipinos. The Southern states were part and parcel of the Union, bound together by solemn pledges and had all either ratified or accepted the constitution. They rebelled against a government of which they were a part. But the Filipinos never were citizens of the United States, never had part in its government, and never acknowledged its sovereignty. The pretended title to govern the Filipinos is of the same character as the title the Southern planters had in their slaves—they bought them.

Regrets.

As, when the seaward ebbing tide doth pour
  Out by the low sand spaces,
The parting waves slip back to clasp the shore
  With lingering embraces—

So in the tide of life that carries me
  From where thy true heart dwells,
Waves of my thoughts and memories turn to thee
  With lessening farewells;

Waving of hands; dreams, when the day forgets;
  A care half lost in cares;
The saddest of my verses; dim regrets;
  Thy name among my prayers.

I would the day might come, so waited for,
  So patiently besought,
When I, returning, should fill up once more
  Thy desolated thought;

And fill they loneliness that lies apart
  In still, persistent pain.
Shall I content thee, O thou broken heart,
  As the tide comes in again.
And brims the little seashore lakes, and sets
  Seaweeds afloat, and fills
The silent pools, rivers and rivulets
  Among the inland hills?

—ALICE MEYNELL.

Globe Sights.

Atchison Globe: The lazier a man is, the more fish he can catch.

The promises of a lover are as unreliable as those of a politician.

Some experts say that the mining fever ruins more men than politics, whisky and women combined.

We believe that any one can pick out a married woman or a school teacher, as far off as they can be seen in the road.

Almost every man gets a notion when he is on the back of a horse, that he looks like the equestrian statues of Gen. Grant.

Our idea of bravery and unexampled heroism is for a poor preacher to differ in opinion with the most generous contributor of his flock.

A Bachelor's Reflections.

New York Press: Some people are too stingy to pay storage on their souls.

Life is a hundle of conditions, and a woman is never happy unless she's a new bundle.

Eve knew what she was about when she tried to get around Adam the first time with something to eat.

A woman can win any man if she is wise and wicked enough and hold any man if she is witty and weak enough.

Every photographer knows that women haven't any conscience by the way they always have their pictures taken in each other's clothes.

RIGHTS OF PORTO RICO.

Kansas City Star: By right the jurisdiction, laws and institutions of the United States should be extended to all parts of the nation. That course has been usual and, indeed, is the only practical and sensible mode of procedure. The military may be retained to support the civil power, while there is need of it on account of riotous or disturbing influences, but there is no occasion to delay in giving people who live under the flag of the United States what may be called American government.

Springfield Republican: It cannot be said too often these days that few people under the sovereignty of the United States are in a worse plight than the Porto Ricans. The governor of the island, Gen. Davis, is in Washington saying that its condition is worse than in the days of Spanish rule, because it has no markets. Anyone would suppose that congress would immediately establish free trade between the inhabitants and the United States simply because "expansion" is a civilizing and philanthropic enterprise. But a substantial Republican opposition is arising against a simple act of mercy to storm-swept Porto Rico.

Baltimore American: Duties have been levied on the products of Porto Rico simply because the arrangements for the assimilation of the island have not been completed. The administration did not care to assume the responsibility of a radical change in commercial relations when it was peculiarly the duty of congress, and congress was to meet in a few months. To take another view of the matter is to concede the charge made by the enemies of the government that it is trying to establish a colonial system. It is a false charge up to the present moment. We have no colonies and want no colonies.

Washington Post: We hear mutterings to the effect that the Republican party will lose a state here and a state there if it responds to the clear dictates of duty and rescues Porto Rico from its present wrechedness. The very men who advocated war with Spain on the ground of benevolence and Christian obligation are clamoring against the first step in the direction of redeeming our promises and professions. Surely no one can say, with any warrant of fact, that the people of Porto Rico are now beter off in any moral or maternal respect than they were two years ago. On the contrary, they are much worse off, and, under existing conditions, must continue to decline in the scale of welfare. If they are to be left thus, how can we defend our action in meddling with their affairs at all?

MILITARISM AND EMPIRE.

Chicago Journal: The leaders of the Republican party at Washington, those in the administration and in congress, are described by a well-informed correspondent as being undecided whether to have the convention at Philadelphia advocate out-and-out imperialism by declaring for the permanent retention of the Philippines, or to put off definite consideration of the topic. This quotation from the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, ought to help some of them decide:

"Imperialism without militarism cannot exist for any length of time, and who wishes one can not do without the other."

Evidently those are the words of some sage observer standing in the midst of the armed empires of Europe and contemplating with half-sad resignation the straits of poverty and helplessness to which the covetousness of their governments has reduced their peoples.

The leaders of the Republican party ought to think about that before they commit themselves to an imperialistic program. It is becoming evident to a larger number of people every day that the important thing about imperialism is not so much what it will do to the Philippine islands as what it will do to the United States.

SMILING LINES.

Philadelphia Times: When any man can honestly snap his fingers at poverty he's certainly got a snap.

-:—:-

Chicago Tribune "Doesn't the knowledge that you owe everybody keep you awake at night?"

"No, but the knowledge that there is nobody now I can borrow from sometimes does."

-:—:-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "If Lieut. Gilmore wants to lecture I've got a nice title for him."

"What is it?"

"'My Log Among the Tagalogs.'"

-:—:-

Detroit Journal: Will the Anglo Saxon race press on to the fulfillment of its destiny at the fearful cost of new school geographies for its children every year or two?

-:—:-

Chicago Record: "There must be many sober faces in Ladysmith," mused the boarder who never skips an item about the South African unpleasantness."

"Nothing extraordinary in that," remarked the man in black suspenders, "when it costs $5 for a good drink of liquor."

-:—:-

Chicago Post: "Were you really happier before you became civilized?" asked the white man.

"Well, answered the Pacific Islander, "I must say I didn't have all this worry about whether my trousers were getting baggy at the knee.'

-:—:-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I tell you ther's nothing to him. He's a man of pulp."

"Well, there's some hope for him. Pulp is going up."

-:—:-

Detroit Free Press: "I thought I was all over nervous prostration."

"Well?"

"My doctor sent in his bill and I've got it again."

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News: Poverty is one of the best insulators known.

Good acts, like sheep, are apt to follow one another.

Every woman knows more than a man does—so she thinks.

History has to repeat itself because people are so forgetful.

When a widower courts a widow little Cupid gets a short rest.

Deal gently with your friends; otherwise you may break up the game.

Woman's inconsistency is proved by her love for bonbons and pickles.

If the moon were made of green cheese it would certainly be inhabitated.

A woman is happier in the love she inspires than in the love she feels.

The height of some men's ambition is to be able to say "I told you so."

Some people who don't know what they want complain because they fail to get it.

Equal parts of love and sense make the world go round on the square.

Spion Kop.

"I'll never stop till Spion Kop
  Is taken," Warren said.
He gave the word and bravely spurred
  His foaming steed ahead.
By rift and drift he fought along,
  Nor ever deigned to stop
Until the Mauser's wicked song
  Was hushed on Spion Kop.

And, far away, in England, they
  Rushed forth from club and shop
To make ado o'er Warren, who
  Had taken Spion Kop.
"The key to all," they said, "is won!"
  They cheered with all their might;
"The foe," they cried, "is on the run,
  The end is now in sight!"

"We've paid them for Majuba Hill,
  We've wiped a score away!
We've played a trick that made them sick,
  And we have more to play!
The peerage for the man who stands
  On top of Spion Kop,
The key to all the promised lands—
  They're ours, neck and crop!

But while they cheered a man appeared,
  And in his hand he bore
A bulletin they'd just got in—
  He nailed it to the door!
They read, re-read, and then they fled
  Again to club and shop.
And in his heart each Briton said:
  "To h—— with Spion Kop!"

—Chicago Times-Herald.

It's folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50 cents.

When Ericson the Clothier

Says Discount on Overcoats and Boys' Reefers the shrewd buyers generally take advantage of this sale. You will find the assortment of sizes complete.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

THE SALT TRUST

Has Raised Prices Fifty Per Cent Since 1897. Dingley Put Duty on Salt to Enable Manufacturers to Form a Trust—An Adjunct of Standard Oil Company.

Salt was on the free list of the Wilson bill—in force from Aug. 28, 1894, to July 24, 1897. Under the McKinley and Dingley bills the duty on salt in bags or barrels was 12 cents and in bulk 8 cents per 100 pounds. These duties vary from 30 to 100 per cent and will average about 50 per cent.

Before salt was put on the free list, the manufacturers appeared at Washington declaring that such a proceeding would practically ruin the business. Thus, Thomas Molloy, secretary of the Onandaga Coarse Salt association, told the senate committee on finance that "when salt shall be admitted free * * * our even now struggling industry shall be paralyzed or destroyed in an unequal competition with the cheaper product of foreign cheaper labor. We will then soon be made to pay to the English Salt union the price which it exacts elsewhere."

Contrary to predictions, we both produced and consumed more salt from 1895 to 1897 than ever before, as is shown by the following table of production and imports

CONSUMPTION OF SALT IN UNITED STATES.

(In barrels of 280 pounds each.)

Year.	Domestic Production.	Net Imports.	Total Consumtion.
1890	8,876,991	1,820,427	10,697,418
1891	9,987,945	1,678,159	11,666,104
1892	11,698,890	1,614,816	13,313,706
1893	11,897,208	1,224,025	13,121,233
1894	12,968,417	1,511,792	14,480,209
1895	13,669,649	1,760,115	15,429,764
1896	13,850,726	1,795,223	15,645,949
1897	15,973,202	1,438,838	17,412,040
1898	17,612,634	1,307,972	18,920,606

PRICES AND TARIFF DUTIES.

The average net factory price for all kinds of salt (about one-half of which is common fine salt), according to the United States geological survey, was 36½ cents per barrel in 1894, 32 cents in 1895, 29.2 cents in 1896, 30.8 cents in 1897 and 35.3 cents in 1898. The "net" price means the price of the salt alone; the cost of the barrel adds about 20 cents—though much coarse salt is not sold in barrels.

The present price of "factory-filled" dairy salt at works in Michigan is 55 cents as against 35 cents, or less, in 1896. The Chicago price s now 75 cents. The New York price of same grade salt from Western New York is $1.40 as against $1 to $1.10 in 1896 and 1897. Prices of salt in many middle and Western states are now nearly double those of 1896.

In 1897 many manufacturers asked to have the McKinley duty on salt replaced. Over forty pages of the "Tariff Hearings" are occupied by the statements of the manufacturers who wanted free salt and of the importers, meat packers, etc., who wanted free salt. The manufacturers, in 1894, stated that the repeal of the duty would not make salt cheaper, and in 1897 that the replacement of the McKinley duty would "not perceptibly" add to the cost of salt. Yet for some indefinite and unexplained reason they wanted the duty and could not continue to live much longer without it. They got the duty and immediately began to fix prices and to form a trust which has quite "perceptibly" advanced prices.

SALT ASSOCIATIONS AND TRUSTS.

The salt manufacturers have always had an affinity for selling agencies and price agreements. In 1896 the Michigan manufacturers were uniting. The Michigan Salt association began in 1876. It takes the product of all members and sells it—thus avoiding much competition. It has been renewed every five years since 876 and has generally controlled about 90 per cent of Michigan's product, which is one-third of our total product. Since 1890 New York has produced more salt than Michigan and the two states now produce 70 per cent of our product.

Other similar selling agencies were in operation in New York and Ohio and each had alliances and agreements with the others. As, however, previous to 1898, but little was done to restrict production, the permanent effect upon prices was not great.

On March 20, 1899, the National Salt Company, a New Jersey concern, was incorporated with $12,000,000 capital,—$5,000,000 of which is 7 per cent preferred stock. It immediately acquired the dozen or more manufactories in New York, for which its predecessor, the National Salt company, of West Virginia, was the distributing agent. Those plants were said to manufacture 90 per cent of New York's product, and to have made net profits in 1898 of "not less than $450,000." By October this company had purchased many of the best plants in Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan and Kansas, had leased other plants for five-year periods, and had contracted for the output of other plants. Thus in the Pomeroy, Ohio, district the trust appears to have bought and closed one plant, closed three other plants, which it had "dead rented" for five years, and contracted for the output of three more plants. In Michigan it has contracted for the product of the members of the Michigan Salt association.

The prosecuting attorney for Meigs county, and the attorney general of Ohio are proceeding against this trust to test its power to own and close furnaces which have been running for thirty years.

The United Salt company, an Ohio corporation of 1890, appears to have been the local trust which prepared the way for the National company. Both of these organizations are said to be officered by the Standard Oil trust. The headqurters at New York are in the building of the Standard Oil company, and Standard Oil attorneys in Ohio are defending the National Salt company.

The National Salt company now has a natural monopoly in many of the inland states, and an artificial tariff monopoly in many of the coast states. It has only recently begun to limit production and to put up prices in the middle and Western states. It will undoubtedly soon put up prices to what it considers the maximum profit point. It is said to have "had an 'understanding'" with the Salt union, which controls much of Great Britain's product. It is difficult to verify this statement, although New York salt importers admit that there are "friendly" relations of some kind between these organizations.

Our imported salt comes principally from Great Britain, West Indies and Italy. The cost of transportation from Liverpool averages about $1 per ton, or 20 cents per barrel. This added to the duty gives our manufacturers an advantage in our markets of about 20 cents per 100 pounds, or 50 cents per barrel. This advantage is less on the coast and greater inland. If our trust, as now seems probable, gets what is virtually a complete monopoly, there is no reason why it cannot, by charging higher prices inland, collect the whole tariff tax on all of its product. This would amount to $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 a year. It is probably collecting half this amount at present.

The only classes who have, thus far, avoided the trust are cut fish packers and our exporters of meats. These enjoy the special privileges of getting their salt free and cheap. Is there any sound reason why others should be compelled to pay tribute to this trust?

BYRON W. HOLT.

SHE TAMES LIONS.

This Rich Young Woman Does It For Fun.

It is not often that the taming and training of ferocious beasts is adopted as a pastime. Least of all does it seem likely such an occupation would appeal to a woman as a means of diversion. Yet one of the most successful lion tamers in Germany is Miss Cora Benlot, of Leipzig, who adopted this unique occupation as a source of entertainment rather than of income.

Miss Benoit is a handsome young woman of twenty-five or thereabouts. She is of German-English extraction, and being the daughter of well-to-do parents, she was carefully and thoroughly educated. Her parents died while she was in her early teens, and after their death she resided in the family of one of her father's friends, the director of the Leipzig zoological gardens.

In this situation she had many opportunities to study the animals in the Leipzig collection which is a very large one. Being a young woman of independent mind as well as ample means, she at length took the notion she would like to try her hand at training a pair of young lions which had just arrived at the zoo. At first her friends refused to to take the project seriously. When they were convinced that she was in earnest they tried by every possible means to dissuade her, pointing out the difficulty and danger of such an undertaking which requires the strength and nerve of the bravest men to be carried out successfully. Fraulein Benoit was convinced, however, that she had as much courage as any man and moreover that she understood the nature of lions as well as most persons, says the Washington Times.

She succeeded in having her own way and was permitted to take charge of the two young lions that had never been handled by any person.

"I cannot say truthfully that I was in the least nervous when I entered the lions' cage for the first time," said Miss Benoit in relating her experience. "I had studied the habits and natures of such animals and had seen the methods of other trainers. I had theories of my own on the subject also and I knew that the one thing necessary was to gain and keep the mastery from the start. In this I found that my sex aided rather than hindered me.

"The lions had never been handled at all except to the extent necessary in feeding and transporting them, which was, of course, an advantage. No woman had been near them. When I entered the cage they retreated to the opposite corner and crouched there in fear and trembling. I found that this was due to the rustling of my long skirts which seemed to inspire in them a sort of fascinated fear. My task was therefore to reassure and not to cow them. From the first I treated them with kindness, seldom using force or even the display of force to the extent of inspiring them with a wholesome respect. I have found this plan to succeed admirably and with the right material to begin with it is possible to train lions to do almost anything.

"I have noticed that the sight and sound of my skirts have had the same effect on other lions that it did in this first pair. I think that the reason is this: Lions that are captured in a wild state do not see or come into contact with women until long after they have come into captivity. Therefore a woman is a new and unknown being to them, and like all animals, they are timid in the presence of anything that is unfamiliar. I have never found it advisable to adopt the costume of most professional lion tamers, preferring the ordinary attire and finding that it answers even better than the other. The animals always manifest a great interest in my gowns and sniff about them and have torn them sometimes in trying to inspect them with their claws. But I discourage such familiarity.

"I have never had an accident or an injury from the lions beyond a few scratches on my arms and legs, inflicted usually by accident, never anything serious. That is because I am always careful. I take my time in teaching my subjects, and always know them thoroughly before I attempt to make them perform any tricks.

"The best subjects for a lion-tamer are those that are captured when they are young. Animals that are born in captivity are never so satisfactory. As a rule they have been spoiled by petting and have been handled by too many different persons. They are sluggish, unreliable, and deceitful, and are likely to turn on one at the most unexpected moment. Of course there are great differences also between individual persons. Some are much more intelligent and much more honest than others. The best lions for training purposes come from East Africa. They are more intelligent and can be handled much better than the Asiatic lions.

"I enjoy my work. That is why I took it up. To succeed in it requires hard work and careful study, and above all, infinite patience. But in the nature of things I see no reason why a woman who has strong nerves and is thoroughly self-reliant should not become as successful in lion-taming as any man."

A DELIGHTFUL FAD.

Penetrating into the mysteries of the future seems to be one of the fads of this season of long evenings and indoor amusements. A devotee to palmistry is a charming hostess and to the woman who wishes it, the reading of hands offers a delightful and new accomplishment. She can easily learn what the lines mean by a little study, and she can go to a professional for a little coaching. Then, if to this knowledge she adds a pleasing personality and a ready wit, the invitations she will receive to house parties will be more than she can accept, and she may take her choice, and, of course, choose the most desirable.

Palmistry is a good flirtation weapon, and if two young people are discovered in some shady corner with their heads close together and their hands clasped, why, of course, they are practicing palmistry. Perhaps that is one reason the science is so popular this season, says an exchange.

For the amateur palmist a little knowledge of the people on whom she practices is invaluable. For while she will know about it to tell what certain lines in the hand mean, she will by no means go into it deeply enough to discover any secrets that would better be concealed.

To the bright girl the possibilities for fun both for herself and her friends are almost endless, and as she will say nothing but pleasant things, she can make a house party lively. She will read all sorts of happy events in the hands of the young people, while to the older ones she can promise honor, troops of friends, and all that should accompany old age.

Quite often palms are read for charity, and then the hostess gives an air of mystery to the affair by having the chiromancer dressed in Eastern costume, with face half-concealed beneath a mask. The fees paid for the reading will add quite a nice little sum for any pet charity of the hostess. Sometimes, however, young people have been known to penetrate too far into the mysteries of this science and to see things that were better left unrevealed. If a girl is tempted to do this, let her leave her discoveries unrevealed. Otherwise she may get an uncanny reputation.

Last year at one of the summer resorts a girl was practicing the art among her friends. She seems to have studied the real science, for she did tell some wonderful things. But she was young and did not know enough to keep to herself some of the things she saw. One night in the party who begged her, "just for fun," to read their hands, were two young girls whose hands were singularly alike. Nobody noticed this but the palmist, and to her they were as plain as print. One of them was an exceedingly nervous girl, while the other was a happy, jolly damsel, afraid of nothing. The palmist said to the first, "Beware of water." Then she stopped and all the circle laughed.

"You can't bathe any more," said one.

"You'll have to drink nothing but milk," said another.

And so with merry jest and laughter the next one gave her hand for inspection. To her was promised long life and happiness. To the next a wedding within a year, and so on.

The last hand was that of the jolly girl whose lines were like the first. To her the palmist said, "Keep away from boats. You were born to be drowned."

"Then you'll never be hanged," said one of the company.

"Ar'n't you mean to say that, when we are going yachting tomorrow?" said another.

The jolly girl only laughed. It was only in fun, and just to give her a fright, she said, but she "didn't scare easy." At that time nobody thought any more about it, but just a month from the day the palms were read, both the girls whose palms showed a sudden death were drowned in a yachting accident that shocked the whole community.

Then everybody in the house remembered the words of the palmist, and the prophesy was a ten-days' wonder.

But the girl will never read palms again.

The Prince of Good Tonics.

A Non-intoxicating Malt Extract that is especially Recommended for Weak Nerves, Indigestion and Insomnia.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE

BUILDS UP A DEPLETED SYSTEM.

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED IT?

ALL DRUGGISTS

Prepared by VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO.

Milwaukee, U. S. A.

Duluth Branch. TELEPHONE 62.

BRITAIN'S RIGHT HAND MAN.

Lord Kitchener's achievements in the Soudan and his brilliant conduct of the campaign which made him famous are of too recent date to make a recapitulation of them necessary, but a few extracts of a personal and graphic character taken from a pen sketch by our war correspondent, G. W. Stevens, written just after the fall of Omdurman, will serve to show as clearly as may be the kind of man Lord Roberts will have to assist him in the South African campaign, says the London Mail.

"You cannot imagine the sirdar," says Mr. Stevens, "otherwise than as seeing the right thing and doing it. His precision is so inhumanly unerring, he is more like a machine than a man. You feel that he ought to be patented and shown with pride at the Paris international exhibition, British empire; exhibit No. 1, hors concours, the Soudan machine.

"The sirdar is never in a hurry. With immovable self-control he holds back from each step until the ground is consolidated under the last.

"His officers and men are wheels in the machine; he feeds them enough to make them efficient, and works them as mercilessly as he works himself. He will have no married officers in his army; marriage interferes with work. Any officer who breaks down with the climate goes on the sick list at once next time he goes, and the Egyptian army bears him on its strength no more.

"If you suppose, therefore, that the sirdar is unpopular, he is not. No general is unpopular who always beats the enemy. When the columns move out of camp in the evening to march all night through the dark, they know not whither, and fight at dawn with an enemy they have not seen, every man goes forth with a tranquil mind. He may personally come back, and he may not, but about the general result there is not a doubt. You bet your boots the sirdar knows, and he wouldn't fight if he weren't goin gto win. Other men have been better loved; none was ever better trusted.

"So far as Egypt is concerned, he is the man of destiny—the man who has been preparing himself for sixteen years for one great purpose * * * the man who has sifted experience and corrected error; who has worked out small things and waited for great, marble to sit still and fire to smite, steadfast, cold and inflexible, the man who has cut out his human heart and made himself a machine."

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

AMUSEMENTS.

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E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager

Monday, January 29. One Night Only.

The Great New York Success! The Brilliant Romance!!

Under The Red Robe

From the Novel by Stanley Weyman. Dramatized by Edward Rose, adapter of "The Prisoner of Zenda." With a powerful cast, including MR. PAUL CAZENEUVE. Mounted elaborately with all of the original scenery and effects, as seen at the Empire Theater, New York Prices—Dress Circle, $1; Parquette, 75c; F. C. 50c; Balcony, 50c.

LYCEUM THEATER.
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.
DUNNE & RYLEY Present—
Mathews and Bulger,
In the latest version of the big Vaudeville Operetta—

By the Sad Sea Waves.....

☞ Everything absolutely new but the title of the piece.

Ran 103 Nights at Herald Square Theater N. Y.

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PRICES—Dress Circle, $1.00; Parquet, 75c and $1.00; Family Circle and Balcony, 50c.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
FIRST M. E. CHURCH, DULUTH.

MISS KATHARINE E. OLIVER in
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

— Arranged from J. M. Barrie's popular story —

CHARACTERS IMPERSONATED:

Garvin Dishart......The Little Minister
Babbie ......A Gypsy Girl
Old Nanny ......A Poor Woman
Dr. McQueen .. The Village Physician
Rob Dow .... Reformed Drunkard
Micah Dow ......His Little Son
Jean .....The Minister's Maid-Servant
Lord Rintoul ....A Wealthy Nobleman

Act I—Babbie's Power. Act II—An Awakened Soul. Act III—The Flood.

Wednesday, Evening, Jan. 31st.

Tickets 50c. Seats at Chamberlain & Taylor's.

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Wm. J. Wells, Manager.
19 Second Avenue West. Open Every Night.

VIOLA CLIFFORD'S ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
BIG VAUDEVILLE SHOW.
Matinee every Saturday 2:30 p. m.

ENORMOUS ORE CARS

President Greatsinger in Pittsburg Conferring in Reference to Them.

STRIPPING CONTRACT

Drake & Straften Company Gets One for Six Years at Auburn Mine.

President J. L. Greatsinger of the Duluth & Iron Range railroad has been in Pittsburg conferring with officials of the Pressed Steel Car company regarding the building of 450 of the largest steel ore cars ever erected. The cars will have unusually heavy journals, and each will be capable of carrying from 140,000 to 150,000 pounds of iron ore, although the car beds will not exceed twenty-four feet in length. Mr. Greatsinger left Saturday for New York and Washington.

Mr. Greatsinger said to the Pittsburg Dispatch that the past year had been the greatest in the history of the ore business, but that the present year would far exceed it. He said that the Iron Range had hauled 3,900,000 tons, but that this year it expected to carry at least 5,500,000 tons to Two Harbors. Many Pittsburg steel concerns have their mines on this line, notably the Carnegie Steel company, on the Vermilion range, and Laughlin & Co., limited. Mr. Greatsinger thought that the total tonnage of last year, 17,000,000 tons, would be increased this year to 22,000,000 tons, and that of this increase 2,500,000 would come from the Mesaba range.

Mr. Greatsinger said that Laughlin & Co., limited, who have been exploring for new properties for some time, have practically ceased the search for ore, while the Oliver Iron Mining company is still picking up new properties and holding them for future development. He thought that the limits of the great Mesaba range, so far as the high grade ores were concerned, had already been defined, and that the Carnegie interests, through the Oliver company, had the pick of the possessions beyond some held by the Minnesota Iron company, a Federal Steel company property.

The Mountain Iron mine at Virginia, a Carnegie property, led the list last year with a total tonnage of 1,100,000 tons, and the Fayal, a Minnesota Iron company possession, was a close second. The Drake & Stratton company, of Pittsburg, has been stripping this property for several years, and it is destined to be the greatest on the famous range. The National Tube company, American Steel Hoop company and National Steel company, three practically Pittsburg concerns, have each secured a fifth interest in the Mahoning iron mine, about twenty miles from Virginia, and this will be developed into a big producer this season.

Mr. Greatsinger said that Duluth was experiencing one of the mildest winters he had ever seen, and he had employed 2600 men laying rails and putting down ballast, a thing he was never able to do before at this season of the year. Some furnacemen believe from this that navigation will open earlier than usual, and that an immense impetus will be given to the shipping of ore to the Pittsburg district.

GREAT STRIPPING CONTRACT.

Six Year One at Auburn Mine Goes to Drake & Stratton.

The Drake & Stratton company, of Pittsburg, has received a contract from the Minnesota Iron company for the stripping of the Auburn iron ore mine, on the Mesaba range, at a cost of about $4,500,000. Altogether between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 cubic yards of material will have to be removed, but because of the cold and short seasons it will require about six years' work to complete the big task. About 500 men will be constantly employed by the Pittsburg firm during this long period. The contract is the largest ever given on the Mesaba range.

The Auburn mine is a milling property, and is one of the most important in the group of choice properties controlled by the Federal Steel company. The mine is in the shape of a great cauldron, but it has been mined as far down as can be done on the present grade from the Duluth & Iron Range railroad. The Minnesota Iron company is anxious to extend the operations so as to get the greatest possible tonnage out this year, and the mine will be greatly enlarged by opening a new bed of ore. The Duluth & Iron Range will run a branch to the new location, and it is expected that an immense quantity of ore will be shipped to the Lorain and Valley furnaces this year, as a result of the development.

Drake & Stratton will begin the work of stripping early in March, and will push the contract as fast as possible during the season at hand. The cold weather prevents any work during the winters, because of frozen ground and inability of the men to stand it. Three steam shovels will be put to work in the mine, and a number of locomotives and cars sent from Pittsburg will be used by the contractors. At the point where the company will strip the bed of ore is covered with a stratum of earth, gravel and bowlders to a depth of from fifteen to thirty feet, but when this is lifted off an immense deposit of pure ore, running from 50 to 55 per cent metallic, is revealed. This ore deposit often runs from 200 to 300 feet deep, and affords sufficient ore for the operation of blast furnaces for centuries.

The Drake & Stratton company now has an immense force of workmen on the Mesaba range, where the operations last year were almost revolutionary in their character. This season will be much greater, and the largest force ever employed there at one time will be constantly busy uncovering ore. It is expected that 4000 men will be put to work by the Pittsburghers at the opening of the season in March. This force will probably be increased during the season. The company also has about a score of steam shovels, and almost as many locomotives, the H. K. Porter Locomotive company, of Pittsburg, having sent up last season about fifteen small engines. A large number of cars are used and miles of railroad have to be built to carry the excavations away. All this material goes from Pittsburg. The Drake & Stratton company is now at work on the Fayal mine, that promises to lead the list this year as the greatest tonnage producer in the world.

"In Union There is Strength."

True strength consists in the union, the harmonious working together, of every part of the human organism. This strength can never be obtained if the blood is impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard prescription for purifying the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Ayer's Pills

Sick headache. Food doesn't digest well, appetite poor, bowels constipated, tongue coated. It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, easy and safe. They cure dyspepsia, biliousness. 25c. All Druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO. NASHUA, N. H.

HILL'S FLEET

Plans to Build Twenty-Five Large Steamboats for Pacific Line.

Within the next five years, according to James J. Hill, the steamships to be operated between points on the North Pacific coast and the Orient in connection with the Great Northern railway will number twenty-five. The vessels will be among the largest in ocean service, and each will have a speed of 12 to 14 knots an hour. At present eight of them are either in course of construction or contracted for, and as soon as they leave the shipwrights' hands they will be pressed into the new service.

In the mind of the Great Northern president the proposed service to the Orient will be an important benefit to the industries of the North and Northwest.

TUG FERRY BURNED.

King & Steele Boat Is Entirely Destroyed in Slip No. 1.

King & Steele's crib-towing tug, E. P. Ferry, was destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock last night while docked in slip No. 1. The loss is about $5000. The boat has been in commission all winter towing cribs and was tied up in the slip for the night, in charge of Fireman H. Smith. The fire was no sooner discovered than it broke through the deck in several places and threatened to spread to several other vessels near by. The city ferry, Lulu M. Ray attached a line to the burning tug and hauled her out in the harbor beaching her on a sand bar.

The fire seems to have started from hot ashes falling against the woodwork of the boiler room. The tug was built in Chicago many years ago, but was still in good condition. Nothing was saved.

AMUSEMENTS.

"UNDER THE RED ROBE."

Tonight "Under the Red Robe" will be seen at the Lyceum. This entrancing play was popular from the first night and has retained all its popularity ever since. None of the romance plays that followed Edward Rose's dramatization of Anthony Hope's story "The Prisoner of Zenda," gave such satisfaction or was so important a factor in turning the popular fancy once again towards plays of this romantic type. In it Mr. Rose improved on his work in the Hope play. He made a splendid drama of Stanley Weyman's story, retaining the swagger cavalierly spirit of the book, transferring the characters with clever exactitude from the printed pages to the footlights.

MISS KATHERINE OLIVER.

Wednesday evening Miss Katherine Oliver, the impersonator, will appear at the First Methodist church and will present "The Little Minister" as one of the entertainments in the Star lecture course. The Kingston, Ont., Times said of her: "Miss Oliver's powers had not been overrated. Her presentation of Babbie was especially well done. Her mischievious and playful air and coquetry at first in her dealings with Gavin, and afterward the more sober and unselfish mood born of her love for him, were vividly presented. Nanny Webster going to the poorhouse, the pleading tones of Micah Dow sobbing on the hill, and the 'Little Minister' giving his commands to his people, are worthy of special mention, as showing her powers of acting and in the last of ventriloquism."

MATHEWS AND BULGER.

To the Lyceum on Wednesday comes those bright comedians, Mathews and Bulger, under the direction of Messrs. Dunne and Riley, who will present their latest version of the big vaudeville operetta, "By the Sad Sea Waves," with a clever cast of thirty odd people, and all the resources of the comic opera stage, including scenery, costumes and chorus. Their company, which is an unusually large one, includes Mlle. Le Seye, Jane Lennox, Bessie Challenger, Mina Hickman, Mabelle Rothers, Lizzie Sanger, Agnes Wayburn, Mabel Meredith, Eva Leslie, Marie Wood, Marie Dellafontaine, Lottie Ettenger, Ned Wayburn, W. J. Deming, W. H. McCart, Tony Hart, Thomas A. Kiernan, George Sinclair and Horace Tabor.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Selection of the Teachers to Have Charge of It.

The state school authorities are making arrangements for the annual summer schools in the various counties of the state, for the benefit of the teachers. The school in this county will be held beginning July 12 and lasting four weeks, and Dr. J. F. Milspaugh, president of the Winona normal school, has been selected as conductor. The staff in addition to Dr. Milspaugh will consist of four instructors, all of whom are specialists in the branches they will handle. The four are Miss Harriet Foss, of Willmar, grammar, history and physics; Miss Gardner, Duluth, model primary class; Miss Millie L. Woodbury, Willmar, language, pedagogy, methods, psychology and physical culture; J. A. Cranston, Alexandria, mathematics and grammar.

Teachers of St. Louis county are not obliged to attend the school, but they will be given extraordinary opportunities by it, and it is likely that very few who can possibly attend will refrain from so doing. Mr. Milspaugh is an educator whose reputation is not confined to the bounds of this state, and the other instructors are all excellent.

Cures dizzy spells, tired feeling, stomach, kidney and liver troubles. Keeps you well all the year. Rocky mountain Tea taken this month. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

To really enjoy a 10-cent cigar, smoke "Chancellor," Winecke & Doerr's leader.

TAKEN BY SUPERIOR

Graves-Manley Agency Trophy Captured By Curlers Across the Bay.

WON BY SIX POINTS

Duluth Rinks Not Composed of Best Players---Bonspiel at Milwaukee.

Superior will hold the Graves-Manley trophy for the coming year. They defeated the Duluth curlers Saturday evening at Superior and this made two defeats and gave them the trophy. To say that the Duluth curlers were disappointed is putting it mildly. This is the first year that the trophy has been offered and they had hoped to hold it here. The Duluth rinks were defeated by six points and won two of the games and lost two. The scores were as follows:

Superior.	Duluth.
H. E. Rogers,	D. R. Black,
L. A. Nichols,	D. G. Cutler,
J. S. Gates,	A. H. Smith,
J. Chisholm........14	Harry Hurdon 6
R. Stephenson,	E. N. Bradley,
A. Ballantine,	Thomas Gibson,
L. B. Black,	G. F. McKenzie,
G. C. Tyre 12	R. J. MacLeod 17
E. D. Ingraham,	D. G. Cutler, Jr.,
H. E. Stansbury,	D. M. Morrison,
Hugh Somerville,	M. H. Alworth,
A. K. Smith 16	D. MacLeod 17
R. J. Nye,	G. T. Hickman,
L. G. Moran,	L. M. Larson,
J. A. Campbell,	H. Currier,
W. W. Strickland.17	D. Morrison 13
Total 59	Total 53

There is one thing to be said about the contest. The rinks that defended the trophy for Duluth are not the best, taken all through, that Duluth can put up; that is, they do not contain the best players that Duluth has. Superior, on the other hand, had the sixteen best players in its club in the rinks which defended the trophy for them. Not that the Superior rinks packed their rinks for the game, but the men in these rinks have played together for several years and hold together each year. The Duluth players divide up more, taking the newer players into their rinks. The result is that the playing ability of the rinks does not average so high, but there is less danger of dissatisfaction among the members of the club. If the weaker players found all the good players organizing in rinks by themselves it would discourage them. Accordingly while the club may not show up at its best in contests its membership is likely to be better satisfied and thus to increase where otherwise the playing would in time become confined to only the few best rinks.

There were a number of games Saturday evening in different contests and the scores were as follows:

Board of Trade:

G. J. Carpenter,	Dr. Long,
M. A. Thompson,	Alex Milne
A. D. Thomson,	B. R. Patrick,
A. McRae,	Dr. Cleland,
Skip—18.	Skip—8.
M. E. Magner,	R. H. Draper,
J. Miles,	S. L. Reichert,
R. R. Wells,	C. J. McBride,
C. F. West,	C. F. Macdonald,
Skip—15.	Skip—9.

Galt trophy:

H. Spencer,	W. A. Chapman,
.. B. Silvey,	V. O. Soule,
E. P. Towne,	F. N. McLaren,
C. B. Woodruff,	J. A. Todd,
Skip—9.	Skip—11.

The rinks drawn to play today are as follows: Thornton vs. Hurdon, R. J. MacLeod vs. Barnum, Morrison vs. McLaren, Duncan vs. Woodruff, Catlin vs. R. J. MacLeod, Morrison vs. Duncan, Taylor vs. West, Roberts vs. D. MacLeod.

The annual bonspiel of the Northwestern Curling association opened at Milwaukee this morning with the Milwaukee and Chicago curlers as the entertainers. It was to have opened a week ago today but the soft weather prevented. The cold wave of the past few days, however, enabled the Milwaukee people to make good ice and they anticipate entertaining the Northwestern curlers in handsome style. About thirty-five rinks are expected to be there.

"Neglected colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

Lindeke-Anderson Wedding.

Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the groom, at Fourth avenue east and Tenth street, Miss Bertha M. Lindeke and Percy L. Anderson were married by Rev. Samuel P. Long, pastor of the First Methodist church. They were attended by Miss Anna Shephard and Harry Anderson. The groom was formerly a sergeant of Company A of the Fourteenth regiment.

Boyce's White Pine Expectorant

Cures coughs, colds, throat and lung affections. Breaks up la grippe and prevents pneumonia. Very agreeable to the taste and easily administered to children. Prices 25 cents and 50 cents a bottle. Sold in Duluth only by S. F. Boyce, druggist.

Smoke Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor, everywhere the favorite 10 cent cigar.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Food Prepared With "Calumet" is Free from Rochelle Salts, Alum, Lime and Ammonia. "Calumet" is the Housewife's Friend.

CALUMET Baking Powder

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.

NONE SO GOOD.

AFTER THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Federal Court Asked to Enforce Commerce Commission Order.

St. Paul, Jan. 29.—The interstate commerce commission, in an action in equity brought Saturday in the United States circuit court against the Northern Pacific Railway company, shows a desire to make effective by appeal to the federal courts those orders of the commission which during many years have been, to a large extent, disregarded by railway companies. The commissioners are said to have now adopted a procedure that will revolutionize their relations with transportation companies. If the courts grant the assistance that the new procedure demands, the interstate commerce commission will be hereafter a tribunal that can punish instead of a friend that can advise.

The bill is a petition that the court compel the Northern Pacific company to answer the commission's charge that the company has continued to ignore an order issued by the commission last November relative to the adjustment of rates on certain commodities from the Twin Cities, Anoka, Elk River and St. Cloud to Superior, West Superior and Eastern cities.

In June, 1899, the George Tileston Milling company, of St. Cloud, and the city of St. Cloud filed separate complaints with the commission, alleging that the Northern Pacific company was charging the milling company and various St. Cloud concerns more for transporting property for a shorter distance than for transporting the same property a longer distance along the same line and in the same direction. Such discrimination is a violation of the interstate commerce act. It was charged that the rate from St. Cloud to Superior and Eastern points was higher than from the Twin Cities, Anoka and Elk River to Superior and the same Eastern points.

The matter was heard by the commission in this city last August. After consideration an order was issued last November which, it is said, the railway company has continuously disregarded.

Pending the decision of the case the court is petitioned to restrain the railway company from continuing to violate the commission's order.

The defendant is to appear in court March 5.

FUSS BREWING.

Chinese Officials Dissatisfied Over Emperor's Deposition and Trouble Feared.

Shanghai, Jan. 29.—The deposition of the Emperor Kwang Su creates great dissatisfaction among the Chinese officials in the Yang-Tse valley and native mercantile circles are disturbed, fearing trouble. It is rumored the emperor will be reinstated in one year.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—The newspapers here are paying considerable attention to the events of China. The Novosti expresses the opinion that the dynasty will last for a long time to come, but adds that China will never be restored to her former condition and that the "unavoidable work of partition will be accomplished peacefully, though, perhaps in the distant future."

The Rossija asserts that it was not necessary for Russia to take a hand in the coup d'etat, and adds that a Russo-Japanese alliance is inevitable. It is only a question of time. In the meanwhile, it is important that the control of the naval and military forces of China does not fall into the hands of the Americans, British or Germans.

The paper concludes: "We must keep on the alert and see how the new situation affects the interests of Western Europje, above all those of England."

FIRE, WIND AND STEAM.

Hard Proposition New York Firemen Had to Face.

New York, Jan. 29.—The 7-story building in Cherry street, occupied by the Heywood Bros. and Wakefield Manufacturing company as a chair factory, was destroyed by fire today, during the prevalence of a fierce gale, which made the work of the firemen extremely difficult. When the fire broke out there were about 150 men at work in the building, but all escaped without injury. The bursting of a tank on the roof of the building, which precipitated 10,000 gallons of water upon the fire raging beneath it, generated so much steam that the walls burst out. Part of the east wall fell upon the Gorrish warehouse and carried three firemen with them. For a time it was feared the men were lost, but they were extricated without having sustained serious injury.

The loss on the building and its contents, which were completely destroyed, is estimated at $300,000.

TROUBLESOME

Question of Disposition of Philippine Church Property.

New York, Jan. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

President McKinley has determined to leave to the new Philippines commission the disposition of church property in the archipelago. The commission will consult with the municipal authorities with regard to the action to be taken and the status of the friars who remain in the islands will also be considered. At the same time, the commission will also have to decide what shall be done with church property on the island of Porto Rico and the claims of the Catholic clergy, both there and in the Philippines, for the continuation of the support they received from the government of Spain, and which the clergy assert is guaranteed them by the treaty of Paris.

These questions are embarrassing to the administration, as they are raised on the eve of the coming campaign, and there is no desire on the part of the officials to take any action which may be offensive to the Catholic voters of the country.

While no formal claims have as yet been preferred by representatives of the Catholic church for restoration to the church of certain public buildings and lands in Porto Rico, Gen. Davis understands that it is the intention to claim ownership to several valuable structures in San Juan and to ask for the surrender of the property. These edifices, it is asserted, belonged originally to certain religious orders, but were taken possession of by Spain, held as public property and finally transferred as such to the United States.

A Good Investment

Of your spare dollars is to secure one of those "up-to-date" Winter Overcoats and Ulsters now being sold at a great discount by

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

Call for Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor. Every first-class dealer has them.

TEST IS REQUIRED

Why Naval Board Opposed Purchase of the Marine Boat Holland.

NOT AGAINST BOAT

But Think Plunger Should Be Tested Before Purchase Is Made.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 29.—(Special to The Herald.)—An expert on naval affairs has furnished for publication a very interesting article regarding new implements of warfare to be constructed by this government to protect our interests on the high seas. He states that: The decision of the naval board of bureau chiefs, in opposing the purchase of the submarine boat Holland and in recommending that no craft of this class be built until the Plunger has been tested, will no doubt be regarded abroad as a severe blow to the development of this type of boat here, where more attention has been given, perhaps, to the system than by either Great Britain or any foreign power but France.

The submarine boat first received the attention of the naval officials ten years ago, but since a contract was awarded for the building of a type boat at Baltimore there seems to have been no further interest manifested by the experts in the subject, and meanwhile France has gone ahead rapidly in the experimental work with much success.

The latest reports from that country show that the flotilla of these boats will no doubt present as great a variety of types as the battleships, and recent tests with the Gustave Zede have proved the practicability of the submarine boat, and in the hope of still further improving on her the naval authorities are now giving attention to the somewhat despised Goubet boat.

This vessel has shown a tendency in late tests to dive to the bottom and remain there, and the authorities are now begining to predict that still another type, known as the Morse boat, is a superior type of craft. Recent trials with her showed that as regards range of action she has scarcely any advantage over the Zede, and it had to be admitted by the trial board that she could not be used for any other purpose than harbor defense. After all these experi- [illegible] did not seem as if [illegible] been made, but the [illegible] tment, with praise- [illegible] conveyed its favors [illegible] ly, it is claimed, be- [illegible] own of her type, and [illegible] consequently allowed [illegible] vivid imagination. [illegible] structed of steel and [illegible] nt of 160 tons. The [illegible] upplied by an oil en- [illegible] y drives the propeller [illegible] either navigating at [illegible] only her lookout and [illegible] sed, but also operates [illegible] arging batteries and [illegible] se being used to pro- [illegible] she is entirely sub- [illegible] imney unshipped. [illegible] urface at twelve knots, [illegible] ses a range of action of [illegible] t eight knots the range is 625 [illegible] en submerged, the accumulators are expected to propel the boat twenty-five miles at eight knots and seventy miles at five knots. She is equipped with four torpedo tubes and carries two officers and nine men. This boat is believed to be the best type yet developed in France.

There may be said to be but one distinct type of the submarine boat in this country, represented by the Holland, now at Washington, and the Plunger, building for the navy at Baltimore. While the Holland seems to have fully proven her capacity to fulfill all the requirements of submarine navigation for naval purposes, the Plunger is said to possess, or will have, when finished, still further improvements that will render her a most capable craft.

It does not follow that because the experts have opposed the building of further submarine boats at present, this type of craft will not be in all probability adopted by the naval service. The bureau chiefs are by no means unfavorable to the boat, but simply believe the Plunger should be tried before the government enters upon the purchase of other vessels of her class.

The Plunger represents the result of an inquiry into the subject covering the last ten years, during which time the problem has advanced from the theoretical to the practical stage. There were many things to be thought of in connection with the submarine boat, the most important of which was the maintenance of life and management of the craft beneath the surface of the sea. While intended for offensive purposes solely, its protection is an interesting feature of the structure. This is afforded by the body of water surrounding the boat, which is supposed to dive below the surface to a depth of twenty feet in twenty seconds after the order is given to disappear, the boat at that time floating light and running full speed ahead.

During the period of complete submergency, with three feet of water over the turrets, the pilot who guides the craft obtains a view of the surroundings by means of a camera lucida in a tube which projects above the surface and can be hauled in at a moment's notice.

The pilot is located in an armored turret, which rises four feet above the hull and is eight inches in thickness. The upper surface of the hull, covering the part emerged while running on the surface of the water, will be of steel plate one inch thick. The arrangements for lighting and ventilating the interior are ingenious and complete. When the boat is on the surface of the water two large companion-ways, the blower and the airshaft, provide abundant ventilation. When submerged, air is constantly allowed to escape from the air reservoirs slightly above atmospheric pressure. Vitiated air from near the bottom is forced outward by a small pump driven by an electric motor. Lighting on the surface is provided through the companion-ways and by eight 4-inch dead lights. If not deeply submerged, and in clear water, light will still be admitted through the eight dead lights, and whenever required, incandescent lights, supplied by the storage batteries, can be employed.

The method of operating the vessel is also interesting. When the vessel is on the surface of the water, with the smokestack and the airshaft erected, and running ahead full speed, and it is desired to dive, the valves placed on the bottom in the water are opened and the air contained in these spaces allowed to escape through valves provided at their upper ends. The blower is stopped, the furnace and ashpit doors are closed airtight, the smokestacks are shipped, the cover of the aperture through which they pass when erect is swung around and dropped into its place and clamped tightly. By this time the vessel will be nearly awash. While reaching the awash position she is run in the direction in which it is necessary to steer, steam power being still employed until the steam pressure in the boiler is run off.

As soon as the horizontal position at the proper depth is attained an automatic apparatus prevents further considerable movement in a vertical direction. If by failure of any part of this apparatus the vessel should run to a greater depth than is desired, say beyond forty feet deep, the lower end of the lever engages with a short lever that operates a valve placed on an air pipe leading forward to the forward section of the boat. When forty feet depth or more is reached a change of air will be allowed by this valve to pass from the service air reservoir through it along this pipe, into the new section of the vessel, forcing the water contents out through thev alve on the bottom. This will immediately expel 1550 pounds weight of water, reducing the weight of the vessel by so much and communeating as trong upward tendency equal to about thirty-one tons to the bow of the vessel on account of its great leverage from thee enter of buoyancy.

If necessary the engines may be stopped aud the part of the diving gear that failed adjusted, but if the trouble be not serious, steering in a vertical direction can be done by hand. Water must be readmitted to the bow section by allowing the air charge to escape and opening the valve at the bottom of the chamber.

The first part of the submerged run is made with steam, but in about one minute the pressure in the boiler is exhausted and the temperature greatly reduced. Steam is then shut off, the large dynamo started and the friction clutches on the screw shafts opjened. The vessel can then proceed on the submerged run with the power derived from the storage batteries. Should it be desired to stop or lie still submerged, but not on the bottom, two small auxiliary water ballast spaces, or diving tanks, are allowed to fill with water by permitting the air they contain to escape. If it be advisable to remain below the surface of the water without going to the bottom while in soundings, instead of expending power to overcome the small remaining reserved buoyance, the vessel may be anchored and the apparatus controlling the horizontal rudders adjusted to hold the vessel at the depth required. She will lie there without much change of level, unless there is absolutely no current or tideway.

When it is necessary to come near the surface for observation, either when moving or lying still, the camera lucida placed between the projections on the turret and slightly to one side may be raised to the height of four feet above the top of the turret. This is capable of being revolved so that the whole horizon my be swept, but if moving rapidly is very much more satisfactory to bring the vessel to the surface of the water, allowing the top of the turret to project for a few seconds. An all-around view may thus be obtained, and bearing corrected without revealing any noticeable bulk above the surface, and this movement can be made rapidly enough to prevent the possibility of its being sighted, fired upon and hit by anything larger than rifle bullets.

Thirty cubic feet of air at a pressure of 2000 pounds per square inch are carried in the air reservoirs. This volume of air is more than sufficient for the supply of the screw during six hours' submergence—the usual maximum time of a submerged run—leaving an abundant reserve for operating the hydraulic cylinders and the water ballast.

But if, by any chance, the supply of air should run out—if, for instance, there was no opportunity of storing air while the vessel was on the surface—the supply can be renewed while submerged or lying on the bottom in water less than fifty feet deep by allowing a float, carrying a 2-inch hose pipe on a reel placed aft of the after companion way in the superstructure to rise to the surface of the water carrying the hose pipe with it and holding its open end above the surface. The connection shown with this reel may be carried to a small air compressor, driven by the small dynamo aft and enough quantity of air for several hours' use stored in a few minutes' time. The boat can lie indefinitely under the same conditions, renewing the supply of air as may be required.

The boat may be brought to the surface from submerged conditions as follows: If lying still and anchored, the anchor is raised and the upward force of the reserve buoyancy permitted to bring the vessel to the surface. If the vessel happens to be running submerged it is simply steered to the surface by the horizontal rudders. If it be necessary to perform this maneuver rapidly, air pressure a few pounds greater than that due to the depth of immersion is exerted over the water in the ballast compartments and they will be quickly emptied.

When the vessel reaches the a-wash position, the smokestack may be erected as rapidly as it was shipped and the first started afresh.

During an action the dives will probable be short, as the boat will be obliged to go under water only when menaced with torpedoes carried by torpedo boats and when it is necessary to approach the vessel attacked unobserved.

Rapid-fire guns may be disregarded. Advantage may be taken of the practical invulnerability of the vessel when running a-wash with full steam power to do a large part of its work on the surface of the water. Its attack will be more rapid and more certain, especially if the ship can be intercepted.

From the a-wash condition a dive while running at full speed can be made, probably in twenty seconds. During this time a 20-knot torpedo boat can run only 225 yards. A dive made from the a-wash condition in ten seconds and a 20-knot torpedo boat can cover no more than 112 yards in the same time. There is, therefore, but small probability that the onset of the submarine boat can be warded off by any other means than the superior speed of the vessel attacked.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

DRINK GRAIN-O

After you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it, because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is genuine food drink containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25 cents.

What is the Difference Between your Pale Bohemian and Bavarian... Is a question often asked by our customers who are using one kind but not the other. Here it is: The Pale Bohemian is a mild tonic with the aroma of hops predominating. Bavarian is rich and malty, slightly heavier and not so bitter. Both are sold at the same price.

A. Fitger & Co.

Reply to Mr. Beneteau.

To the Editor of The Herald:

In an article in Saturday's Herald Mr. Beneteau made some statements regarding the municipal ownership of a gas and water plant, which have little to commend them to an intelligent investigation. He stated that "both gas and water cost the consumer just as much now as they ever did."

Even if this were correct, as it is not, he is certainly not blind to the fact that the present charges now maintain a plant twice as valuable as the plant once owned by the Duluth Gas and Water company. Or to put it in another light, is it not plain that if the late Duluth Gas and Water company had constructed the supplementary system and made repairs in their old plant as the city has done, that the old company operating on the same basis would have had to charge double the amount it did, and more than double the charges the consumer pays today.

Cannot Mr. Beneteau see that the extension—construction—of an intake pipe 1500 feet into the lake, the possession of machinery, of lands, of eight miles, of 26-inch iron and 42-inch steel mains and of reservoirs, constructed under the supplementary system gives a capacity for the supply of thousands of homes without other additional expense than the incidental cost of connections with this system, and that the addition of every home and every consumer of water must from now on inevitably serve to reduce the rates to all? Can he not see that with the increase of interest upon bonds now issued and but an infinitessimal increase over the present cost of operation, and that therefore all returns from additional consumers must either go now to the reduction of present rates or to the enhancement of the value of this asset in the way of further extensions with the inevitable result of yet greater and more permanent reduction of rates to every consumer in the near future?

Does Mr. Beneteau mean to say that the consumer of gas and water did not pay the interest on the bonds of the old Duluth Gas and Water company, or that any other than the consumer of gas and water under the present system does pay the interest on the bonds? This is what his statement would lead one, and lead him wrongly, to infer. Is it not of some moment to our people to feel that an article absolutely necessary to life is under the direct control of the people themselves? Is it not manifest from past experience that those who control an article necessary to life to a great extent control the health and lives of those dependent upon them for this necessity?

Again, does Mr. Beneteau think it is best for the general public welfare to have these public necessities under private control, cognizant, as we are, of the fact that in order to realize the greatest profits and to secure the best advantages these same private interests find it expedient to influence the election to office of men who while pliable to their interests may in this respect and in every other respect be a menace to the public welfare? This is especially a time when we should strive with diligence to enlighten and not becloud the mind of the voter; when we should strive to lead him towards the better way in government, even though he must for a time contend with the debris placed in his way by the past selfish legislation, rather than turn him in the way of pleasing illusions, which he would soon discover to be hedged about, as of old, with those same entanglements and perplexities so plainly the creation of those who are ever alert to subvert the highest and most sacred purposes of self-government to their own selfish ends.

I hope Mr. Beneteau has given the new charter a more careful study than he appears to have given this gas and water question, though it would seem, however, from his statements in reference to this that he evidently passed over some of the virtues of this measure and certainly overlooked that fundamental safeguard therein provided, whereby the public official becomes our agent, whose acts are subject to the ratification of his principal—the people—rather than permit him to remain our sovereign as he in a great measure is in his present capacity. I remain, yours very respectfully,

S. F. SNIVELY.

Duluth, Jan. 29.

THE DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

Coal Miners and Operators Unable To Get Together.

Indianapolis, Jan. 29.—The deadlock between the miners and coal operators is as strong today as it was at noon last Saturday, when the joint committee failed to come to any terms and agreed to report back for further instructions. The committeemen say that the primary resolution for referring the two propositions submitted to the joint conference is to allow the radicals on both sides to have their say, then turn them down. It is claimed that a compromise then can be reached. The committee has agreed to nothing—will simply test the strength of the opposing factions this afternoon, when the conference is again called.

The cold weather has made the operators happy. They declare that this weather is worth many thousands of dollars to the trade.

The miners, on the other hand, declare that cold weather is favorable to their cause, because the demands are increasing.

VEIRA GOVERNOR.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 29.—Senor Beira until recently minister of industry, was elected governor of Bahia yesterday without opposition.

FREE FROM PLAGUE.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 29.—The ports of Rio Janeiro and Santos have been officially declared free from the bubonic plague.

Notice.

Henry J. Lewis, who represented us in the Northwest for a number of years in the interest of Flor de Teller cigars, severed his connection with our firm Jan. 1, 1900.

FRANK TELLER & CO.,
Philadelphia.

J. B. Patterson, representing Winecke & Doerr, Minneapolis, wishes to advise his old friends that he will again be able to supply them with Flor de Teller cigars of greatly improved quality.

For a Case of Val. Blatz Bottled Beer,
Wiener or Private Stock, Telephone 4118
ROHL BROS.,
203 West Michigan St.
Dealers to the Family Trade.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE GREAT REMOVAL SALE AT FREIMUTH'S

Is now in full progress. The big crowds that attended the sale today testify to the unqualified merits of the sale. They will spread the news of **the cheap selling** quick and we expect that the attendance at the sale will multiply from day to day. There is nothing artificial about this sale. It is like all our sales only one of a much larger scope.

Genuine Bona Fide Sale

We expect to move soon into our new store. You know how much work, trouble and loss the moving of a stock like ours implies. We want to reduce it to as small size as possible, and the only way to do it is to **reduce prices** to such a point which will bring on quick and fast selling. **We want you to understand** that we have not reduced one or two things in every department to make a sale—no—**we have made large general reductions all through the store** and you can buy almost everything much below the regular prices and save money. We have engaged a special force of help, but advise you to come in the morning and avoid the afternoon crowds.

FREIMUTH'S ✳ FREIMUTH'S

PAYS HIS RESPECTS

Mayor Gives Chauncey Richardson a Few Pokes in the Ribs.

STOOPING VERY LOW

Utter Depravity of the Republican Machine Shown In Its Organ.

Although angry as a result of the constant vituperations of what he calls "blatant demagogues swift in the repetition of derogatory slander," Mayor Truelsen is not greatly disturbed by puerile tactics of the opposition. Referring to a statement made over the signature of C. E. Richardson in yesterday morning's paper, the mayor says:

"It seems that the corporation hirelings, and office-seekers who have been kept away from the crib of public credit for nearly four years, are getting very desperate. Their cause must be hopeless, or they would never adopt such lying tactics as has characterized the conduct of this campaign. If it keeps up, the few votes they would have gotten will be lost to them, because the American people believe in fair play, justice and common decency.

"It may not be necessary for me to refute the insinuations offered in lieu of facts yesterday morning by C. E. Richardson. Why, he even insinuates that I was responsible for the typhoid fever epidemic. He knows that if the council elected in 1891 and 1892 had been faithful to the people we never would have had that epidemic.

"At an election held Aug. 4, 1891, a proposition was submitted to a vote of the people to issue the sum of $800,000 of gas and water bonds for the purpose of purchasing or erecting a water plant for the city. The proposition to build carried by a vote of more than two and one-half to one.

"For a long time nothing was done to carry out the instructions, and not until February, 1894, when the council passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of $800,000 gas and water bonds, and on March 12, 1894, bids were received, and a bid of the Duluth Trust company, accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $10,000, paying par and accrued interest and a premium of $4000, was accepted. On March 13, 1894, being the day after the acceptance of said bid, the Duluth Gas and Water company, in the name of Michael Norris, commenced a proceeding in the district court enjoining the city not to enter into a contract with said trust company. The case came up for hearing before Hon. Charles L. Lewis, judge, on May 28, 1894, and a decision was rendered in favor of the contestant. On Aug. 21 an appeal was taken to the supreme court, but before it was brought up for hearing it was dismissed by the city, contrary to the advice of the then city attorney, Hon. Page Morris. The gas and water company, always employing the best legal ability obtainable, no doubt were advised that if this cause should come up before the supreme court, judgment of the lower court would be reversed. The city had sold the bonds, and nothing but the suit stood in the way of commencing actual construction on the water plant, and long e'er this, people would have been furnished with pure and wholesome water, and if it had needed any further evidence that the supreme court would have reversed the decision of the lower court, the case of Truelsen vs. the city of Duluth furnished such evidence.

If the council had built the system at that time, we never would have had the epidemic.

"In regard to the reduction of the city expenses, the people know that I have from the very first recommended the reduction in all expenses and the council has stood by me in all plans for retrenchment. I do not take all the credit to myself, but I do say that I have done all that a man in my position could do to bring about the reduced expenses of the present time.

"He says that I tried to have the water plant down on Minnesota Point, or at least suggested that it be placed there for purposes of delay. I did not. At that time our city engineer, Mr. Keating, believed that as pure water could be had through the sand of Minnesota Point as from the depths of the lake at Lakewood. He explained to me that if such a plant could be instituted with success it would cost the people $750,000 less than the plant at Lakewood and I thought that with that saving to the people we had better investigate his plan. There was no delay, however, as the council voted against allowing Mr. Keating the money with which to make the experiment.

"Richardson also insinuates that when I went to Chicago to meet the bondholders of the gas and water company and took Chief Hansen along, there was boodleism in it. I want to say that I am a poor man, but even if I am poor I have always paid 100 cents on the dollar and never went through bankruptcy like C. E. Richardson to escape paying my honest obligations.

"But to come back to the Chicago conference. The bondholders had accused Mr. Gay of being a tool in my hands and not conducting the negotiations with the city in a proper manner and in order to clear himself Mr. Gay wanted the bondholders to meet me and see whether the negotiations were properly conducted. We talked the situation over, but no settlement was entered into. It was not till sometime afterward that the deal was completed. The statement that it was for boodle that the chief and myself met there is a lie.

"He and his party have repeatedly said that I received $50,000 at that meeting. That, too, is a lie and the first man I hear saying it will have to pay dearly for the privilege. It will not win them a single vote. Had I been that kind of a man I would have received a much larger price when I was yet a private citizen and not liable to incriminate myself. As a citizen when contesting the election of 1894, when the people voted to purchase the water plant at $2,106,000 I could have received enough money to live the balance of my life in ease and comfort, but I will say now and forever, that I never accepted a cent dishonestly in my life. I have lived here in Duluth for thirty years and I defy any man to bring up anything dishonest in my life in that time. When I was fighting the purchase at $2,106,000 I could have sold out at a much greater price if I had been that kind of a man, and still not have laid myself open to criminal action, for I was not then a public official, and the man that says I received $50,000 at that Chicago conference must be an idiot.

"Now, it is true that the chief did go to Germany soon after we came back from Chicago. He went over there to see his mother, whom he had not seen for nineteen years, and he borrowed $250 to go on. He gave an order on city treasurer to pay it back at the rate of $25 per month and it has all been paid back.

"It is true that I borrowed $750 from the Policemen's Relief association. It was a matter of private business with me and a matter of business with the association. The money was loaned me at a regular meeting of the relief association. They had it lying in the American Exchange bank drawing 3 per cent interest and I gave a note endorsed by one of the most reliable business men in Duluth, by which I agreed to pay 8 per cent for the use of the money. I have paid the money back in monthly installments and still owe a little, which even if I could not pay, would be made good by the man that endorsed the note.

"But on the principle that Mr. Richardson charged me with being responsible for that typhoid epidemic, I have a little charge of my own. Mr. Hugo was first elected alderman in 1890. The next year the people voted $800,000 to purchase a water plant for the city. Mr. Hugo and the men elected with him did not carry out the instructions of the people and go ahead with the plant and on the same ground that they accuse me I charge that Mr. Hugo and his colleagues were responsible for every case of typhoid fever in our city in 1895. If that council had carried out its instructions we would have had pure and wholesome water long before 1895. It is Mr. Hugo and not myself that is responsible."

* * *

The wild and despairing wails which filled the News Tribune yesterday and today are indicative of the desperate feeling which has taken possession of the Hugo camp. In the frenzy of their desire to elect Mr. Hugo mayor of Duluth, they are stopping at nothing and are doing their best to trail the name of the city of Duluth in all the mud and slime they can produce. More than that. In their desire to escape discussion of the real issue of the campaign, the municipal ownership question, and to cloud the minds of the voters with other fanciful issues, they are dragging the son and daughter of the mayor into the campaign as issues. Think of it! Trying to make the daughter of the mayor, earning a small salary from the city, an issue before the voters of the city of Duluth at a time when such grave questions are at stake.

The utter depravity of the Republican machine and its organ must make itself apparent to every man in the city and no man with any of the elements of decency about him will approve this ruthless dragging of a woman's name into such a mass of filth and slime as appeared in the morning paper of yesterday.

As to the great horror expressed by the paper because Mayor Truelsen has his son as private secretary, it might be asked: Who was the private secretary of the last Republican mayor of Duluth?

His son.

* * *

Is there any man in the city of Duluth whose mind is fair and just who really believes that any such situation exists in the city of Duluth as represented in the morning paper of yesterday. Not one. Everybody knows it is untrue. The orderly condition of the city is remarked upon by people coming in from outside. Only this morning a man from the Twin Cities, who had read yesterday morning's paper, asked what it meant, and said that his observations had led him to believe that Duluth was a well governed city.

"You may have some crime here," he said. "No large city is without it, but in comparison with the Twin Cities, however, you are very free from it. Read the papers down there and see the large number of burglaries and holdups of one kind and another that there are. Why people do not think of leaving their front or back doors unlocked at any time. Yet we do not decry our police for that. Any man outside your city reading that paper would expect to carry his hand on a revolver all the time he was in Duluth if he ever visited here."

The Republican organ has heralded to the world that Duluth is in the midst of a carnival of crime. Last week it attacked the fine showing made by the water and light department, and accused it of "forcing the figures."

What will be its next onslaught on the good name and reputation of the city?

* * *

The attack of Chauncey E. Richardson on the mayor has caused more amusement than anything else. Few had supposed he would go quite so far in order to earn the office of secretary to the mayor, or possibly city clerk, in the event of the Republicans getting control of the council, but then there are always surprises in politics, and one never knows what to expect.

* * *

The first criterion of how the election is likely to go was furnished on Saturday evening, when the two opposing candidates for mayor spoke simultaneously in halls only two blocks apart. Mayor Truelsen at Turner hall spoke to an audience of at least 300, and Mr. Hugo over at the Polish school addressed fifty enthusiastic supporters.

At the Turner hall meeting M. H. McMahon was selected chairman, and the speakers of the evening besides the mayor were Alderman Porter J. Neff of the Fourth ward and Alderman Theodore M. Krumsieg of the Second ward.

The mayor made his usual vigorous address, reviewing the water plant fight and his past record against corporations, and arraigned the opposition very severely for not coming out with more emphatic statements as to where it stands on the charter, and municipal ownership problems that may come up within the next two years.

L. O. T. M. of Welcome Hive No. 37

Will give a Masquerade Ball at Columbia Hall, Twentieth Avenue West, Jan. 30th, Tuesday evening. Flaaten's Orchestra. Fisher, Prompter.

MRS. M'VITTIE'S THANKS.

Port Elgin, Ont., Times Conveys Them to People of Duluth.

The Times of Port Elgin, County of Bruce, Ont., has the following to say in reference to the large sum of money sent to the family of William McVittie, the fireman who was killed here in December:

"As intimated last week the fire department of Duluth has acted with much liberality towards Mrs. W. J. McVittie and her children who were left in a bad way by the instant death of Mr. McVittie at a fire in that city some weeks ago. The fire department under its energetic chief, John T. Black, undertook a benefit ball in aid of the widow with the result that on Tuesday of last week Mrs. McVittie received from Chief Black a New York draft for the sum of $1265. The tickets were placed at $1 each and were sold with this liberal result. The banks gave $25 each and leading firms in proportion. The Duluth city council also made a grant of $100 to assist in defraying expenses. As might be expected, Mrs. McVittie has been deeply moved by these noble expressions of large heartedness and sympathy of the people of Duluth and is totally unable to show her gratitude for the truly generous treatment she has received. She desires through the Times to convey her heartfelt thanks to Chief Black and the members of the fire department, to Alderman David Sang and the other members of the city council, and to all the other kind people in Duluth whom she cannot name, for their wonderful liberality, kindness and sympathy, and she will ever pray that heaven's best blessings may be given them and especially in days of darkness and distress that they may feel the power of human sympathy as she has done during the past weeks. The people of Duluth have devised liberal things in her case and they may expect and shall surely receive such at the hands of the Great Provider Himself. Mrs. McVittie also desires us to thank the I. O. F. lodge, Southampton, for payment of $863, being the amount due under the policy held by her late husband in that order. The sum of $137 was deducted from the $1000 policy on account of the extra hazards connected with the fire department."

Prisoners Are Sentenced.

The prisoners convicted at the present term of court were sentenced this afternoon. Joseph Smith, the man who tried to make the court believe that he is crazy, was sentenced to two years and three months for grand larceny in the second degree. He kept up the crazy lodge to the last, telling the court that he hailed from the city of Hell, and that it was none of the court's business what he had been doing in his past life. Arnold Manthey, for the same offense, was sentenced to one year and three months. Martin Cheney was sentenced to forty days in the county jail for petty larceny. Nick Johnson, for assault in the second degreee, was sentenced to one year and three months. He got off easy on account of his family.

CHEESE PUDDING.

Put the crumbs of a French roll into a basin and cover them with half a pint of boiling milk, add a small piece of butter and beat the bread until it is reduced to a light paste; season it with celery salt, cayenne, black pepper and a little grated nutmeg and stir in three ounces of grated cheese, and, when this is well mixed, the yolks of two eggs. Whisk the whites of the eggs to a very stiff froth and when the cheese mixture is cool stir them lightly into it and bake at once in a buttered pie dish in a moderately hot oven for about half an hour. The pudding should be evenly browned when taken from the oven.

A DISMAL FAILURE

(Continued from page 1.)

the train, and by 8 a. m. Jan. 27 (Saturday) Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores.

"The fact that the force could withdraw from actual touch—in some cases the lines were less than 1000 yards apart—with the enemy in the manner that it did is, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops, and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbrous ox and mule transports across the river eighty-five yards broad with 20-foot banks and a very swift current is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting powers."

HIS PLAIN FAILED.

Story of Buller's Attempt to Turn the Boer Position.

New York, Jan. 29.—A London special to the Herald says: After Sir George White had succeeded in beating off the determined attack of the Boers at Caesar's camp, the development of Buller's new plans became inevitable. His preparations had been deliberate, but nothing was allowed to become known as to his real intentions until a dispatch from the general himself announced that he had seized Potgieter's drift, on the Upper Tugela, and was getting his forces across. Four or five days followed, in the course of which Gen. Lyttleton placed his brigade on the north side of Potgieter's drift, ready to attack the Boer position at Brakfontien, commanding the road to Dewdrop, while Gen. Warren was preparing to throw his division against the extreme right of the long line of the Boers.

Warren had crossed at Trichard's drift, some five or six miles to the west of Potgieter's. He had met with more opposition, but his cavalry, under Lord Dundonald, was able, apparently, to reconnoiter for a considerable distance in the direction of Acton Homes, working around on Warren's far left.

So deliberate was the whole movement of Buller's army, as if the general were intent on throwing away no chances or taking any risks, that the Boer general had ample time to concentrate any number of troops at any point they wished.

Gen. Joubert was at the front, with Gens. Botha and Cronje. Warren found himself at once confronted with an opposing army thrown right across his path.

A long ridge ran four miles to the northwest of Trichard's drift, ascending from the river. This ridge runs into spurs of the mountains, marking the boundary of Natal and the Orange Free State. On the right of Warren, as he spurs of the mountains, marking the Kop, facing the river, with precipitous sides, but more accessible from the north by a series of summits leading to its real head. The country on either side swarms with hills favorable for guerrilla warfare, and the Boer entrenchments extended along to Brakfontein and eastward to Colenso and the Tugela.

Eight Boer camps were located by the British along this line of defense.

The main position of the Boers, however, which has been the scene of the fighting of the past week, lay to the west of Spion Kop, and it is clear that Gen. Warren was unable to get sufficiently to his left to make a really flanking movement. There was nothing for it, but to force his way through the barrier.

So, having got up his artillery, he sent forward, under cover of his long-range fire, the brigades of Gens. Hart and Clery. On Saturday, Jan. 20, the action began at 6 o'clock in the morning and continued till evening. Ridge after ridge was captured, but the advance was slow, the Boers stubbornly contesting every foot of ground.

Hart's troops, wheeling around on the left along the rocky spur to semi-circular position of the Boers, came under a heavy fire from three directions, but the British bivouacked on the ground they had won, though this was within distance of the Boer lines. The loss, so far, had not been heavy, but only three miles had been made—and in front was an open glacis.

There appeared to Warren but one chance for attacking this position under the storm of bullets that his troops must pass through. If Spion Kop could be taken, the artillery from its dominant height might sweep the Boer entrenchments on either side. Last Monday and Tuesday an artillery duel went on unceasingly, but no impression was made. Under cover of nightfall preparations were made for the ascent of Spion Kop. To approach it there was a natural glacis three-quarters of a mile wide. Then 500 feet had to be climbed up a steep slope.

The story of how the capture was effected by the British storming party has yet to be told. From Buller's brief dispatch and from the fuller account from the Boer side, it would seem that it was a complete surprise.

No time was lost by the Boers in recapturing it. The importance of the position was fully understood by them. No less plain is the indication of the superiority of the Boer forces around Ladysmith in point of numbers.

For the present the deadlock to which the British relieving army in Natal is reduced is worse than ever. To imagine that Ladysmith can now await the issue of another movement that must take weeks to effect is an impossibility.

REPORT UNFOUNDED.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—A semi-official dispatch from Lisbon says the report that the Boers have crossed the Mozambique frontier is unfounded.

Jack Curtis Badly Hurt.

The Two Harbors Iron News said in its last issue: "As we go to press, Drs. Budd and Goldsworthy, and Dr. Magie, of Duluth, are operating on Jack Curtis, at the Budd hospital, who was fearfully injured by a falling derrick at Knife River today, and brought here by tug for treatment. His thigh is broken and the internal injuries are great. Curtis was formerly a well-known athlete at Eau Claire, Wis., and had a more than local reputation as a pugilist. His injuries will probably prove fatal. He was employed by the Butler Iron company."

Died Rather Suddenly.

Mrs. Emma Lawrence, wife of W. C. Lawrence, proprietor of the Endion pharmacy, died suddenly at 4 o'clock this morning at her home, 123 Tenth avenue east. She has been sick for some time with typhoid fever, but was apparently getting well when the disease took a sudden turn for the worse this morning and the change was fatal. Mrs. Lawrence was 23 years of age. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
The Great Eastern
Duluth
BURROWS STORE

MANUFACTURING SHOE DEPT.

Modern Machinery. Expert Workmen.

Shoes Made to Measure.

Rubber Heels put on and all kinds of Repairing done while you wait.

M. S. Burrows

January Clearing Sale.....

Clearing Without Reserve

All Overcoats, Suitings and Trouserings made to your order in our usual good style and workmanship at 25 per cent below regular prices.

To give you an idea of the magnitude of the many bargains that await you we will quote a few items

Trousers, former price $7.50—Clearing Sale	$5.75
Trousers, former price $9.00—Clearing Sale	$6.75
Trousers, former price $10.00—Clearing Sale	$7.50
Trousers, former price $12.00—Clearing Sale	$9.00
Suits, former price $30—Clearing Sale	$22.50
Suits, former price $35—Clearing Sale	$26.50
Suits, former price $40—Clearing Sale	$30.00
Suits, former price $45—Clearing Sale	$33.75
Overcoats, former price $30—Clearing Sale	$22.50
Overcoats, former price $35—Clearing Sale	$26.50
Overcoats, former price $40—Clearing Sale	$30.00
Overcoats, former price $45—Clearing Sale	$33.75

And so on through the entire line. This is one great bargain event of the entire year which you should not miss. Our regular patrons are earnestly requested to take advantage of this unusual buying opportunity. This sale will last the balance of this month only.

Duluth Art Tailoring Co.
306 West First Street.
French & Bassett Block, Opp. Board of Trade.
Telephone 181.

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT

In the East, West, North or South.

THE MORNING TELEGRAPH

is concededly the brightest daily paper in the Union. Its news of the day is concise. Its financial news is authoritative. Its theatrical news is complete. Its racing news is simply unapproachable. It has special features that cannot be obtained from any other source.

THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

is as good as half a dozen other weekly papers put together. It gives you six times the entertainment the average weekly does. It is brimful of tale and anecdote of persons and things you know, or would like to know. It is a mighty interesting paper, with an interesting personality.

THE PICTURE SUPPLEMENT

Is not equalled by any other newspaper on the face of the globe. The pictures are timely, interesting, newsy and new. They are in some respects superior to the original photographs, and no amount of description could do them the justice that your own eyes would.

Sold everywhere, by every live dealer, every day in the week. If your dealer does not happen to have it on hand, insist that he get it for you. If he is the right kind of a man, he will supply you. If he won't supply you, we will.

TRIAL RATES FOR ONE MONTH:
Sunday Only.......25 Cents
Daily and Sunday.......One Dollar

DAILY TELEGRAPH CO.,
140 W. 42nd Street, New York.

WHEN YOU ADVERTISE FOR HELP

Do they advertise where nobody expect you to or where the people who want to work always look, viz: THE EVENING HERALD?

MR. GAGE ANSWERS

Replies Further as to Dealings With National City Bank Officials.

THERE WAS NO DEAL

He Says, Relative to the Deposit of Funds in Banks.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The secretary of the treasury today transmitted to the senate his reply to the resolution of Jan. 23, calling for further information as to his dealings with officials with the National City bank, of New York. The secretary adds that it might be considered fully answered by his communication of Jan. 10, in reply to the senate's first resolution of Jan. 3, on the same subject. He adds, however, that he will endeavor to supply to the best of his ability whatever may have been lacking in his first answer. The secretary then takes up the senate resolution of Jan. 23 by paragraphs. His reply in brief is as follows:

"1. That the secretary of the treasury has and he is hereby directed to transmit to the senate copies of all letters and the substance of any conversation or agreement he may have written or had with A. B. Hepburn, of the National City bank, of New York, in reply to a letter from Mr. Hepburn to him, dated June 5, 1897.

"A careful search of the department files does not show any answer to the letter of A. B. Hepburn, written by him to me, dated June 5, 1897, nor do I believe that any answer was ever made to said letter. Neither do I recall any conversation held with A. B. Hepburn in reply to such letter. Nor was there at that time, or now, any agreement made or expectation of any agreement to be made by the secretary of the treasury, or any person or persons with reference to the subject matter of said letter of A. B. Hepburn. The record transmitted with my communication of Jan. 10, 1900, contained all there is or ever was, so far as I know, concerning the said letter of A. B. Hepburn.'

"2. Also, copies of any letters, communications, agreements papers and documents between treasury department and the National City bank, of New York, within the period embraced between June 5, 1897, and Oct. 27, 1897.

"It does not appear from any record of the treasury department, nor is it within the recollection of the secretary of the treasury, that the department or any of its officers had any relations, either official or private, with the National City bank, of New York, within the period embraced between June 5, 1897, so that there are no letters, communications, agreements, papers or documents in the possession of the department which passed between the treasury department and the National City bank within that period."

The secretary calls attention to the necessity which arose late in October, 1897, of disposing in some way of the large sum of money ($58,448,223) which was realized from the settlement of the Pacific railway debt without drawing this money out of active channels and thus precipitating a financial disturbance. He refers to his letter to A. B. Hepburn, printed in full in his first reply in which he told Mr. Hepburn that H. W. Cannon, of the Chase National bank, had already been requested "to ascertain how many banks would qualify as depositories to receive a portion of the $30,000,000 of the railway fund, which was to be disbursed in the redemption of government sixes about Jan. 1." The secretary adds:

"The National City bank could readily qualify by the deposit of public bonds to receive a large amount. It was necessary that there should be, in this instance, an original recipient and distributer of the fund, because one check alone was drawn in the amount of $13,645,250. It ought to occur readily to the minds of the most inexperienced in banking affairs, that it required an institution of some considerable magnitude to handle such a check.

"As shown in the communication of Jan. 10, 1900, the National City bank did become the original recipient and distributer of this fund, and that as fast as certain other banks qualified, it (the National City bank) transferred to those institutions as follows:

"To the Chase National bank, $2,000,000; to the Hanover National, $2,000,000; to the Fifth National, $200,000; to the American Exchange National, $500,000; to the National Bank of the Republic, $500,000; to the Seaboard National, $500,000, and to the Western National, $100,000, all of which sums, together with the amount held by the National City bank, secured by deposits of bonds of the United States, were subsequently withdrawn and paid into the sub-treasury at New York.

"The secretary believes that he accomplished by such transaction what he has taken pains to do since, namely, the avoidance of that sort of disturbance in the money market which affects not merely speculative affairs, but which, as experience has too often demonstrated, spreads throughout the whole commercial and industrial fabric, bringing ruin and disaster such as close the doors of factories and mills, throw labor out of employment and invite years of business stagnation, the like of which was witnessed during the period 1893 to 1897.

"I may add the sole purpose which has animated the secretary in these connections was so to use the banks as to secure, preserve and keep the public moneys without risk or hazard of loss, and in such form, within the limitations and requirements of law as would be conducive to the preservation and protection of the general interests of the people."

Section 4 is a request for letters and telegrams bearing on an alleged "conference with Mr. Morgan in relation to the treasury deposits in the National bank depositories in New York."

Secretary Gage replies:

"There are no letters, communications, agreements, papers or documents on file in the treasury department between the secretary of the treasury or his subordinate officers or officials and the officials of the National City bank of New York in reference to a letter from the secretary of the treasury to James Stillman, president of the National City bank of New York, of Dec. 21, 1897, in which the secretary wrote: 'I have yours of the 20th inst. and note your suggestions as to a conference with Mr. Morgan in relation to the treasury deposits in the National bank depositories of New York other than were transmitted with my communication to the president pro tem of the senate, under date of Jan. 10, 1900. Nor can it be recalled that there was ever any conversation held between the secretary of the treasury and Mr. Stillman, or between the secretary of the treasury and any other man concerning the said letter.'

"And the secretary of the treasury is further directed to transmit to the senate copies of any letters, agreements, communications, papers, documents or other information in his possession, or in the possession of the treasury department, respecting the conference between the secretary of the treasury and James Stillman, president of the National City bank, J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, and any other person or persons with whom he conversed, as mentioned in his letter to James Stillman, president of the National City bank of New York, of Dec. 21, 1897, and, also whether the conference resulted in any agreement or understanding in regard to depositing of government money in the banks of New York city, or whether any record was kept in the treasury department of telegraphic communications between the secretary of the treasury or his subordinate officers and the officials of the National City bank of New York city, and if so, what agreement and understanding was arrived at by means of these telephonic, telegraphic or other communications.

To this the secretary replies:

"It should be a sufficient answer to all that is requested on the subject of this conference between Mr. Stillman, Mr. Morgan and myself at Philadelphia to say that such a conference never took place. Mr. Stillman and Mr. Morgan, for what reason I know not, did not come to Philadelphia to see me but, on Dec. 23, 1897, Mr. Stillman placed the matter about which he and Mr. Morgan wished to talk with me before me in a letter, which appears on page 77 of the document, wherein is printed my communication to the president pro tem of the senate of Jan. 10, 1900.

"Mr. Stillman's letter is a request to allow as much as possible of the Pacific debts money to remain in the New York banks, so as to secure 'an easy money market with a uniform rate of interest,' which, Mr. Stillman says, will avoid a panic and aid in the reorganization plans of various railroad companies then in progress.

"'6. And whether or not the secretary of the treasury or any of his subordinates had any correspondence, telegraphic or telephonic or otherwise, or any agreements, documents, papers or conversation with the officials of the National City bank of New York, between the period embraced from April 28, 1898, to June 2, 1898; Sept. 19, 1898, to Oct. 29, 1898; Aug. 26, 1899, to Dec. 19, 1899, and if so, let him accompany his response to this resolution with copies thereof.'"

"The senate has already been furnished, as stated in my communication of Jan. 10, 1900, with all correspondence, letters, telegrams, agreements, documents and papers in the possession of the treasury department with reference to deposits in the National City bank of New York from March 4, 1897, to Jan. 1, 1900, the date of the previous senate resolution on this subject. For that reason there have already been furnished to the senate copies of all correspondence of every kind and description from April 28, 1898, to June 2, 1898; Sept. 19, 1898, to Oct. 29, 1898; Aug. 26, 1899, to Dec. 19, 1899. The department is without the means of preserving conversations, and for that reason is not able to comply with the senate's request for copies of conversations, if any were had.

"It has not been the practice of secretaries of the treasury to preserve conversations. It may be said in general, however, that in the transaction of the business of their department with the City National bank, or with any other bank, no conversation has been had, either by telephone or face to face, which has had reference to any relations, official or private, otherwise than as fully set forth in my communication to the senate, dated Jan. 10, 1900. No agreement, past, present or in contemplation, has ever been had with the National City bank otherwise than is literally set forth in my communication to the president pro tem of the senate of Jan. 10, 1900."

The final section of the senate inquiry reads:

"And the secretary of the treasury is further directed to inform the senate of the amount of United States bonds held in trust by the treasury department for the Standard Oil company, of the city of New York, to secure government deposits for the National City bank of New York, and upon what dates these bonds were assigned and the amount thereof at any time held by the government of the United States for the Standard Oil company."

The inquiry, the secretary says, is based on a misconception, induced no doubt by requests of the National City bank to transfer certain lots of bonds to the Standard Oil company and to other parties. Secretary Gage explains that when registered bonds are deposited as security in the treasury, they are cancelled and fresh bonds issued to the credit of the treasurer in his name "in trust." When such bonds are surrendered by the treasurer, they may be reissued to the depositing bank, or, on the bank's formal request, they may be reissued to any other party or institution. In conclusion he says:

"The records show that the treasurer has assigned and delivered upon the orders of the National City bank, to fourteen different parties, a total of $7,321,000, and of these, $1,914,000 was transferred to the Standard Oil company. The treasury department has at no time held any bonds in trust for the Standard Oil company, nor for any interest other than for the depositing bank."

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you

ARGUING CASE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 29.—The time in Judge Ludwig's court today was taken up by Attorney Timlin in arguing for J. G. Treptlage, plaintiff in the injunction proceedings against the street railway company, who seeks to restrain the company from accepting the ordinance recently passed by the common council. The court took a recess before the argument was concluded, and the plaintiffs in the various injunction proceedings have not yet had an opportunity to show cause why the injunction issued on Friday should not be made permanent.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Chancellor, reliable. Winecke & Doerr's leading 10-cent cigar.

The Queen & Crescent is the shortest line Cincinnati to New Orleans, Jacksonville and all points southeast.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

HOTELS.

Hotel Northern,
208 West Superior St.,
Serves Business Men's Lunch
Every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2. p. m. Oysters, Live Lobsters, Crabs and deep sea delicacies at all hours. First-class Chef in charge.

One block from Union Depot.
WINDSOR HOTEL,
Rates, $1.50 a day.
JAMES SULLIVAN, Prop.
Duluth, Minn.

CLAIRVOYANT.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRVOYANT. 701 East Second.

TRAINED NURSE.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND OBSTETRICAL nurse. 117 East Fifth street.

PERSONAL.

WANT TO SEE WILL BENARD MACGUIRE and Blomgren Bros. Please call at once. 319 West Fourth street.

WEST DULUTH

Rev. C. D. Trout, who for some time had charge of the Congregational church in West Duluth, will leave for China to take charge of the Congregational society in that country as soon as the necessary funds are raised.

Mrs. W. E. Lawrence died this morning at her home in the East End. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lawrence were residents of West Duluth for a number of years. Mr. Lawrence was with S. J. Nygren while in West Duluth.

Fred Arens returned yesterday from a trip to Texas.

A. A. Stull, who has been visiting his sister, Miss Stull, and with Dr. Huntoon and family for the past week, returned home yesterday afternoon.

Owing to the repairs which the Presbyterian church is undergoing, no services were held there yesterday.

First of series of lectures by J. H. B. Smith at Congregational church, Thursday night, Feb. 1. Subject, "Ben Hur," with stereopticon views.

Prize carnival, West Duluth rink, next Wednesday night. K. of P. band.

Confectionery business for sale. Good business well located. Reason for selling, ill health. Apply at Fifty-seventh avenue west and Raleigh street, West Duluth.

NOTICE.

News items, subscriptions, advertisements, etc., for The Herald, at West Duluth, may be left with H. A. Huntoon, at the Red Cross hospital.

WEST DULUTH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hendricks Dry Goods Co.

We find ourselves overstocked with Shoes, Overshoes and Rubbers and shall begin at once to close them out at a great loss to us which will mean great bargains to the buyer. Come and see our prices:

We offer 10 dozen Lumbermen's and 10 dozen heavy German Packs at almost

Your Own Prices.

Boys' German Socks and Rubbers at SALE PRICES.

A lot of Ladies' Felt Shoes and Slippers, worth $1.50—now........ **$1.00**

Children's Shoes at—

65c, 75c and 95c

Ladies' Felt Slippers, worth $1.00; now at........ **50c**

Men's Felt Shoes, worth $2.50; now at........ **$1.75**

Men's Vici Kid and Lined, worth $3.00; now........ **$2.00**

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Overshoes at sale prices.

Hendricks Dry Goods Co.

CAUSED A SURPRISE

(Continued From Page 1.)

cial organ, the Schuh-markt (Shoe Market), of recent date, served notice by circulars to the trade that, in consequence of the marked rise in price of materials, such as leather, cloths (cotton and woolen), silks, nails, etc., a very considerable advance in price must be made. It sets forth that prices have already been considerably advanced in the United States, Austria, France and England.

* * *

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Vance, Itasca county, Minn., with Frank L. Vance postmaster.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to the many friends who so kindly assisted us during the recent illness and death of our late son and brother.

MRS. E. C. LINDSAY AND FAMILY.

IF GOING TO EUROPE IN 1900

You should reserve steamship accommodations now. Steamers are filling up rapidly. We represent all trans-Atlantic lines and leading tourist agencies, and will make reservations without charge.

Write for illustrated circular showing rates from Duluth and other valuable information. Issued by Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway.

T. H. LARKE,
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
426 Spalding Hotel Block.

Ericson's Discount Sale

On Winter Overcoats, Ulsters and Boys' Reefers is sure to interest all shrewd buyers.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

PROFESSIONAL.

HAIR, MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED Germicide guaranteed for dandruff and falling hair. Corns removed without pain. Mme. Boyd, 216 West Superior street.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

IF IN NEED OF A NO. 1 TYPEWRITER call at 12 Fifth avenue west and see the cheapest one on the market for thirty days.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
—OF—
GEORGE E. ROLPH COMPANY.

Know all men by these presents, that we, George E. Rolph, Elmer E. Stewart and Alexander McLaren, have agreed to and do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of becoming incorporated under and pursuant to the laws of Minnesota; and, to that end we do hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation:

1. The name of this corporation shall be George E. Rolph Company. The general nature of its business shall be to manufacture, buy, hold, sell and dispose of and deal in tobacco in all its forms; together with all kinds of goods in any way pertaining to such manufacture or traffic or that are sold or kept for sale in the general wholesale and retail tobacco and cigar business, including all goods generally known as smokers' articles; also to do and trasact all kinds of business incident to the foregoing, including the receiving and selling upon commission goods, wares, merchandise and property or any thereof, and generally to acquire, hold, use and dispose of all such property, including personal, mixed and real, and to do all such acts and things as are incident, necessary convenient or conducive to the attainment of any of the objects aforesaid; or to the conduct or the management of the business of the corporation. The principal place for transacting the business of the corporation shall be the city of Duluth in the state of Minnesota. The time of the commencement of said corporation shall be the third day of January, 1900, and its continuance shall be for the term of thirty years.

2. The amount of the capital stock of this corporation shall be twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, and shall be divided into two thousand five hundred (2500) shares of the par value of ten ($10) dollars each, and shall be paid in from time to time as the shares of stock are subscribed for and taken. Provided, that when one thousand five hundred (1500) shares of said stock are taken the corporation may proceed to transact business and carry out the purpose of its organization.

3. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which said corporation shall at any time be subject shall be twenty-five ($25,000) thousand dollars.

4. The names and places of residence of the persons forming said association for incorporation are:

George E. Rolph, of West Superior, Wis.
Elmer E. Stewart, of Duluth, Minn.
Alexander McLaren, of Duluth, Minn.

5. The government of said corporation and the management of its affairs shall be vested in a board of three directors, all of whom shall be elected from and by the stockholders at the annual meeting thereof, to be held as herein provided, and the said directors immediately after their election shall organize and elect from their number a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer who shall hold their respective offices for such term and perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the by-laws, and any two such offices, except those of president and vice president, may be held by the same person. Every director of said corporation shall hold his office until the next annual stockholders' meeting following his election and until his successor is elected and qualified. Provided, that any director may be removed from office and any vacancy on the board of directors may be filled by the vote of the holders of a majority of the stock of the corporation at any general meeting or at any special meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose in the manner prescribed by the by-laws. The annual stockholders' meeting of said corporation for the election of a board of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come properly before it, shall be held at the office of said corporation in said city of Duluth on the second Monday of January at ten o'clock in the forenoon in each year, and special meetings of the stockholders shall be held at such time and under such rules and regulations, as to notice or otherwise, as may be specified by the by-laws, and at any stockholders' meeting any stockholder may be represented and vote by proxy duly appointed, and shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by him, and the holders of the majority of the stock shall constitute a quorum at such meeting for the transaction of business. The duties of the officers of the corporation shall be fixed by the by-laws. The by-laws of said corporation shall be adopted by the stockholders at their first annual meeting or at a special meeting thereof to be called for that purpose and shall be changed, altered and amended only at an annual meeting of the stockholders or at a special meeting called for that purpose; but the first board of directors may adopt by-laws which shall continue in force until by-laws shall be adopted by the stockholders as hereinbefore provided. The names of the first board of directors shall be—

George E. Rolph,
Elmer E. Stewart,
Alexander McLaren.

Of whom George E. Rolph shall be president; Alexander McLaren, vice president and treasurer, and Elmer E. Stewart, secretary. They shall hold their offices until the annual meeting in January, 1901, unless sooner removed, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The first meeting of the said board of directors for the adoption of by-laws and such other business as may come before it, shall be held at the office of the corporation at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the third day of January, 1900.

In witness whereof, the above incorporators have hereunto set their hands and seals this 30th day of December, 1899.

ALEXANDER McLAREN, (Seal.)
ELMER E. STEWART, (Seal.)
GEORGE E. ROLPH, (Seal.)

In presence of—
Frank E. Gore,
Geo. L. Tupper.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.—

On this 13th day of January, A. D. 1900, before me, a notary public within and for said county, personally appeared George E. Rolph, Elmer E. Stewart and Alexander McLaren, to me well known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing articles of incorporation, and acknowledged that they severally executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein expressed and as their free act and deed.

GEO. L. TUPPER,
Notary Public St. Louis Co., Minn.
(Seal.)

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS.
State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis—ss.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 9:50 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in Book K of Miscellaneous, page 575.

R. S. MUNGER,
Register of Deeds.
By A. HAGBERG,
Deputy.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in Book "X2" of Incorporations, on page 54.

ALBERT BERG
Secretary of State.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 721 Third street east.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; small family. 224 Third avenue east.

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO PLAIN sewing. Address T 89, Herald.

COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1010 East Second street.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO PLAIN SEWING. Call at 802 West Superior street.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 218 Fourteenth avenue east.

GIRL WANTED—TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework, at 316 East Second street.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY cashier and bookkeeper. Reference required. Address T 87, Herald.

STENOGRAPHERS

Assisted to positions without charge. Call for application blank. Remington typewriters for sale or rent. WYCKOFF, SEAMENS & BENEDICT, 323 West Superior street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply 528 West Second street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 405 East Third street.

SEWING GIRLS WANTED, AT 22 WEST First street.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND work in family of three. Apply 325 East Second street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—GOOD MACHINE DRILL runners, accustomed to hard ground. Wages $2.75, or contract work if preferred. Steady employment. Golden Star mine, Mine Center.

WANTED—FLOOR MOULDERS AND machinists at the National Iron company, Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COATMAKER. Janzig, Board of Trade.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS on easy payments. No experience or capital required. Gately Supply Co., 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER, general office work. Can furnish best of references. Address H 89, Herald.

A WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE day. Can turn her hand to any work. Apply to 17 East Superior street, room 9.

WORK WANTED BY A WIDOW. APPLY at the Bethel.

WANTED—POSITION AS CLERK OR cashier by young lady of experience. Address T 91, Herald.

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG MAN 27 years old; I am married and will accept a position that will make me a living. Address Telephone 597.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY IN private families. Call or address 1911 West First street.

A FIRST CLASS WOMAN WOULD LIKE work by the day or week. Call or address 25 Lake avenue north, up stairs.

WANTED—PLAIN FAMILY SEWING by the day for children. Address 422½ West First street.

YOUNG MAN WITH TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in jobbing houses, would like position. Am good penman and rapid and accurate at figures. T 86, Herald.

WANTED — HOUSECLEANING, OR stores and offices to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

THREE CHEAP DELIVERY HORSES for sale. From $15 to $40. Address T 90, Herald.

DO YOU WANT A LOT IN SIXTH DIVISION, West Duluth? Make me an offer for one on Norton, near Central. R. F. Belleperche, 627 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—PALACE MEAT MARKET. Best location in city, doing a good business. Cheap. Corner Twelfth and Tower avenue, West Superior, Wis.

FOR SALE—HORSE 6 YEARS OLD, weight 1250; also buggy and sleigh. Address Box 220, New Duluth, Minn.

FOR SALE—TWO CUTTERS, ONE speeder and one single two-seat. If wanted seat drops in behind. Will sell cheap. Apply M. S. Burrows, the Great Eastern.

Horses! Horses!

Large consignments of heavy logging and draft horses are daily placed on the Midway Horse Market of

BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN,
Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.

FOR SALE—BUFFALO OVERCOAT IN good condition. Address K 100, Herald.

LOST.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT, A GOLD ring with tiger eye setting. Return to Herald for reward.

LOST—LADY'S POCKETBOOK. BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenue west and Superior street. Finder please leave at this office and receive liberal reward.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON CHATTELS. I buy time checks. E. K. Bull, 514 Chamber of commerce.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

MONEY TO LOAN, ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

LOTS OF MONEY MADE IN STOCKS in Wall street with $50. Principal guaranteed. Send for particulars Ainslee & Co., bankers, 82 Broadway, New York.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE SMALL buildings in East End; also large building, suitable for livery and sale stables. A. R. Macfarlane & Co., 112 Exchange building.

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOM HOUSE, rear of 121 East Fifth street; only $5 per month. Apply to O. N. Lundberg, 223 West Superior street.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH ALL CONVENIENCES for rent reasonable. 102 East Second street.

FURNISHED ROOM, BOARD CAN BE obtained next door. 1009 East Second street.

FURNISHED ROOMS — HOUSEKEEPING. Stove. 309 West Superior street.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT. 230 West Second street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, modern conveniences. 322 West Third street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman. 619 West Second street.

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS HEATED, for light housekeeping; modern improvements. T 85, Herald.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room with alcove bed-room, use of bath. 11 West Fourth street.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—FLAT FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED; cheap. 722 West Fifth street.

FOR RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. Gas, electric light, bath. $16.00 per month. Cooley & Underhill, American Exchange Bank bldg.

FOR RENT—HALL.

MASONIC TEMPLE HALL, FOR dances, concerts and entertainments. Seats 200. Elevator. Apply to E. P. Alexander, Torrey building.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping. Address M. J., Herald.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR STEAM heated rooms, centrally located. Address T 45, Herald.

SMALL MODERN HOUSE AT LESTER Park; no children. Address T 88, Herald.

MIDWIFE.

MIDWIFE — MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. Croix avenue. Private hospital.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND shelving and counters in good condition. Scandinavian Co-Operative Mercantile company, Two Harbors, Minn.

WANTED—A CASH REGISTER, SECOND hand, in good order, cheap for cash. J. S. Sutherland, Parlor restaurant, Virginia, Minn.

PIANO POLISHING.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE OF ALL kinds repolished and repaired. C. O. Kristensen, 2 East Michigan street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings of every month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 29, 1900. Work, First degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Feb. 12, 1900. Work, ———. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Feb. 13, 1900. Work, P. M. M. E. M. degree. Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month. 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Jan. 30, 1900. Work, Templar degree. J. T. Armstead, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder, John C. Walker, financier, residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; W. C. Weld, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

I. O. F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Commerce No. 3283, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Kalamazoo block, second floor. H. W. Krause, C. R.; W. W. Hoopes, R. S.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—DULUTH tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, second and fourth Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. Harry Harrington, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—meets Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 8 p. m. at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. Work in First and Third ranks. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; H. W. Krause, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F., meets Tuesday evening Jan. 30, 8 p. m. Work in Third degree, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

A good lot in West End for........ **$200**

Money on hand to loan for a building on this lot.

Chas. P. Craig & Co.,
103 Herald Building. Telephone 547-3 Rings.

Established 1886.

J. C. MISHLER,
REAL ESTATE.

If you want to buy or sell, come and see me, write or wire. J. C. MISHLER, 307 and 308 Exchange building, Duluth, Minn.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS FITTING

THOMPSON-WAUGH COMPANY, 230 West First street.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

ASK FOR C. J. TUFTE'S NORWEGIAN Cod Liver Oil. Our import of 1899 is excellent.

HOUSE MOVING AND STACK RAISING.

HOUSE - MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved by D. Mackenzie, 114 Eighteenth avenue east, south.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**9 00 am *1 55 pm *11 15 pm	ST. PAUL ----MINNEAPOLIS----	*6 45 am **1 40 pm *7 00 pm

Sleepers for 11:15 p. m.; train ready at 9 p. m. Passengers may remain in sleeper at Minneapolis until 8 a. m.
Train for Fond du Lac and New Duluth **9:00 a.m.
FROM UNION DEPOT. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 332 West Superior street, corner Providence building. Tickets sold to all points. Telephone 218.

EASTERN R'Y OF MINNESOTA.

City Ticket Office—432 West Superior St.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 10 p. m. *11 15 p. m.	ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	†2 10 p. m. *7 00 a. m.
*Daily.	†Daily except Sunday.	
*8 15 a.m. †3 00 p.m.	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	*6 45 p.m. †12 m.

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.

J. G. MOONEY,
Northern Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:45 a.m.	Lv.....	Duluth	.....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar.....	Proctor	Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..	Iron Junction	..Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar......	Wolf	Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar....	Virginia	Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:21 a.m.	Ar.....	Eveleth	Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:18 a.m.	Ar.....	Sparta	Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar....	Biwabik	Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar....	Mt. Iron	Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar....	Hibbing	Lv	12:35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON.
General Passenger Agent.

North-Western Line.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8 35 am *4 30 pm	St. Paul, Mpls., Twilight Limited—	**3 05 pm *9 50 pm
*5 10 pm	Chicago, Milwaukee, Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Fast Mail.	*10 55 am

Wagner Sleepers. Free Chair Cars.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.

Telephone 44.
426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave.	*Except Saturday. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
*7 00 pm	__BOSTON LIMITED__ Copper Country	†8 30 am
†8 40 am	__Daylight Express__	†7 55 pm

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv.....	Duluth	.....Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar.....	Virginia	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar.....	Eveleth	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar........	Ely	Lv	7:19 a.m.

Burlington Route

Best Line to Chicago and St. Louis

"The Limited," the finest train in the world, leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m. every day. Electric lighted, steam heated, has compartment and standard sleepers, reclining chair cars, coaches, and dining car on the cafe plan. "The Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul, 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Chicago, Ill.

GEO. P. LYMAN,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

SILBERSTEIN & BONDY CO.'S STORE NEWS

DULUTH, MINN., JANUARY 29, 1900.

Dress Goods== Reduced.

We told the WHYS yesterday of their desirability and goodness. We shall simply talk price today—knowing full well that you'll appreciate their worth as hundreds of women have already done. Here are goods and prices that we'd like to have you compare with any offerings in this city. On sale—Dress Goods section.

Black Dress Goods,

12 pieces Fancy Cords, Creponettes, Mohair Figures and Etamines in plain and fancy effects, sold from $1.00 to $1.25; will be placed on sale at **69c the yard.**

10 Pieces Black Crepons,

Silk Matelasses, Mohair Crisps and Fancy Zibolines, were sold for $1.50 and $1.75, will be placed on sale at **$1.19 the yard.**

7 Pieces Mohair Crepons,

The blister kind, never sold for less than $2.50, will be placed on sale at **$1.69 the yard.**

3 Pieces English Crepons,

All-wool and Mohair, will not discolor nor pull, will be closed out at **95c the yard.**

Pattern Suits—Half Price.

Some very swell and desirable effects still left in French Robes, viz: All Silk and Wool Crepon effects, Silk Shot Frieze effects, Appliqued effects, etc. Now is the time to come and buy that pattern dress you had your eye on early in the season at **Exactly Half Price.**

Colored Dress Goods.

At 35c the yard—Plain Venetians, Silk Striped Fancies, little Checks and Plaids, reliable Jamestowns and Silk mixtures, they were 50 and 60c, now 35c the yard.

At 50c the yard—56-inch Tailor Suitings, all-wool Homespuns and Fancy Plaids, cheap at 75c, now 50c the yard.

At 58c the yard—Silk and Wool Fancies, Tweed effects, colored Crepons, and Stripped Novelties, they were $1.00, are now 58c the yard.

At 75c the yard—56-inch Homespuns and Venetians, Sharkskins, Illuminated Fancies, French and Scotch Plaids, etc., were $1.25 and $1.50, are now 75c the yard.

At 98c the yard—English Coverts, French Tweeds, Fancy Homespuns and Ziboline Plaids, they were $1.50 and $1.75, are now 98c the yard.

Reversible Plaid Backs—In Gray, Brown and Blue, were $2.25 and $2.50, now $1.75 the yard.

French Zibolines—High grade, French stuff, in tufts and stripes, were $2.00, now $1.25 the yard.

Dress Goods Remnants

Ends from almost every sort of staple, fancy and novelty Dress Goods have been put on a counter by themselves, (down the main aisle Dress Goods section). Most of the remnants are Skirt or Dress Lengths, as good for you as if cut from the piece at full price, but to us they are remnants and must go at remnant prices.

Silks

At Unique Prices.

Think of getting—

$1 and 75c Silks at

25 Cents a Yard!

And $1.50, $1.25, $1 Silks at

50 Cents a Yard!

Wouldn't need another word if you saw them. But that's the point—to have you see them. All black Silks look alike on paper—and all prices can be sounded as bargains, until the goods are seen. **We are quite anxious to have you see these two lots of Silks at 25c and 50c a yard each.** Piece runs anywhere from one yard to 16—and includes Black Brocaded Satins and some plain Taffetas. But mostly fancy Silks in Stripes, Plaids and Figures. Many of the best numbers were being picked ont while these words are being written—so don't feel disappointed if the choicest numbers are gone—plenty may be here and 'twill pay you to come and see what you can get.

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Spring Openings!

Seems funny doesn't it—to talk about Spring with the themometer hanging around zero? But it would surprise you to know how many people are looking for these bits of news—of Spring Stuffs.

Many are planning on trips—when the climate is more moderate—and many more want to get the choicest goods now—do their sewing—and enjoy the bright Spring Sunshine when it does come—and not stay indoors—fitting and being fitted—with dressmaking to worry one—all that work can be done now—when dressmakers have more time—and you feel more like staying indoors—isn't that logical? And do you wonder that the buying will be lively? New Wash Dress Stuffs—and Wool Dress Stuffs.

Many other New Spring Novelties for Women are here—that are important in forming Spring's New Fashions. Here are instances.

New Dress Trimmings.

Fancy Lace Collars in White, Black, Cream and Ecru, the very newest things for waist trimmings, **Black Guipure Lace Collars** with fringe edge $7 50.

Handsome Ecru and **White Appliqued Collars** at $6.59, Beautiful design in Cream Batiste at $3.75, Cream and Ecru collars from 65c to $2.50.

Yoking—New corded Liberty Silk with Insertion at $4.50 a yard. White Taffeta corded with Black is a pretty design at $2.75. Beautiful designs in White Chiffon, Applique at $4.50. Black, Chiffon, Applique at $3.25 and $5.75. Black All-Over Laces at $1.00, $2.90, $3.00 and $4.00 per yard. Cream and White All-Over Laces from 50c to $6.50 per yard.

A beautiful and striking pattern of Embroideried Applique at $1.90 a yard.

New Taffeta Ribbons—in all widths in light blue, navy, cerise, turquoise, pink, yellow, red, black and white—all popular widths in wash ribbons in pink, blue, yellow and white.

New Hair Ornaments—Just arrived, Jewelled Side Combs—beautiful assortment at 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00 pair. A complete line of Jeweled Pompadour Combs, Rhinestone and Tourquoise Settings at 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Combs with Rhinestone Settings at 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 $1.25, $1.50, $2.75 and $3.00.

A large variety of Black Combs, Jeweled and Plain at 50c and up to $2.75.

Linens.

White Goods—many lines have been filled up from duplicated stocks—and the selling seems to be nearly as lively as the first day of the White Sale.

Here are prices

on Standard qualities that will make a new record for the Linen and White goods section.

White Goods

10 pieces STRIPES NOVELTY WHITE GOODS—new; just arrived—on sale at 9c per yard.

42-inch PLAIN WHITE BISHOP LAWN—such as used for aprons—on sale at 15c per yard.

NEW DIMITIES—In dainty small stripes on sale at 12½c per yard.

PRETTY CHECK NAINSOOKS—Assorted sizes of checks, on sale at 10c and 12½c per yard.

Bed Spreads.

3 cases CROCHET BED SPREADS—New Marseilles designs, on sale at 75c.

One case MARSEILLES PATTERN BED SPREADS—All fresh and new goods—on sale at $1.19.

THE $3.50 SATIN MARSEILLES BED SPREAD—Very exquisite designs; on sale at $2.25.

Table Damasks.

72-inch CREAM TABLE DAMASK—Soft finish—Pure flax—on sale at 55c a yard.

70-inch BLEACH TABLE DAMASK—All pure Linen—on sale at 59c per yard.

72-inch BLEACH TABLE DAMASK—The $1.25 quality—on sale at 89c a yard.

72-inch CREAM TABLE DAMASK—The $2.00 quality—VERY BEST GOODS—on sale at $1.50.

Toweling.

GOOD UNBLEACHED LINEN CRASH—Soft and heavy, on sale at 6½c per yard.

PURE LINEN CHECK TOWELING—The real glass toweling—on sale at 7c per yard.

BEST QUALITY PLAIN AND TWILL COTTON CRASH—Bleach and unbleach—on sale at 3¼c per yard.

Towels.

25 dozen PURE LINEN HUCK TOWELS—with colored border, on sale at 14c.

50 dozen PURE LINEN HUCK TOWELS—with colored border—on sale at 12½c.

25 dozen EXTRA LARGE TOWELS—Size 20x40, assorted designs—on sale at 18c.

50 dozen BLEACH BROCHET TOWELS—Very heavy and large, on sale at 12½c.

Chatelaines

are coming into great favor—in fact will be more popular this coming spring than ever—made with neck chain or with clasp for belt—in steel, gun metal, nickel, sterling silver, French Gray and gold—some with handsome mountings and jeweled—some plain, with chain—jeweled nickel purse, 50c. With side clasp, gold, French Gray, silver and gun metal, 75c.

PURSE with small chain and ring for girdle, 75c.

The $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 ones are beautiful ideas in Novelty Purses—Of course, we've got them finer—up to $5.00—but no better for practical purposes, but more elaborate.

Finger Purses

The newest fad—just handy to slip over the finger—you can't lose it—ask to see them—at Leather Goods counter (right front). Chatelaines at Jewelry section (front of store.)

Jeweled Bag Tops

For shopping or opera glasses—new line of them just received—35c, 50c, 75c and $1.

Women's Neckwear—Lace Barbs.

The very newest style of Ladies' Ties, in White, Cream and Black, 50c and upward.

Hemstitched and Embroidered narrow turn-over COLLARS—just the thing to be worn with stocks, for 25c and 35s.

Women's White Linen Collars—

Corliss, Coon & Co.'s make, including all the up-to-date styles, 15c or two for 25c.

New Dress Goods

Today's freight arrivals include some very choice shipments of new wool Dress stuffs for spring of 1900.

BLACK PEBBLE CHEVIOTS—A new fad and very choice.

ENGLISH CHEVIOTS—in Black and colors.

NEW HOMESPUNS—in the correct shades.

NEW INVISIBLE TAILOR PLAIDS—for swell suits.

KNICKERBOCKER PLAIDS—the latest for skirts.

HEAVY ZIBOLINES—for skirts and suits.

56-INCH VENETIANS—in new shadings.

PEARL GRAY VENETIANS and cloths—very scarce.

FINE ENGLISH COVERTS—for traveling gowns.

REVERSIBLE PLAIDS—Spring styles.

BLACK FRENCH SERGES and CLAY WORSTEDS.

BLACK FRENCH CRISPES for dressy skirts.

HEAVY HOMESPUNS for Walking Skirts, in Light Gray, Oxford Gray and the new Brown.

TWO-TONED ZIBOLINES in the new shadings.

Continuation of Muslin Underwear Selling.

Drawers.

At 35c—Heavy Muslin or Cambric, with deep hem and cluster of five tucks.

At 50c. Heavy Muslin with deep hemstitched ruffle, with cluster of pleats.

At 75c. Cambric, with wide flounce—trimmed with lace and insertion.

At 85c. Fine Cambric with wide flounce, with 3 clusters of pleats, lace insertion and edging

Skirts.

At 75c—Muslins—two styles, with deep embroidery ruffle and Lawn flounce with lace insertion.

At $1.25. Cambric Umbrella Plaited flounce, hemstitched and lace-trimmed, over dust ruffle.

At $1.50. Fine Cambric, 2 styles with Umbrella flounce, trimmed with three rows of Torchon insertion and lace edging, over dust flounce.

At $2.00. Cambric, Umbrella flounce, handsomely trimmed with cluster of tucks and fine lace and insertion, wide dust flounce—Still finer, up to $8.50.

Corset Covers.

At 25c. Cambric, 3 styles, round, square and V shaped necks, prettily trimmed in laces, embroidery and fine tucks.

At 35c. Fine Cambric, square and low neck; felled seams, tucked front.

At 50c. Cambric and Longcloth, 5 styles, round and square necks, trimmed with fine lace and embroidery with drawing strings at waist.

At 75c. Nainsook, 2 styles, square neck, trimmed with Torchon lace and insertion, and around neck with embroidery and ribbon trimming, gathered with drawing strings.

At 90c. Fine Lawn—square low neck, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and two rows of insertion; drawing strings at waist.

Night Gowns.

At 50c. Muslin—Square yoke, of tucks and insertion, finished neck and sleeves, with ruffle.

At 65c. Muslin—Mother Hubbard yoke, of fine plaits and insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle.

At 85c. Cambric—Two styles; yoke of bias tucks and insertion of lace and embroidery, wide cambric ruffle over the shoulder.

At $1.00. Cambric and Muslin; six styles; square, round and V shaped yokes of lace, tucks and embroidery, ruffles of lace and lawn around yoke.

At $1.25. Fine Cambric—Yoke of tucks and fine Valenciennes insertion; handsomely trimmed at neck, sleeves and yoke, with wide Valenciennes lace.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

Mrs. Plummer's Case Against N. A. Gearhart on Trial Today.

In district court this morning the last jury cases of the term were on trial, while a setting of court cases was awaiting to be taken up tomorrow. There were jury cases for Judge Cant and Judge Dibell, but as no court cases had been set for today there was no court in Judge Ensign's room. Most of the jurors not engaged on the trial of cases have been excused for the term.

In Judge Cant's court this morning the case of Margaret E. Plummer against N. A. Gearhart was on trial. The suit is to recover thirty-three shares of stock in the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines that the defendant is alleged to have converted to his own use. Mrs. Plummer claims that she turned over some shares of Shaw stock to be exchanged for Consolidated stock at the time of the consolidation, and that she never got the shares back. The defendant claims that he did not get the shares when they came back, after being sent in for exchange, and that he has had nothing to do with them since. This is the case that was dismissed last week because of the plaintiff's failure to appear. Saturday Judge Cant ordered it to be reinstated on the calendar providing the plaintiff paid $30 to her former attorneys and $15 for the expenses of the defendant's attorneys. This morning the plaintiff paid the money into court, as she said she wanted nothing more to do with her former attorneys, and it was paid over to the proper parties. Frederick A. Teall appears for her, and John Jenswold, Jr., and H. G. Gearhart represent the defendant.

Judge Dibell at noon was hearing the appeal of the administrator of the estate of Amelia Ackley from the allowance by the probate court of the claim of Daniel Ackley for $515.

The sealed verdict in the case of John McAlpine against E. W. Meinhardt and others was opened this morning, and it proved to be for the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed that he bought some land some time ago from one Michael Resch, but that while he was ill and before he could record the deed Resch made another deed to one Ella J. Devereaux, who in turn deeded the property to Meinhardt. The jury had a number of questions to answer, and most of them were answered in favor of the plaintiff. The jury found that when Mrs. Devereaux got the deed from Resch she knew of the existence of the deed to McAlpine, that she did not pay a valuable consideration for the deed, and that she did not make the purchase in good faith. The jury also found that Meinhardt did not know when he bought the property from Mrs. Devereaux that the property had already been sold to McAlpine, but that while he did pay a valuable consideration for the deed his purchase was not made in good faith.

Pelham Was Removed.

Robert Pelham, the colored special agent of the United States land office, who was stationed at Duluth for some time, and against whom some charges were made, has been removed by the land department. It was a matter of doubt here for some time as to just what had been done in Mr. Pelham's case. He himself denied all knowledge of being removed, and it is probable that his case was pending for some time. A Detroit paper recently contained an item saying that a man from a town in that state had been called to Washington to take the place of Robert Pelham, removed. Mr. Pelham also hailed from the state of Michigan.

The Union Meeting.

There was a large attendance at the Norwegian Methodist church at the union meeting held yesterday by the Scandinavian Christion Union Temperance committee. The subject was "Christian Citizenship," and it was discussed by several speakers. Rev. K. A. Lundin spoke on the importance of Christian life in the home. If the Christian principles are promoted in the home the effect will be felt in every phase of life. Rev. N. B. Thvedt gave a very instructive talk on the Christian citizen's duty as a representative of the Christian church. The last speaker was Rev. J. G. Aschims, who gave a strong and interesting address on a Christian's duty in regard to the community. The speaker asserted that it would be useless to speak on the social evil in the world generation after generation if we did not work for the principles of Christianity, promoting the moral interest in the home, the church and in the community.

The speakers were followed with close attention, the meeting being short but very impressive. Fine musical numbers were given by the Norwegian Methodist choir and a duet by the members of the Swedish Methodist choir. A reception was given by Miss Peterson.

Taken this month keeps you well all the year. Greatest tonic known. Rocky Mountain Tea, made by Madison Medicine company. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Everyone wants a change in cereal breakfast foods. Try Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food once.

All Boys' Reefers

Going at great reduction. When we say reduction in prices we mean it.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

DULUTH IMPERIAL FLOUR. WE GUARANTEE EVERY PACKAGE OF TO BE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

CITY BRIEFS

Cullum, dentist, Palladio.
Tibbetts, undertaker. 31 E
Funeedany printing, see
Choice offices for rent. A
Prindle & Co.

B. Knowlton, milliner, can be found after Feb. 1, No. 3 West Superior street.

Professor Ourat will organize a juvenile beginners' class Saturday morning, 10 O'clock.

E. Gurney, the ladies' tailor of the Phoenix block, left this afternoon for Philadelphia and New York to purchase a select stock of ladies' cloths. He will be absent four weeks. Mrs. Gurney will accompany her husband as far as Chicago, going then to Nashville, Tenn., to visit her parents and friends.

The Glen Avon Literary society will meet this evening instead of tomorrow evening, the regular meeting time.

A very fine lecture was delivered Saturday evening at the High School assembly hall by Professor Graham Taylor, of Chicago, on the subject: "The Social Obligations and Opportunities of Culture." The attendance was very light owing to the cold weather and counter attractions.

Will Le Strange has left the Business university to fill the position of stenographer and bookkeeper for the LeSure Lumber company.

A number of Duluth Republicans have received invitations for the Lincoln Republican club banquet at the Windsor hotel in St. Paul on Feb. 12. Duluth will undoubtedly be well represented.

A big specialty show will be at the Parlor theater this evening and all week. An entire new company of entertainers has been secured and a good show can be looked for.

A marriage license has been issued to James Beattie, of Ashland, and Jennie Pitt, of this city.

Second citizenship papers have been granted by the district court to Alfred Olson, late of Sweden.

Judge Dibell this morning filed findings for the plaintiff in the case of H. A. Wing & Co. against Patrick Doran and others. He finds that the plaintiff is the fee-owner of lot 6, block 118, West Duluth, Second division, and that the defendants have no title thereto, and he orders judgment entered to that effect.

There will be a mass meeting under the auspices of the Young People's union in the First Methodist church tomorrow evening. Rev. R. A. Torrey, pastor of the Moody church, of Chicago, and superintendent of the Moody Biblical institute, will deliver an address. There will be music by Mrs. Robert Knebel, the quartet of the Pilgrim church and a chorus choir.

The sale of assets of the Marine National bank which began on Saturday continued today. The interest of the bank in a piece of land adjoining the Savoy mine and under option to the Oliver Mining company was sold to C. E. Dickerman for $8100.

A marriage license was issued this afternoon to Thomas J. Walsh and Margaret Sullivan.

Dr. Z. K. Brown, of Virginia, who was operated upon about three months ago at St. Mary's hospital and seemed to be recovering thereafter, is again very low.

B. Knowlton, milliner, can be found after Feb. 1, No. 3 West Superior street.

PERSONALS.

J. H. Burwell, of Chicago, is at the St. Louis. Mr. Burwell does not visit here so often this winter as he has heretofore being now stationed at Chicago instead of at St. Paul.

John Cates, of St. Cloud, was at the St. Louis this morning.

F. A. Fisk, of Mine Center, is at the St. Louis.

E. M. Hitchcock, of Minneapolis, is at the St. Louis today.

E. M. Smith, of Houghton, Mich., is in the city, a guest at the St. Louis.

Maj. C. Wilson, of Bemidji, was at the St. Louis last evening.

Charles S. Crane, general inspector of the customs department, is in the city today.

E. W. McPherran, of Marquette, of the land department of the South Shore railroad, arrived in the city this morning.

T. F. Cole, of Ironwood, superintendent of the Oliver Mining company's mines, is in the city today.

William Anglim and A. D. Stephens, of Crookston, are at the Spalding.

Mr. and Mrs. Hovey C. Clarke and Mrs. G. A. Blackmar, of Minneapolis, were at the Spalding yesterday.

Henry Tod, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, arrived in the city last evening and is at the Spalding.

James Gayler, of the Oliver Mining company, and D. M. Clemson, of Pittsburg, are at the Spalding today.

Asa Paine, of Minneapolis, is at the Spalding.

J M. Sauntry, of Barnum, was in the city last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. McKinnon, of Green Bay, Wis., were at the Spalding last evening.

Miss May Hollenback returned yesterday to Brainerd.

Miss Mollie McCarthy has returned to Minneapolis.

German Masquerade

The first Masquerade Ball by the German society, of Duluth, takes place next Wednesday evening at Turner hall. Invitations can be procured from the committee. No admission without invitation. Flaaten's orchestra. E. L. Fisher, prompter. Tickets, $1.00 per couple.

T. Hauck, C. P. Haerle, Paul Bollfien, Franz Schultz, A. W. Kuehnow, Com.

R. NUNNEMACHER DEAD.

The Prominent Milwaukee Business Man Succumbs to Appendicitis.

Milwaukee, Jan. 29.—Rudolph Nunnemacher, head of the real estate department of the Pabst Brewing company, died today after an operation which he underwent for appendicitis. Mr. Nunnemacher was a son-in-law of Capt. Frederick Pabst, and was one of the most prominent young men of Milwaukee and well-known in business circles.

INGALLS TO RETIRE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 29.—M. E. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway company, today announced that on Feb 1 next, he will retire from that office, and that he will be succeeded by George W. Stevens, at present the general manager of the road.

SUCCESSFUL MEET.

Northwestern Association Bonspiel Opens Under Favorable Auspices.

Milwaukee, Jan. 29.—Zero weather greeted the curlers who arrived in Milwaukee today to take part in the contests of the eighth annual bonspiel of the Northwestern Curling association.

Play began at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the first event being the contest for the Pfister trophy, one round being played. This was followed by a round for the St. Paul Jobbers' union trophy. The ice is in splendid condition and the playing promises to be exciting throughout the various contests.

If You Have Been Waiting

For a discount Sale on Overcoats and Ulsters, now is your chance. Come and get our prices.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

Can't be perfect health without pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

Free reclining chair cars Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent route night trains.

BULLET IN HIS HEAD.

Officer Mortally Wounded By a Suspected Train Robber.

Holden, Mo., Jan. 29.—In attempting to arrest six supposed train robbers, John Jackson, a detective for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, from Sedalia, was shot through the head early this morning and will die.

Superintendent Hardy, of the Missouri Pacific railway, had learned that an attempt would be made to rob the express car on the eastbound Missouri Pacific train No. 8, due here at 3:08 a. m., for St. Louis. A posse was organized in Sedalia and left here on a special train for Warrensburg, where the sheriff's posse was taken on board. Superintendent Hardy's information was that the holdup was to take place near Doran, a small station near Holden.

When the train reached Holden, the officers were informed that the suspected men were at a resort and it was decided to arrest them then. The town marshal, another officer and Jackson started to make the arrest. Jackson entered the house and one of the suspected men fired, the bullet passing through Jackson's head. The officers returned the fire, but the six suspects escaped. Later, one of them, badly wounded, was captured. He refused to give his name. Jackson, who was taken to the hospital at Sedalia, cannot recover.

Kansas City, Jan. 29.—In anticipation of a holdup, Missouri Pacific passenger trains leaving here for St. Louis at 9 and 10:45 last night each bore a complement of armed detectives, the local officials of the road having secured information that an attempt to rob one of their trains would be made.

The arrested robber finally said his name was Shores and confessed to numerous robberies. He admitted having held up the Missouri Pacific agent at Independence recently, and of having robbed the Pittsfield postoffice last Friday night.

It develops that a woman revealed the plans to the railroad officials. Two men were to board either train No. 8 or No. 10, eastbound, at Holden, and ride to Centerville, eight miles east, where the engine was to be detached, after which the robbers were to hold up the express messenger and passengers.

FATAL FIGHT.

Breeden, W. Va., Jan. 29.—Harvey Maynard was killed and several persons seriously injured in a general fight in a timber camp near here.

JOB FOR GUNSAULUS.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The president today sent the following nomination to the senate: State—Edward Gunsaulus, to be consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

BENTON HARBOR FIRE.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Jan. 29.—The burning of George B. Thayer & Co.'s fruit package factory, with Berkheiser's planing mill and the Benton Harbor Stamping works today, coused a loss of $30,000. One hundred persons were thrown out of employment. The fruit package factory, on which the loss was $12,000, carried no insurance. Loss on planing mill was $10,000; insurance, $3500. The stamping works loss, $5000; insurance, $3100.

HOUSE ADJOURNS.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 29.—The house did not meet until 11:30 today. So many members were absent, and so many paired, that no attempt was made to transact business, and the house adjourned. The Gill-Brister contest committee will report tomorrow.

Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food is taking high rank among cereals. Ask your grocer for it.

A FAITHFUL DOG.

Faithful to the last, a great black New Foundland dog stood guard over the body of his mistress as she lay dead on a doorstep at Fourth and Lombard streets, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Persons passing had seen them—the woman reclining on the marble steps as though seeking rest, and the dog, his shaggy head over the dead woman's body, protecting her.

A policeman found them. The body was sent to the morgue, and the dog followed the patrol wagon bearing his mistress. He howled dismally as the heavy door clanged shut, then he wandered away—his only friend and protector was gone.

When discovered by Policeman Gilson the identity of the woman was unknown. Then neighbors told the police of the woman with the dog. As "Mary" she was known to them. The great Newfoundland dog which had stood guard over her as she lay dead was her constant companion. In a little attic at 425 Lombard street the two lived.

From those with whom she made her home her life story was learned. It was a pathetic story, and in it the big Newfoundland dog had a prominent part. He and his mistress were inseparable. Twenty years ago Mary Lewis was a belle in Andersonville, Va. She lived in a big colonial mansion and many suitors wooed the maid. But there was only one who had a place in her affections. He was Will MacDonald, a stalwart youth of 25. The match was opposed by the family. But the inevitable followed. There was an elopement. In a little town near Andersonville the pair made their home. For years their life was a happy one. Then came the dissensions, Mary fled from her husband, taking with her a big Newfoundland pup. Finally she came to Philadelphia. For several years she was able to support herself by sewing. She had a bank account, but the little store rapidly diminished and soon she was barely able to eke out an existence.

Through all the big black dog was her friend and companion. Mary MacDonald rapidly aged. From a light-hearted woman she soon became old and gray, though only 44 years old. Her mind became affected. Poverty had begun to make its pangs felt. In attic room at 425 Lombard street Mary and her pet last lived. Daily she went in search of food, accompanied always by the dog. Sometimes she secured work at scrubbing. For weeks at a time she earned nothing.

At St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church the old woman with the dog was a familiar figure. To the sexton she had often spoken.

"Some day I expect my brother to send me money. He is in California," the sad-faced woman said.

For days past the woman has been sick, remaining in her room—the dog her only companion. And together they starved, each day the pangs of hunger growing more severe. Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock Mary tottered from her attic room. She carried two blankets to pawn, she said to Morris Carpel, the landlord, as she passed into the street. They crossed the street, the woman and the dog, and on a doorstep Mary stopped to rest. Then she fell backward in a sleep—never to waken. To potter's field her body will go, to be forgotten.

Grants an Extension.

At the council meeting this evening the Commercial Light and Power company will make a new offer to the city for furnishing electric street lights. The offer does not differ materially from the one submitted several weeks ago except that the time is extended so that the city does not need to accept it before April 1 and the offer is for $50.62 a lamp for a year of 3000 hours.

The ordinance extending the time for the Zenith Telephone company to complete its service will be passed and, the company will be given till March 1.

LATEST IN ADVERTISING.

A new scheme of advertising was resorted to by a progressive business firm in a prosperous city in the South, says the Philadelphia Call. The junior partner of the firm swore out a warrant for the arrest of the senior partner on the ground that he was selling goods below cost, and that the firm was constantly losing money thereby.

The case came up in court and the counsel for the senior partner asked for a postponement in order to have more time to prepare his case. The judge granted the request, bail was fixed and the senior mebmer released. As he left the court room the junior partner arose and exclaimed: "If he is released the sacrifice will go on!"

The news soon spread and the firm did a better business.

When the case was again called no plaintiff appeared, and the charge was dismissed. The firm had succeeded in their object—advertising.

Cafe, observation and parlor cars on Queen & Crescent route, Florida and New Orleans limited.

Big Meeting

Of the Young People's Christian Union at the First M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock.

REV. R. A. TORREY,

Pastor of the Moody church, of Chicago, and Superintendent of the Moody Biblical institute, will deliver an address. Mrs. Robert L. Knebel, the quartet of the Pilgrim Congregational church, and a large chorus choir will sing. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at our office until 12 o'clock noon Thursday, Feb. 1st, next, for the furnishing and driving of piling for foundation of our new warehouses on Lake avenue. Plans and specifications for the work may be seen at the office of our architects, Palmer, Hall & Hunt, Lonsdale building, Duluth. The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved. Mark envelope, "Bid for Piling Foundation." Address

THE MARSHALL-WELLS HARDWARE CO.

—Duluth, Jan. 20, 1900.

Wedding Rings.
GEIST & ERD, JEWELERS, 121 West Superior Street.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.
SOLD IN DULUTH AT
The Ideal Beer Hall.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

The Most Complete House Furnishers in Minnesota.

Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

—AT—

FRENCH & BASSETT'S

Minn Hist'l Society

Our Popular Terms.
$5.00 a month o $25 worth of goods
$6.00 a month $40 worth of goods
$7.00 a month $50 worth of goods
$8.00 a month $60 worth of goods
$9.00 a month on $75 worth of goods
$10.00 a month on $100 worth of goods

C. H. GRAVES & CO.

$500 to Loan on Mortgages.
$650 to Loan on Mortgages.
$5000 to Loan on Mortgages.

Desirable Dwelling Lots in Center of City for Sale.

Torrey Bldg.--First Floor.

A Pair of Eyes Worth Having....

Are worth saving. The only sure way of retaining their usefulness and beauty is to take care of them when the eyesight is defective by having them fitted with proper lenses. Our fine glasses are not only helps to the sight, but add to the beauty of the expression. Let us test your sight and fit it with proper glasses.

C. D. TROTT, Optician, 329 West Superior Street.

Here is Your Chance.....

33⅓% Discount on our Beautiful Line of Calendars.

Chamberlain & Taylor's,

323 West Superior Street.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements and Calling Cards

In the latest styles. Dance Invitations, Programs and all kinds of society printing. Rubber Stamps, Seals and Stencils.

CONSOLIDATED STAMP AND PRINTING CO.,
7 PHOENIX BLOCK.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE...

John A. Stephenson, 104-5 Providence Building.

Offices Duluth & West Duluth

H·E·Smith & Co.

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.

REAL ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

Office—Palladio Building and West Duluth Bank Building.

See us Before Negotiating Securities.

Campaign Printing

Candidates for office will want the THE UNION LABEL placed on their compaign literature. We can furnish it. QUICK TIME

Peachey & Lounsberry, PRINTERS.

15 Second Avenue West. 'Phone 336.

I WANT TO SEE those people who want the very best DENTAL WORK at a very moderate price.

Rooms 5 and 6 Phoenix Block. Telephone 755, Call 4.

D. H. DAY, Dentist.

'Phone 241

Ask for

Moose Brand Beer...........

Made in Duluth—
Drank Everywhere.

BOTTLED BY
Duluth Brewing Co.

GOEBEL IS SHOT DOWN

Democratic Candidate For Governor of Kentucky Seriously Wounded.

Fired on From a Building at Frankfort By Unknown Man.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30.—Senator Goebel was shot and seriously wounded at 11:10 o'clock this morning. The shooting was done by some man at present unknown. Mr. Goebel was walking up the sidewalk leading to the senate chamber, when a man in the second story of the building immediately to the east of the capitol fired upon him. Five shots were fired, and Mr. Goebel fell to the ground seriously wounded. He was at once carried to the Capitol hotel. The wildest excitement was instantly created in the town, and within ten minutes after Mr. Goebel had been shot the streets were filled with men carrying rifles and revolvers.

A guard was instantly thrown around the building from which the shots were fired in order to prevent the escape of the assassin. A force of men dashed into the building and up to the room from which the shots were fired, but could find no one. The guard was redoubled and Adjt. Gen. Collier, an ardent political opponent of Goebel, took charge of it, leading the work of finding the man who fired the shots.

The wildest excitement prevails all over the town. "They have assassinated Senator Goebel," was shouted into the house door an instant after the shots rang out. The members rushed pell mell over one another down the steps to the front of the building coatless and hatless. In five minutes word had flown and hundreds poured into the state house yard, and it looked as if a riot would result. Cool heads advised the surrounding of the building from which the shots came, and in less than three minutes fifty special police surrounded it and a detail began an eager search of the interior for the assassins.

Goebel is not fatally wounded. The ball struck him in the right side, passed through the body, coming out below the shoulder blade.

At noon a report from Senator Goebel's room is that the wounded man is resting easy. Dr. McMurtray and other Louisville specialists have been telegraphed for and will arrive at 4:35 to assist in caring for the wounded man.

Harland Whittaker, a farmer of Butler county, was arrested on the charge of shooting Goebel.

Ex-Mayor Ira Julian was early on the scene advising the crowd to disperse.

"Let the blood be on the head of the assassins," said he. "They have openly boasted for months that Senator Goebel would never be governor of the state. They always intended to prevent it in this way. Let us have no rioting: if we do, they are prepared to rush in the federal bayonets."

At 11:30 o'clock, Senator Goebel was taken to his room at the Capitol hotel and a dozen physicians are making an examination of his wounds. The report from the room is that but one of the bullets struck him, and that in the right breast. Senator McChord says there is a bare possibility of recovery. Mr. Woodson said:

"The senator is conscious, but speechless. The physician informs me that he will recover. The bullet struck the right side, just a few inches below the shoulder joint, and came out under the shoulder blade."

John Whittaker, of Butler, Governor Taylor's home county, was arrested a few minutes after the shooting while trying to escape from the building from which the shots were fired. He was caught by John E. Miles, a man of past 75 years of age. When searched, five pistols were taken off his person. He loudly protested his innocence, declaring that he was a Democrat and not a Republican. He said that he was not brought here for the purpose of killing anyone.

A heavy guard of police surrounded him on the way to the county jail, followed by hundreds. Cries of "Mob the assassin" and "Let's take him away from the police and hang him" were heard all along the route from enraged people. Whittaker begged for protection, declaring that if given an opportunity he could prove himself innocent.

Thirty minutes after the shooting at the state house, another took place a half square away, in which Ike Williams, colored, was shot, it is thought fatally. Craig Ireland, of Louisville, a white man, did the shooting. It happened in the saloon of Charles Matthews. In the rush to get to the state house, Ireland and Williams collided. The negro, it is said, struck Ireland, who drew his pistol and fired. He was promptly locked up in jail.

The soldiers, who have been on duty for two weeks, are, at noon, in charge of the state capitol buildings. They rushed from the arsenal already uniformed within a very few minutes after the attempt at assassination was made and, in double quick time, proceeded to the state house. Guards were placed at all the entrances and no one allowed to pass in.

Mr. Goebel, in company with Col. Jack Chinn and Warden Eph Lillard, of the Frankfort penitentiary, was walking up the sidewalk leading from the street to the capitol building, Goebel being on the right of the three. When the three men were two-thirds of the distance from the street to the capitol, a shot was fired from the third story of the building occupied by the offices of the governor, secretary of state and other leading officials of the state. The ball struck Mr. Goebel in the side, and he instantly dropped to the pavement. Chinn and Lillard instantly seized him, Chinn saying as he did so:

"I guess they have got you, Goebel?"

"Yes," replied the wounded man, "I guess they have got me for sure."

While Chinn was holding the wounded man, supporting his head in his arms, four shots more were fired at both men. All of them struck close, making the dust fly from the brick pavement. Both Chinn and Lillard stuck to their friend, neither of them moving from his side until the firing ceased, when Lillard ran for help. He had not far to go, for there is always a crowd around the gates of the capitol building. A crowd of men were around Mr. Goebel in less than a minute, and he was carried to the offices of Dr. E. E. Hume, in the basement of the Capitol hotel, about 1000 feet from the spot where the shooting occurred. Dr. Hume made a superficial examination of the wound. He declared the ball had penetrated the right lung and would in all probability prove fatal. Mr. Goebel was then hastily taken from the office of Dr. Hume to his own room, on the second floor of the Capitol hotel. Guards were stationed at the foot of every staircase leading to the second floor and nobody, not even the guests of the hotel, were allowed to pass.

A more extended examination made by Dr. Hume and several other physcians who had been called resulted in the announcement that the wound was not necessarily fatal and that the wounded man would in all probability recover. The ball, it was found, had inflicted a wound which was somewhat of a glancing nature and had not gone through the lung in a direct line, as Dr. Hume had thought upon the first examination. Had the ball struck one half inch to the right it would have caused certain death.

The house was in session when the shooting occurred, and the senate was to have met in twenty minutes, and to say that excitement followed is putting it very mildly. From both halls men ran wildly down the steps without hats and one member came out carrying in his hands the bill on which he had been arguing when the shooting occurred.

By the time the members of the house had reached the lower floor, however, Goebel was on his way to the office of Dr. Hume. The members hastily rushed back to their rooms, adjourned with the most unceremonious haste, and poured down into the streets again. The news that Goebel had been shot spread through the streets with lightning rapidity, and in a few minutes crowds were hastening toward the capitol in every direction.

Within three minutes after the shooting a line of men was thronging around the building from which the shots were fired, with the intention of preventing the escape of anybody from the structure. John W. Miles, an aged citizen of Frankfort, was standing at the foot of the doorway leading from the first floor of the office building to the west, when a man, evidently a mountaineer, came rushing down the steps. Miles instantly threw his arms around the man and held him, calling loudly for help. It was close at hand, and no escape was possible for the prisoner even had he attempted to make the effort. Men stood around him on every side with drawn revolvers in their hands and the slightest attempt at resistance would have resulted in his instant death. He submitted to arrest very quietly, claiming again and again that he had nothing to do with the shooting. He gave his name as Harland Whittaker and said, that he was in the state office building when he heard the shots, and believing the long-predicted battle in the streets at Frankfort had come at last, hastened out to see what was going on. He was searched at once and three large revolvers, all fully loaded, were taken from him. None of the cartridges had been exploded and there was no sign of any of the weapons having been in use. He was hurried to jail, three blocks away, with all possible speed, it being feared that an attempt might be made to lynch him if the crowd only was able to lay hands upon him. He was very quiet and did not lose his composure for an instant, notwithstanding the excitement around him.

"I do not know no more about it than any of you all," he remarked. "I was in there on the first floor, I heard the shots and heard somebody say somebody was shot. I thought maybe that all this trouble they have been talking about had just commenced and I ran down the steps to see what was going on. A man grabbed me and other men got around me and here I am and that's all I know and that's a fact."

That the attempt to kill Mr. Goebel was deliberate, admits of no doubt whatever, and the only wonder is that it failed. There was no reason why it should have failed, except for poor marksmanship. The window from which the shots were fired was raised about eight inches from the bottom, and the man who fired at him had a perfect range of not 500 feet, with Goebel's tall figure in a black overcoat in sharp relief against the white snow-covered ground behind him. It is claimed by many judges of good shooting, who abound in Frankfort at the present time, that the would-be assassin was mislead by the looseness of the overcoat and fired too much to one side.

Frankfort, Jan. 30, 1:30 p. m.—Mr. Goebel's condition is not so good and grave fears are entertained. He himself is calm and insists that he will not die.

ONE LAST EFFORT

Believed That White Will Try to Cut His Way Out.

NO AID IS POSSIBLE

Before the Provision Supply at Ladysmith Shall Have Been Exhausted.

New York, Jan. 30.—Advices from London indicate that militaryassociates of Gen. White are of the opinion that he will make a desperate attempt to break through the Boer lines and escape from Ladysmith: that, though such a movement would cost a tremenodus sacrifice of life, it would be preferable to surrender to the Boers.

> The statement that Lord Roberts advised the abandonment of Ladysmith is not generally credited in London, but in view of the fact that the supply of provisions will not hold out for more than a week longer, it is not probable that any aid can be rendered to Gen. White inside of that time and he will have but two courses open—surrender or cut his way out.

Several military experts in London are of the opinion that the British in Kimberley, at Modder river and on the Tugela will also be left to work out their own salvation. One critic says:

"As to an advance northward through the Free State, if, as appears probable, the British commander has to keep all of Buller's line on the Tugela, a new army will have to make the advance on Bloemfontein. There is no use disguising the fact that the imperial forces in South Africa are not strong enough at present to undertake this advance with safety."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is a terrible alternative when we have to balance against each other the safety of the brave men in the beleaguered camp and the only rational policy of carrying on the war. It has to be faced without sentiment or unavailing regret."

The Daily Mail says: "Such a move could not be made with sufficient speed to save Ladysmith. It would seem that the soundest military principles dictate the reinforcement of our army in Natal and a fresh advance, this time in ample force.

"There are two dangers to be guarded against—foreign intervention and further military disaster in South Africa. To meet the first, the whole navy should be mobilized and the naval reserves called out. Our squadrons should be distributed in the proper position for war. The volunteers should be put under arms and provided with transport and artillery. The remnant of militia should be embodied. A force of at least 100,000 men over and above the volunteers and militia is required to supply our generals' needs in South Africa. If it cannot be raised on terms of voluntary service, we must have drafting, as in the United States during the civil war."

The London Post says:

"There is a rumor that Gen. Kitchner or Lord Roberts has left Capt Town already to take command of a movement by Gen. Gatacre's and Gen. French's combined forces, with heavy additions of fresh troops, against the Orange Free State.

"The defeat is bitter, but it is right to face it, while it is wrong to conceal from ourselves. The meeting of the defence convention on Saturday probably was caused by a knowledge of Gen. Buller's retreat, though the fact was kept from the public until Sunday.

"The measures now urgently needed are development of the military resources of the country, with 10,000 men in the field, and 50,000 to follow. The order has come to push all the training of troops left at home."

The Leader says:

"The enemy has beaten us at the sticking game; he has beaten us in strategy tactics, and he has induced us to give up the first plan, where he would have had hardly a show, and to conform to this plan, where, naturally, everything is against us. Is there a single soldier who can justify what we have done on other than political pleas? Not one. We know from his own pen that Gen. White was induced by one of Mr. Chamberlain's deputies to disastrously change his plan. We know that Gen. Buller, after working up to the original plan of marching on Bloemfontein, was persuaded by somebody to give it up, and he was persuaded within three days. That is a pretty problem for parliament to whet its wits on for the opening day."

> The war office continues to hold back definite news in regard to the casualties at Spion Kop resulting from Wednesday's battle, but reports from various sources state the British losses were even greater than indicated in the Boer dispatch of Sunday night. The report stated the British casualties exceeded 1300 dead and 1000 wounded.

In view of the large number of officers reported killed, twice as many as at Magersfontein, and four times as many as at Colenso, there is reason the Boer report of the losses will prove nearly accurate.

It is further stated that the British soldiers, for some reason, were short of ammunition on Spion Kop. The war office deny these stories.

Accounts from Pretoria and from Spearman Camp, while in conflict on many points, agree in a rendering hearty tribute to the gallantry and stubborn courage displayed on both sides. Both the British and Dutch had foemen worthy of their steel.

MAY HAVE TO SAVE BULLER.

The Situation of His Force Is Regarded Critical.

New York, Jan. 30.—A London dispatch to the Evening World says: Buller's danger is now forcing itself on the military experts. A committee of national defense has already taken it up and is gravely considering it.

> Lord Roberts himself has communicated his anxiety, it is said. He has cabled the committee that unless Buller and his forces arrive safely from their present position to the south of the Little Tugela river, they will be in imminent danger of having their communications cut.

Lord Roberts has pointed out that Buller has with him an immense transport train, carrying ammunition and supplies. This interferes with the mobility of his army.

Gen. Buller's main force is now about 22 miles from its base at Frere and Chieveley. It is between the Big Tugela river, over which it has retreated, and the Little Tugela, over which it has to retreat in order to begin the march to its base. That part of it comprising Lyttleton's brigade may still be on the north side of the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift, though it is generally believed that it, too, has retreated over the river.

It will take days for Buller's army to get back to its base. Meantime, the Boers are a few miles from that in force at Colenso, only a few miles away from that base. Last Tuesday, they crossed the river there and made a reconnoissance of the British camp, evidently with a view of ascertaining the strength of the force which Buller left behind to guard his base and communications. The party that crossed came into contact with Buller's rear guard and killed several of the British. That reconnoissance indicated a purpose on the part of the Boers to cut Buller's communications off. Should they hurl an overwhelming force over the Tugela and crush the British at Chieveley, they would have Buller in a trap.

SPION KOP A PERFECT HELL.

Correspondent Thus Describes Trap Into Which Warren Went.

London, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch from Frere camp dated Friday, Jan. 26, 9:10 p. m., says:

"I have just ridden in here, having left Gen. Buller's forces in the new positions south of the Tugela to which they retired in consequence of the reverse at Spion Kop.

"The fighting, both before and after the occupation of the mountain, was of a desperate character. Spion Kop is a precipitous mountain overtopping the whole of the kopjes along the Upper Tugela. On the east side of the mountain faces Mount Alice and Potgieters drift, standing at right angles to the Boer central position and Lyttleton's advanced position. The southern point descends in abrupt steps to the lower line of kopjes. On the western side, opposite the right outposts of Warren's forces it is increasingly steep until the point where the nek joins the kop to the main range.

"The nek was strongly held by the Boers, who also occupied a heavy spur parallel with the kopje where the enemy was concealed in no fewer than thirty-five rifle pits and was thus enabled to bring to bear upon our men a damaging cross fire, the only possible point for a British attack being the southern side, with virtually sheer precipices on the left and right.

"In a narrow footpath admitting men in single file only to the summit, opens into a perfectly flat table land, probably 300 square yards area, upon which the Boers had hastily commenced to make a transverse trench. Our men were able to occupy the further end of this table land where the ridge descended to another flat, which was again succeeded by a round, stony eminence held by the Boers in great strength.

"The ridge held by our men was faced by a number of strong little kopjes at all angles whence the Boers sent a concentrated fire from their rifles, supported by a Maxim-Nordfeldt and a big long range gun. What with the rifles, the machine guns and the big gun the summit was converted into a perfect hell. The shells exploded continually in our ranks and the rifle fire from an absolutely unseen enemy was perfectly appalling.

Reinforcements were hurried up by Gen. Warren, but they had to cross a stretch of flat ground which was literally torn up by the flying lead of the enemy. The unfinished trench on the summit gave very questionable shelter, as the enemy's machine guns were so accurately trained upon the place that often sixteen shells fell in a trench in a single minute.

Mortal men could not permanently hold such a position. Our gallant fellows held it technically for twenty-four hours and then taking advantage of the dark night abandoned it to the enemy."

LOSSES OF THE BRITISH.

Aggregate Officially Reported---Force In Africa and En Route.

London, Jan. 30, 4:15 a. m.—Applying to the 260 Spion Kop casualties reported yesterday the rule of proportion the losses of officers indicates 500 casualties yet to come. The total casualties of the war compiled from official reports, are 9523, nearly a division. Of these 2486 are killed, 4811 wounded, and the rest are prisoners.

Gen. Buller's operation has cost 912 men, so far officially reported, within ten days.

The aggregate British home troops in South Africa number 116,000, the Natalians 7158 and Cape Colonials 21,000.

Twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-two men and 155 guns are at sea. Eleven thousand infantry and 9000 cavalry, including 5000 yeomanry, are practically ready to embark. Therefore the government, without doing more, can place at the disposal of Lord Roberts 40,000 additional men and 155 guns. The further purposes of the war office officials are supposed to embrace somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000 more men. As the indications are that candidates will be rather scarce, the war office will issue orders for those reservists who were found unfit at the previous mobilization examinations to report for further examination. Applicants for cavalry service are still freely offering as yeomanry.

PART OF THE BUTCHER'S BILL.

British Officers Killed and Wounded at Spion Kop.

London, Jan. 30.—Gen. Buller sends the following list of casualties among the officers at Spion Kop:

Killed: Staff Capt. M. H. Virtue, Capt. S. M. Stewart, Lieuts. F. R. Mallock and F. Fraser, Second Lancashire fusiliers; Capt. C. Muriel, Lieuts. W. Lawley and H. A. Wilson, Second Middlesex; Maj. A. J. Ross, Capt. M. W. Kirk and Lieut. A. H. Wade, Second Lancaster regiment; Lieut. Pipe-Wofersatan, Second King's Scottish borderers; Capt. C. G. Birch and Lieut. F. M. Rachael, First South Lancashires; Lieut. H. W. Garvey, First borderers; Capts. the Hon. W. H. Petre and C. S. Knox-Goe and Lieuts. C. G. Grenfell, P. F. Newman, P. S. McCorquedale and Hill-Trevor, Thornycroft's mounted infantry; Lieuts. Randall and Knoch-

(Continued on Page 7.)

BRITISH AT THEBUS

A Force Occupies the Town Between French and Gatacre's Columns.

WILL JOIN FORCES

It Is Believed, For the Advance on Free State Capital.

London, Jan. 30, 2:15 p. m.—There is almost a complete absence of news from British sources in South Africa up to this hour. The only reliable dispatch of any character is a confirmation of a report that Gen. Kelly-Kenney, commanding the Sixth division, has occupied Thebus, about midway between Gen. French at Rensberg and Gen. Gatacre at Sterkstrom. From this it is deduced that a juncture of the three forces is being made, preparatory to the beginning of the plan of advance on Blomfontein.

The dispatch from Pretoria, dated Saturday, Jan. 27, gives the Boer version of the Pietfontein reconnaissance referred to in the dispatch of Jan. 28, when the British losses were two men killed and ten wounded.

The Associated Press learns that Gen. Lyttleton's brigade is still in its original position at Potgieter's drift, showing that part of Gen. Buller's forces are still north of the Tugela river.

4:55 p. m.—Gen. Buller reports that the casualties to the non-commissioned officers and men in the engagement of Jan. 20 and Jan. 21 were seventeen killed, twenty-three wounded and six missing.

7:02 p. m.—A dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts, dated today, saying there is no change in the situation in South Africa.

NO RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Committee Decides Against One at the Present Session.

Washington, Jan. 30.—(Special to The Herald.)—There will be no river and harbor bill this session. This decision was reached this afternoon at a meeting of the committee. This does not mean, however, that there will not be legislation affecting the carrying out of projects already authorized. Judge Morris, the Minnesota member of the committee, said that the committee might consider individual bills and report the same to the house if they are meritorious measures. It is understood that there will be a general bill at the short session of congress.

* * *

The following pensions have been granted: Additional, Thomas J. Longley, St. Cloud, $6 to $12. Widows, Elizabeth A. McKenney, Kimball, $8.

* * *

C. E. Gravel has been appointed postmaster at Gravelville, Morrison county, Minn., vice Charles Mechane, resigned.

* * *

The secretary of war today sent to congress, in response to a resolution of the house, all of the voluminous correspondence in reference to the request of the Michigan Lake Superior Canal company for permission to construct a canal in Michigan which would have a capacity sufficient to float heavy cargo carriers. It will be remembered that the Lake Carriers' association objected to this project on the ground that it would lower the stage of water in the locks at the St. Mary's canal. The correspondence sent in today was all filed before Secretary Alger resigned, and his decision in the matter was that under existing law the company above mentioned had ample authority to proceed without any action by the war department.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

SHAKE IN DETROIT

Taken For an Earthquake, But Was an Explosion.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 30.—Police and fire headquarters and the newspaper offices were besieged with inquiries at 10:30 a. m. to ascertain the cause of a shock or tremor felt simultaneously in all sections of the city. It was determined that a slight earthquake shock had occurred, as the disturbance could not be accounted for otherwise.

It was subsequently learned that the jar was caused by an explosion of dynamite in a stone quarry, near Wyandotte, twelve miles down the river. One man is reported to have been killed.

OVERDUE STEAMERS.

Quite a Fleet Out, But No Anxiety Felt.

New York, Jan. 30.—The Glasgow steamers State of Nassau and Ethiopa, twenty and nineteen days out respectively have not yet been sighted. Other due steamers are the Martello, from Hull, eighteen days; Salerno, from Castle, twenty days, and Amity, from Bordeaux, twenty-two days.

It is most probable that all the overdue vessels have only been held back by the heavy westerly gales that all incoming steamers have reported for the last few days.

ROSEBERRY HUFFY.

London, Jan. 30.—Lord Roseberry has notified the executive committee of the Scottish Liberal association that he will not be a candidate for re-election as president of that organization. It is understood his action is in consequence of the recent meeting at Aberdeen voting confidence in the Liberal leader in the house of commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

STATUE DECORATED.

London, Jan. 30.—The annual decoration of the statue of King Charles I, in Trafalgar square, took place today (the anniversary of his execution in 1649). Many wreaths from legitimatist clubs, including one from the American society, bearing the inscription: "America remembers her martyred king" were placed on or about the statue.

HE EVADED AN OFFICER

President of the Little Falls Council Hunted Like a Thief.

WAS A WILD CHASE

At Breakneck Speed Across Vacant Lots and Through the Alleys.

Little Falls, Minn., Jan. 30.—The people of Little Falls were treated to a unique and interesting sight on Saturday last. It was nothing less than the president of the town council running at breakneck speed across vacant lots, through alleys and finally out into the wild wastes of the surrounding country. The reason for his flight could be readily seen when the bulky form of Chief of Police Heroux followed in his wake, shouting for anyone to stop the fleeing official who happened in his way.

There was a special meeting of the town council called for Saturday morning. There are seven councilmen and four makes a quorum. Only three had reported for the meeting, while it was known that two of the aldermen were out of the town and a third was reported to be incapacitated for taking part in the deliberations of the body. So only one hope remained, and that was to secure the presence of President Carlson. The meeting was an important one, as some action had to be taken at once in regard to the Broadway bridge across the Mississippi. Finally the mayor was asked to see if he could not get the unwilling president to attend.

Mayor Vashley accepted the responsibility and in peremptory tones ordered the chief to bring Carlson to the meeting "dead or alive." The chief said he would do his best to carry out his orders and started to President Carlson's abode. The latter answered the former's summons, and without objection started for the council meeting. Carlson began to show signs of obstinacy, and finally announced that he would go no farther. "Oh, but you must," calmly answered the chief. "You will go if I have to carry you."

"Look here, officer, you must remember my office is above yours," retorted the now thoroughly aroused and determined president of the council.

"You ought to have thought of that," blandly replied the chief, "the number of times I have arrested you. Now, come right along or I must use force."

Carlson made a reply that cannot be reported verbatim, and in a flash made a dash for liberty. The officer made a lunge to catch him, but only succeeded in scraping the skin off his glove on the coarse buckskin coat of Carlson. Then began a race that gave Carlson his liberty and made the officer report to the mayor his inability to produce the "corpus" of the much-needed president at the meeting.

Down the street the flight started, then through several alleys, across back yards and over vacant lots. Carlson had gained considerable and the officer was about to give up the chase when he saw the fugitive making straight for a sawyer.

"Stop him! stop him!" yelled the chief.

"Get out of my way," shouted commandingly the president, and the poor sawyer, not knowing what to make of the scene, hid behind his pile of wood until the pursued and the pursuer had disappeared. The chief then began to realize that ensconced in his heavy fur coat he could never hope to overtake Carlson, so he gave up the chase.

The foregoing incident is the outgrowth of conditions that have obtained in the council for some time. The ostensible bone of contention is the repairing or rebuilding of the Broadway bridge. The bridge is in very poor condition, and one side believes that it would be economy to repair it at probably a cost of $1000; while the other side believes that a new bridge should be built, and this would probably cost $40,000. It is claimed that those favoring the new bridge, realizing that they have not the strength to carry their views because of the opposition of the mayor, are bound not to allow the other side a victory, and have determined to prevent a meeting until they are strong enough to win.

A number of bridge contractors, among whom were William S. Hewett, S. M. Hewett, L. H. Johnson, C. P. Jones and M. McCullum, all of Minneapolis, were in the town waiting for the meeting in order to make bids, but they have all left, greatly disgusted with the tactics pursued. They announced, however, for every day of delay in letting the contracts the city would have to pay; delays would necessitate the raising of their bids.

A number of explanations are given in solution of the desires of some of the aldermen to build a new bridge. There is a fight on with the water company and there is a movement to have the city issue bonds for $60,000 to build a waterworks. This would practically be impossible if bonds were issued for a new bridge, and opinions are freely expressed that the water company is behind the whole trouble.

There is another reason given for the delay in deciding what is to be done. The mayor is said to have expressed an opinion that if something is not done to make the bridge safe he will close it to traffic. This would be a blow to business of the main portion of the town, which is located on the east side of the river. Residents of the West Side look upon this as a consummation greatly to be desired, and their representatives in the city government will see that their wishes are gratified if possible.

Continued efforts will be made this week to get a meeting of the council, and it is highly probable that some interesting episodes will turn up.

CABLE FLASHES.

The British steamer Expedient ran down and sunk a harbor steamer near Altona, Germany. Thirty workingmen were drowned.

The Spanish steamer Vall has foundered off the Spanish coast, fourteen of the crew being drowned.

The Spanish steamer Pelmo, from Bilbao for New York, has been wrecked off Point Lobu near Brest. Her crew, consisting of eighteen men, was rescued by fishing boats.

The strike of carpenters engaged on the Paris exposition buildings came to an end yesterday in consequence of a decision by the arbitration commission, composed of representatives of the employers and the workmen, in favor of the strikers.

The Lisbon correspondent of the London Standard says: "I hear that the indemnity to be awarded Great Britain in the Delagoa bay arbitration will be so large that Portugal will be obliged to make over the railway and port of Lourenzo Marques to the British government."

SKEPTICS TURN BELIEVERS AND ARE CURED. "When I read that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder could relieve Catarrh in ten minutes I was far from being convinced. I tried it—a single puff through the blower afforded instant relief, stopped pain over eyes, and cleansed the nasal passages. Today I am free from Catarrh." B. L. Egan, (Easton, Pa.) experience has been that of thousands of others and may be yours. Sold by Smith & Smith, Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street.—3.

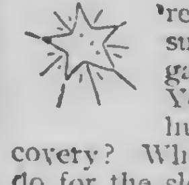
When a new star floats into the field of vision of some watchful astronomer, the world honors the discoverer, gives the new star a fitting name, and records the addition to the sum of human knowledge gained by this discovery. Yet of what small profit to humanity at large is this discovery? What will those cold star rays do for the sleepless sufferer who coughs and burns the long night through?

A far greater discovery for the sick is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a remedy which has cured thousands of such sufferers. Obstinate and deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, weak and bleeding lungs and other conditions, which, if neglected, lead to consumption, are permanently cured by "Golden Medical Discovery." It contains no alcohol or other intoxicant, neither opium, cocaine nor other narcotic.

"I had a terrible cough over a year ago and could find nothing to stop it, or even to do me a particle of good," writes J. M. Farr, Esq., of Cameron, Screven Co., Georgia. "I chanced to see an advertisement of yours, and forthwith bought a bottle of your invaluable 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Before I had taken half a bottle I was entirely well."

Winter before this, my oldest boy (who is now nearly five years old), had a terrible cough; he had it the whole winter and all summer. Physicians did him no good, and nothing my wife and I could do did him any good. After your 'Discovery' had cured me so quickly I wrote my wife to bring him back from the country, she having carried him there to see if the change would do him good. We were living in Savannah, Ga., at the time. She brought him back, and after giving him your great 'Golden Medical Discovery' for a time he entirely recovered."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free, on receipt of stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper cover, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume.



POLK COUNTY MAY VOTE

On the Plan to Set Off a New County.

St. Paul, Jan. 30.—Governor Lind, State Auditor Dunn and Secretary of State Berg met in the governor's office yesterday and passed upon the petition of the people in the southeastern corner of Polk county to have their section set apart and organized into a new county to be known as Columbia. The petition was found correct and was approved. The governor will immediately issue his proclamation providing that the question of division be submitted to the people at the next general election in Polk county.

Men in the Future.

Many men of learning devote much time to the study of the man of the future. They all agree that he is to be very superior to the present generation. Great physical strength is prophesied, but this at least is within the reach of everybody. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will bring health and strength to anyone who uses it faithfully. It cures constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague, and liver and kidney troubles. It makes rich, red blood, and with pure blood comes health. It builds up the whole system, putting vigor into the nerves and blood, firmness into the muscles and health into the bowels. Give it a trial, and see that a private revenue stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

NO PROMISES TO VOLUNTEERS.

Transvaal Government Will Make No Engagement With Them.

New York, Jan. 30.—Charles D. Pierce, the consul general in this city of the Orange Free State yesterday received a communication from Dr. Hendri Muller, representative extraordinary of the Orange Free State and consul general to the Netherlands at The Hague. The letter in part reads:

"As to volunteers, from whom I receive a large number of offers from America by every mail, none of them may be engaged either by Dr. Leyds, envoy extraordinary of the Transvaal republic at Brussels, or by any representative of the two republics.

"Any person who wants to go to South Africa must do so on his own account and at his own risk via Delagoa Bay.

"It therefore must be clearly understood by men wishing to volunteer that I can allow them no money and that I cannot engage them. The only thing I can do is to recommend to the Boer authorities people who have presented themselves to me and are possessed of excellent testimonials and credentials. After arrival here, they will be advised verbally how to get to the frontier without much difficulty. I have not the right to give them any assurance regarding an engagement by our government."

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Recorder Goff yesterday adjourned the trial of Roland B. Molineux, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Adams, until Thursday next on account of the continued illness of Juror Manheim Brown.

President McKinley yesterday received many birthday congratulations from visitors and a large number of cablegrams and telegrams felicitating him upon the occasion. Many floral remembrances were sent him.

The directors of the American Peace society yesterday forwarded an appeal from Boston to president McKinley to offer the good offices and mediation of the United States in the Transvaal war, basing the action on the fact that the whole civilized world has not forgotten that one of the most benign features of the scheme approved by all at The Hague conference was that entitled "good offices and mediation."

Representative Briggs of New York yesterday introduced a bill in the house of representatives, giving thanks of congress and a gold medal to Helen Miller Gould for patriotic service during the war with Spain.

ORDERED TO START.

New York, Jan. 30.—Capt. Neville, captain of the marine corps at the Brooklyn navy yard, who has been appointed governor of the island of Tutila, received orders last night to prepare to go to the Samoan islands at once. It has been decided to establish a coaling station at Tutila and a company of marines will sail with "Now you may make any statement

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The directors of the American Steel and Wire company yesterday declared a dividend of 7 per cent on the common stock payable in four quarterly payments, April 2, July 2, Oct. 2, 1900, and Jan. 2, 1901. The statement issued showed that the company had made a net profit of $12,162,530 in 1899.

TREATY RATIFIED.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The senate in executive session yesterday decided by a vote of 21 to 38 not to reconsider the vote on the Samoan treaty, which was ratified.

THEY WERE VERY BUSY

Manufacturers Largely Increased Their Exports During the Past Year.

FACTS OF INTEREST

The Tremendous Progress Being Made By Germany In All Directions.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 30.—(Special to The Herald.)—Manufacturers were apparently the busiest people in this busy country of ours in 1899. They increased their importations of materials for use in manufacturing 33 per cent over the busy year 1898, and actually increased their exportations of manufactures nearly 2 per cent, so that the grand total of manufactures exported during the year reaches $380,000,000, and seems likely to touch the $400,000,000 line in the fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1900. The exports of manufactures, which the 1898 averaged $25,000,000 per month, averaged over $31,000,000 per month in 1899, or more than $1,000,000 for every day in the calendar year. Beginning with $25,86,870 in January, 1889, the figures grew steadily until December showed $35,65,053, December and March of 1899 showing larger exportations of manufactures than those of any preceding month in our history. Not only are the exports of manufactures in 1899 the largest in any year in our history, but they form a larger percentage of our total exports than those of any preceding year, the percentage being for the calendar year 1899 30.4 per cent, for 1898 24.9 per cent, and for 1897 25.9 per cent.

Taking the entire list of classes of articles composing our imports and exports, those relating to manufactures show the largest gains both as to imports and exports. In imports, articles in a crude condition for use in domestic industries increased from $199,255,687 to $267,493,959, an increase of $68,236,322; articles of food and live animals, from $187,829,802 to $229,971,385, an increase of $42,141,583; manufactured articles ready for consumption, from $104,804,899 to $118,339,856, an increase of $13,535,047; articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts, from $59,127,686 to $75,376,005, an increase of $6,248,319, and articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., from $83,946,514 to $107,664,366, an increase of $23,717,852, the comparisons in each case being between 1898 and 1899. In domestic exports, manufactures increased from $307,924,994 to $380,787,891, an increase of $72,862,897; products of the mine, from $25,851,092 to $33,279,187, an increase of $7,428,095; products of the forest, from $39,030,313 to $47,562,121, an increase of $8,531,808, and miscellaneous, from $3,016,771 to $3,532,663, an increase of $515,892, while products of agriculture decreased from $851,915,762 in 1898 to $782,105,048 in 1899, a reduction of $69,810,714, and products of the fisheries, from $5,819,208 to $5,637,077, a reduction of $182,131.

The table which follows presents the figures of the imports and exports by great classes during the calendar year 1899, compared with 1898:

	1898.	1899.
Articles of food and live animals..$	187,829,802	$ 229,971,285
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.	199,255,687	267,493,959
Articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts	59,127,686	75,397,005
Articles manufactured, ready for consumption	104,804,899	118,339,856
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.	83,946,514	107,664,366
Total imports..$	634,964,588	$ 798,845,571
Per cent of free	42.26	43.94
Duties collected from customs ...$	182,840,559	$ 224,677,131
Domestic imports— Products of agriculture ....$	851,915,762	$ 782,105,048
Products of manufactures	307,924,994	380,787,891
Products of mining	25,851,092	33,279,187
Products of the forest	39,030,313	47,562,121
Products of the fisheries	5,819,208	5,637,077
Miscellaneous	3,016,771	3,532,663
Total domestic exports ....$	1,233,558,140	$1,252,903,987
Foreign goods re-exported .	21,988,126	22,595,684
Total exports...$	1,255,546,266	1,275,499,671
Gold imports ......$	158,163,952	$ 51,194,763
Gold exports	16,194,954	45,379,411
Silver imports	29,131,389	30,811,981
Silver exports	53,797,101	55,461,777

United States Consul Albert, at Brunswick, has filed with the state department the following interesting report:

"The people in the United States do not yet fully realize the tremendous progress being made by Germany in all directions.

"Only a few years ago all, or nearly all, the steamships employed in the trans-Atlantic service of Germany were built at Glasgow or Belfast, or some other English port. Now these conditions are rapidly changing. Germany builds her own vessels. The enterprise of the shipyards of Stettin, Hamburg, Danzig and Kiel bears witness to this fact. A steamship wholly constructed and equipped in Germany—the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse—has for several years had the best record for quick passages across the Atlantic, and has not been surpassed by the latest product of English marine architecture—the Oceanic.

"An article which appeared in the Brunswick Landeszeitung, in the edition of Nov. 21 last, advocating an increase in the German navy on account of the increase of the country's commerce says:

"'Germany's development is shown not only by the increase of our exports to over 4,000,000,000 marks ($1,000,000,000), but also by the constant improvement in the position of Germany's commercial fleet and in shipbuilding. Of course, in these respects England is yet far in advance. It has to thank its insular position for its standing as a commercial power, and its peaceful colonial policy, already existing more than 100 years, which brought it into immediate intercourse with the farthest countries of the earth.

"'According to the latest review of the commercial fleets of the world, made in the autumn of 1899, Germany has made recently a greater advance than England. Germany's ocean steam fleet gained in the last year 248,000 gross tons and 149,000 net, the English only 100,000 gross and 20,000 tons net. An increase like that of the German commercial fleet has been shown by no other country.

"'On Sept. 31 England had 1,347,000 tons of commercial ships in construction; Germany, 199,000. The difference is still very great, but one must reflect that ten years ago German shipbuilding had almost ceased, and that our coasts and harbors lie far from the coal and iron districts.

"'All other states remain far behind Germany in shipbuilding. Italy has 87,000 tons in course of construction; France, 81,000 tons; the United States, 68,000 tons. Moreover, France is the only one of all the cultured countries which still busies itself considerably with the building of sailing ships; the greater half of those newly built are of this class, while Germany and England can not be said to build such vessels at all. Among the steam fleets, for the last ten years, The Germans take the second place, of course, at a great distance behind the English. Among the sailing fleets the American as well as the Norwegian stand in advance of Germany. It is not clear to us how much of the American fleet is really an ocean fleet and how much is employed on the five great lakes. The Norwegian sailing fleet is only apparently superior to the German because the greater part of it consists of old and outranked vessels.

"'In the autumn of 1899 the merchant marine of the four leading countries stood as follows:

	Steam. Net tons.	Sail. Net tons.	Total. Net tons.
Great Britain and colonies ..	6,758,000	2,662,000	9,420,000
Germany	1,166,000	548,000	1,714,000
United States ...	672,000	1,291,000	1,963,000
France	561,000	399,000	825,000
Total	9,112,000	4,810,000	13,922,000

"'This extraordinary increase in our commercial fleet has been produced only by the growing interchange of German merchandise with foreign countries. German commerce is making steady conquests, in connection with its improving industry, in far latitudes, where formerly the English and the French had sole control. If this peaceful advance is to continue—if Germany's position in foreign countries is to become firmer and its industrial importance greater—there must be behind this commerce a naval force commanding respect.

"'In the partition of the Asiatic world, we must gain a position, in order to open new markets for our commerce. Without a strong fleet this place will not be conceded to us.'

"The foregoing article shows that Germany now occupies the position which the United States for many years enjoyed, being second to England in ocean steam transportation. Moreover, in spite of many obstacles, Germany has obtained this position in the short period of ten years. Compared with many other countries its coast line is insignificant.

"On the North sea, from the mouth of the Ems, the western boundary, to the Danish border on the east, the distance is 150 nautical or sea miles. If there be added to this the courses of the Ems to Emden (thirty-five sea miles), the Jade and Wilhelmshaven (twenty-five sea miles), the Weser to Bremerhaven (thirty sea miles), and the Elbe to Hamburg (seventy sea miles), the German North sea mileage is 310 sea miles. The length of the East sea from Kiel to the Danish boundary amounts to 160 sea miles and to the Russian boundary 620 sea miles. The sea boundary of Germany at most is about 1100 sea miles, and the greater part of this lies on a comparatively inland sea—the Baltic or East sea. At the same time, Germany possesses two ports of great commercial importance, namely, Hamburg and Bremen. Again, its harbors and shipyards are situated at a distance from its coal mines and iron industries, which principally lie in Westphalia and the Rhine province, viz: Hamburg 380 kilometers (237 miles); Bremen, 266 kilometers (166.25 miles); Kiel, 492 kilometers (307.5 miles); Stettin, 662 kilometers (413.75 miles); Danzig, 1030 kilometers (643.75 miles).

This rapid development of shipbuilding in Germany is to be attributed to the encouragement given by the government to the shipbuilding interests, through liberal subventions allowed the different commercial companies. In Germany, the doctrine of "let alone," if it ever had any existence, has been supplanted by the doctrine of protection. It is believed that what benefits one class benefits all, and what benefits the greatest number without injury, or with the least possible injury, is the true principle of government. Since I have been here I have heard no hue and cry about class legislation, but each department of activity accepts, as it were a matter of course, the degree of encouragement and protection accorded it.

"At the present time every branch of industry is flourishing, agriculture manufacture and commerce."

* * *

Consul Hunt of Antigua, British West Indies, in response to the inquiry of a New York company, writes under date of Nov. 21:

"There are about fifty bicycles in this island (population, 35,000), as against half that number a year ago. All but four or five are of American manufacture and are owned by natives. Three conditions militate against a more extensive use of the wheel, viz.: The poverty of the people, the tropical heat, which renders riding between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. almost impossible, especially for whites, and the abominable condition of the roads leading between the various points of the island. When it is stated that the method of road repairing in Antigua is to spread on the ground a thick layer of stone cut to about double the size of a walnut and leave it to be trodden down by passing ox carts or other teams, or the bare feet of native pedestrians, it will be appreciated that wheeling can be indulged in only under extraordinary difficulties."

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

DROPS OF WATER

may in time wear away the hardest rock. A tickling in the throat, a slight cough, may be the danger sign of the consumptive of tomorrow. Nature is generally considerate and gives a signal and a warning that those who would be healthy had better heed.

There are times when the overwrought system needs artificial assistance, when the wheels of the human machine are clogged and its smooth working impaired.

A pure stimulant like Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is invaluable as a tonic when you are run down and depressed, when the heart is weak and the blood sluggish. It assists failing nature to resume its functions and imparts vim and energy to every part of the body.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has been before the public for 40 years and still carries a blessing to suffering humanity.

Doctors know its value. They know that it has been proved pure in hundreds of tests. There are other medicines. You pay a little less at first, perhaps, but what a bill with outraged nature you have to settle in the end.

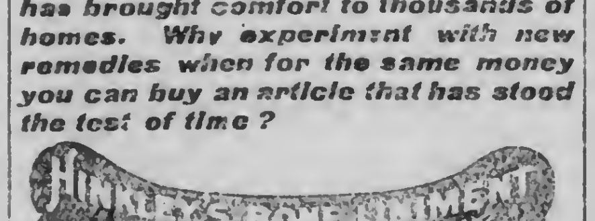
All druggists and grocers, or direct, $1.00 a bottle. Get the genuine. Valuable book free.

DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

HINKLEY'S BONE LINIMENT

has brought comfort to thousands of homes. Why experiment with new remedies when for the same money you can buy an article that has stood the test of time?



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Lumbago, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Sore Throat, La Grippe, Colds, Chilblains, etc.,

readily yield to Hinkley's Bone Liniment when taken according to directions.

Read what a prominent lumberman says:

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 31, 1899.

Messrs. D. E. Prall & Co., Saginaw, Mich.

Gentlemen: I have used Hinkley's Bone Liniment for many years at home, and have furnished it to my men in lumber camps. It is the best all round family medicine I know, and the most useful medicine in camp. I first used it twenty-six years ago and my house has not been without a bottle since.

Yours truly, W. C. McCLURE.
Mitchell & McClure.

Relieves pain at once. All Druggists sell it in three sizes, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Ask for it and take no substitute.

Sold by MAX WIRTH, 13 West Superior Street.

COMMISSION'S RATES GO.

St. P. & D., and M. & St. L., Must Adopt Prescribed Coal Tariff.

St. Paul, Jan. 30.—District Judge Bunn yesterday decided the case of the state railroad and warehouse commission against the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad and the St. Paul & Duluth road.

Judge Bunn sustains the state and the commission respecting the issue in the case, and directs that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue forthwith, directing the defendant roads to adopt and publish and keep for public inspection certain joint through rates to be charged by them for freight for hauling hard coal in carload lots from Duluth to points named on the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road.

The decision holds that the contention of the railroads that the ordered rates were unreasonable has not been sustained.

DOING PRETTY WELL.

Washington, Jan. 30.—A statement by C. T. Dodd, solicitor of the Standard Oil company, concerning dividends of that company from 1882 to the present time has been made public by the industrial commission. It declares that the company's dividends have varied from 5¼ per cent per annum in 1882 to 36 per cent in 1897.

AFTER THE CARDINAL.

French Cabinet Council Considers Case of Cardinal Richard.

Paris, Jan. 30, 1:30 p. m.—A cabinet council, at which President Loubet presided, considered today the action of Cardinal Richard, the archbishop of Paris, in openly visiting the Assumptionist fathers, after the correctional tribunal had pronounced the dissolution of the order, and the subsequent steps taken by the government. The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, read his letter requesting Cardinal Richard to explain, and the prelate's reply, declaring that his visit had no political character, recalling his habitual attitude, and defending himself against the charge of hostility to the republic. To this the premier replied that if Cardinal Richard's explanation led him to consider the account of his visit published in La Croix incorrect, nevertheless he was compelled to condemn the cardinal for his unusual step. The government, he added, had decided to suspend the stipends of those bishops and priests who wrote letters to the Assumptionists containing protests incompatible with the respect due the work of justice.

SAYS HE WAS DRUGGED.

Fitzsimmons Charges Foul Play at the Jeffries Fight.

New York, Jan. 30.—Robert Fitzsimmons now states that he was drugged when he was whipped by James Jeffries for the championship of the world at Coney Island last June. In an interview Fitzsimmons said:

"It is impossible for me to point to the man who was responsible for my condition on the night of June 9, when I fought Jeffries, but this I do know, and I say it with emphasis and with full knowledge of the consequences, I was drugged by some one, and it is only natural to suppose that there was a conspiracy arranged to accomplish my defeat. I went into the ring in good condition. I was fit to fight and did fight to my entire satisfaction for two rounds.

"In the second, it will be remembered, I was knocked down. That blow did not hurt me, and in fact would not have even staggered me had it not caught me just at a moment when I was resting far back on my heels. I came up not in the least dazed and was feeling as good as new when I went to my corner.

"During the rest between the second and third rounds I took a long drink of mineral water, and following that I have only a hazy recollection of one or two incidents of the fight."

SMITH IN BANKRUPTCY.

Boston, Jan. 30.—Joseph W. Smith, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Belleview here, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States court. The hotel has just been built and furnished out new and his action will create much surprise. The firm's liabilities are scheduled at $131,951, while the assets are very small, about $70,000. The secured claims are $74,796, and the unsecured claims $37,355. Differences between the partners led to the court proceedings.

BIG SUM RAISED.

New York, Jan. 30.—A mammoth pro-Boer meeting was held last night in the Grand Central Palace. It was called to express sympathy for the South African republic, another object was the raising of funds for caring for the widows and wounded within the Boer lines. Subscriptions to the amount of more than $5000 were collected at the meeting.

When the Blood

is pale, then your lips and cheeks are pale, your nerves weak, and your whole body greatly debilitated. The doctors say "You have anæmia." There's just one thing you need—something to make the blood rich and red.

Scott's Emulsion

will certainly do this. It will make the most happy changes for you, and soon your old strength and activity will return.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

TRADE MALYDOR MARK INJECTION FOR MALE AND FEMALE. THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE

For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa and Spermatorrhœa. No Pain. No Stain. No Stricture. Free Syringe. Prevents all Private Diseases of either sex. At Druggists, or sent to any address, for $1.00. "Injection Malydor is 'The Best' of all similar remedies." DR. HENRY BENY, Biddeford, Me.

MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, O., U. S. A.

For sale by Max Wirth, druggist, Duluth.

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

WASHING WOOLEN BLANKETS

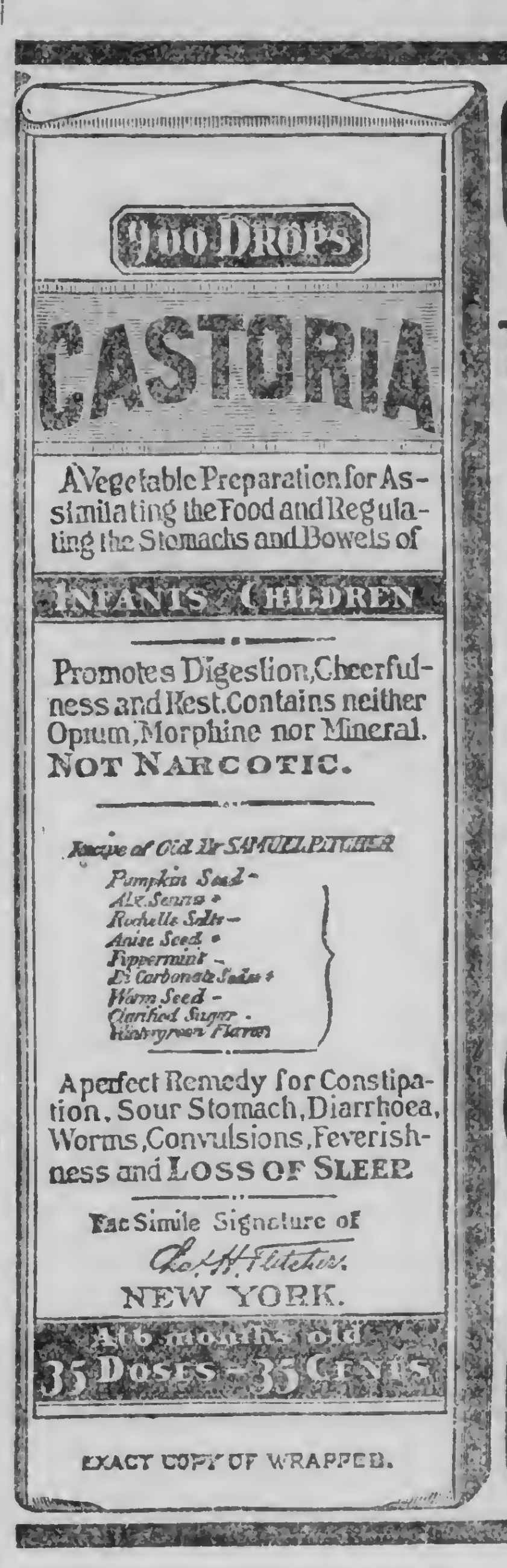
The theory now is, that blankets must be washed instead of dry-cleaned to be healthy. To have your blankets as soft as new, make a soapy suds in half a tub of warm water by using one-half cup of

Gold Dust Washing Powder

and soak a blanket in it for half an hour; then simply move it around and rub the soiled spots; rinse in warm water of the same temperature as the one in which you wash it, hang up in a warm place or sunshiny outdoor air and see what a soft, white blanket you will have.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK" Sent free on request to

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

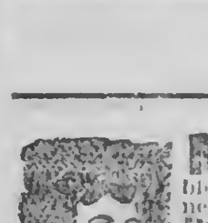
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"

This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as **Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation.** It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhœa and all the horrors of impotency. **CUPIDENE** cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. **CUPIDENE** strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because 90 per cent are troubled with **Prostatitis.** CUPIDENE the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if 6 boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

Address **DAVOL MEDICINE CO.**, P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold in Duluth by MAX WIRTH, Druggist.

"THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK."
BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE DIDN'T USE

SAPOLIO

MORPHINE

Easy Home Cure. Painless. Permanent.

We will send anyone addicted to **Opium, Morphine, Laudanum,** or other drug habit a Trial Treatment, Free of Charge, of the most remarkable remedy ever discovered. Contains **Great Vital Principle** heretofore unknown. **Refractory Cases** solicited. Confidential correspondence invited from all, especially **Physicians.** ST. JAMES SOCIETY, 1181 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

QUESTIONS FOR WORKINGMEN.

You Will Answer Each One Fairly to Yourself and to the Principles You Represent.

Do you use tobacco?

What brand of plug have you in your pocket?

Is it made by a Trust?

Will you take the trouble to find out?

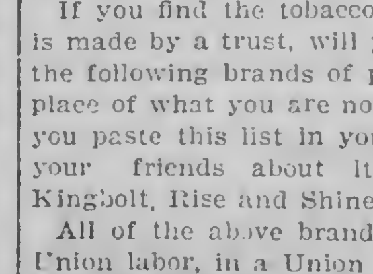
If you find it is made by a trust will you buy it?

Will you be consistent?

Will you help destroy a trust?

If you find the tobacco you are using is made by a trust, will you buy one of the following brands of plug tobacco in place of what you are now using? Will you paste this list in your hat and tell your friends about it? Gold Rope, Kingbolt, Rise and Shine and Thrasher.

All of the above brands are made by Union labor, in a Union shop, at Union prices, by the Wilson-McCallay Tobacco Co., of Middletown, Ohio.



BIG G Trade Mark. CURES In 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists
or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75.
Circular sent on request.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis—ss.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Ellen Jane Hixon, Frank P. Hixon and Joseph Hixon, executors of estate of G. C. Hixon, deceased, Plaintiffs,

vs.

Charles A. Long, Anna T. Long, Anna M. Willard, William D. Willard, Harold B. Willard, Robert Willard, William D. Willard, as administrator of estate of John A. Willard, deceased, Charles O'Hara, Frank Hicks, Notley S. Bruner, Sarah M. Collins, Charles S. Green, The First National Bank of Owatonna, Solomon S. Curry, Aubrey D. Gardner, John A. McLeod, William Trebilcock and Duncan McVidue, copartners as People's Banking Co., of Ironwood, Michigan, Herman J. Haskamp and H. Borgerding, copartners as Bank of Melrose, Pontiac National Bank, Charles S. Hinchman and George H. Clark, as assignee of John A. Willard, insolvent,

Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that, under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the twenty-second day of January, 1900, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said St. Louis County, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday, the tenth day of March, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis, and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter (nw¼ of se¼) of section fifteen (15) north of range fourteen (14) west of the fourth principal meridian.

Dated January 22d, 1900.

WM. C. SARGENT
Sheriff of St. Louis County.
By V. A. DASH,
Deputy.

CRASSWELLER & CRASSWELLER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-23-30-Feb-6-13-20-27-1900.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

ONE CENT DECLINE

Wheat Started Out Weak and Prices Declined on Foreign News.

THE CABLES BEARISH

Only Small Advances at Liverpool and a Decline at Paris.

Duluth Board of Trade, Jan. 30.—The wheat market started out weak and lower this morning and soon declined further. The chief cause of the weakness was the disappointing tone of the cables. The advance at Liverpool was smaller than expected, in view of yesterday's 1c rise in the American markets, and there was a decline at Paris equal to ¾@1½c, that had a weakening effect. After noon the weakness increased and the close was at the lowest figures of the day being 1⅛@¼c lower than yesterday here and 1¼@⅜c lower at Chicago for the May option.

There was a fair amount of trading in futures on the Duluth board. May wheat opened ⅛c off at 67⅞c, rose to 68¼c at 9:50, slumped to 67⅝c at 10:35, recovered to 68⅛c at 12:05, fell off again to 67⅝c at 12:45 and sold at 67⅝c at 1:02. It closed at 67⅝c, being 1⅛@¼c lower than yesterday. About 20,000 bus of cash stuff was sold at ½c under May. Cash flax rose ½c and May flax advanced 3c. Corn, oats, barley and rye were unchanged. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 66⅞c; to arrive, 67⅛c. No. 1 northern, cash, 65⅞c; to arrive, 65⅞c; May, 67⅝c; July, 68⅝c. No. 2 northern, 62⅞c; No. 3 spring, 58⅞c. Oats, 24@25c. Rye, 50c. Barley, 35@37c. Flax, $1.51; May, $1.54. Corn, 30⅛c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 77; corn, 60; oats, 3; rye, 2; barley, 1; flax, 3. Receipts—Wheat, 25,085; corn, 15,785; rye, 7296; barley, 3672; flax, 38. Shipments—None.

Ship Your Grain to
McCarthy Bros. & Co.
Grain Commission Merchants,
Duluth and Minneapolis.
WE SELL BY SAMPLE.
REFERENCES:
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES TUESDAY.

No. 1 northern wheat, 3 cars	$0.66¼
No. 1 northern, 2,000 bus	.66¼
No. 1 northern, 4,000 bus	.66¼
No. 1 northern, 8,000 bus	.66
Flax, 3,000 bus May	1.51
Flax, 3,000 bus May	1.52½
Flax, 2,000 bus May	1.52
Flax, 2,000 bus October	1.06
Flax 3,000 bus cash	1.50

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

The Cereals Were Easier and Provisions Were Weak.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The wheat market opened lower today on disappointing cables, May at 68⅛@¼c, compared with yesterday's close at 68⅜@½c. The Liverpool advance was less than had been expected in view of the strength here yesterday and Paris closed at a decline equal to ¾@1c. Trade was quiet. May sold off to 67⅞c, where the market steadied. Local receipts were 8 cars, none of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 274 cars against 218 last week and 150 a year ago.

An hour from the end of the session the heavy decrease in the visible as announced by Bradstreet caused buying which sent May to 68c. At this point the market met free selling by longs. May declined sharply to 67⅜c, at which it closed at ⅞@1c under yesterday.

Corn was easier in sympathy with wheat and on freer country offerings, together with the good weather for movement. Trade was dull. May opened ⅛c under yesterday at 32⅞@33c. Receipts here were 183 cars.

The corn market closed weak, May ⅛c under yesterday at 32¾@⅞c.

The oats market was quiet and easier with other grains at the opening, but steadied at the decline. Receipts here were 271 cars. May opened ⅛c lower at 23⅜@½c.

The Orange Judd Farmer's estimate of hogs in the country at 6 to 10 per cent over last year had a weakening effect on the provisions market. May pork opened 27½c under yesterday at $10.60@10.70. May lard opened a shade lower at $5.92½ and May ribs 2½c down at $5.72½. Trade was quiet but on the decline the market steadied. Hog receipts were liberal and prices at the yards lower.

Close: Wheat, January, 65⅞c; May, 67⅜c; July, 68⅜@½c. Corn, January, 30⅝c; May, 32¾@⅞c; July, 33⅝c. Oats, January, 22¼c; May, 23⅝@¾c; July, 22¼c. Pork, January, $10.12½; May, $10.62½; July, $10.70. Lard, January, $5.75; May, $5.92½; July, $6.05. Ribs, January, $5.62½; May, $5.70; July, $5.72½@5.75. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 69@70½c; No. 3 red, 66@69c; No. 2 hard winter, 66¾c; No. 3 hard winter, 64@66c; No. 1 northern spring, 68@69c; No. 2 northern spring, 66@68c; No. 3 spring, 63@66c. Corn, No. 2, 31¼c; No. 3, 30¾c. Oats, No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22½c. Flax, cash Northwestern, $1.58; Southwestern, $1.56; May, $1.57½; September, $1.27½. Rye, May, 54½c. Barley, cash, 35@43c. Timothy, January, $2.50; February, $2.55; March, $2.60. Clover, January, $8.40; March, $8.40.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 301 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The wheat market ruled weak today and prices during the early part of the session sold down ½c per bu below last night on free selling by local bulls, as well as for foreign account, but at the decline there was more or less buying on prospects of a cold wave and large decrease in the world's visible supply as reported by Bradstreet's, namely 2,938,000 bus, which caused a slight reaction. Liverpool reported their market as opening firm, ⅜d higher, but closing easier at a reaction of ⅛c, also said that the cash demand was poor and the advance in the market which was purely in sympathy with our firm closing of last night checked business. Continental markets were also higher with the exception of Paris which was weak and lower on more favorable weather. Receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were 339 cars against 401 cars last year. The cash demand was very quiet and export demand is generally below a working basis. The seaboard reported only a moderate demand there for export. Trade has been large all day and a good deal of long wheat has been sold out. The recent advance in the market has failed to attract buyers for cash wheat and unless we get a better export demand, we are inclined to think prices will sell off. The recent advance has been purely on sentiment. While sentiment may rule the market for a while legitimate conditions will tell in the end. Estimated receipts for tomorrow 78 cars.

The corn market ruled easier today owing to the continued free offerings by the country, but there was good demand for cash wheat, and that kept prices from declining. Liverpool reported their market ⅜d higher for the day. Bradstreet made an increase in their visible supply of 738,000 bus. The weather was unfavorable for the movement of corn to market and farmers seem disposed to sell and unless the cash demand keeps brisk the market is more liable to decline than advance. Estimated receipts tomorrow 375 cars.

There was only a light trade in oats today and the market ruled quiet within a narrow range, and no special feature. Prices were somewhat easier in sympathy with wheat and corn. Country offerings were moderate, while there was a fairly good cash demand. Bradstreets made an increase in their visible supply of 67,000 bus. Estimated receipts for tomorrow 185 cars.

Provisions opened easier on decline in hogs, but from the start brokers were buyers of everything offered and this buying was credited to Armour. Commission houses had plenty of buying orders limited for a break and altogether the market had good support. The cash demand was reported good and there was lard sold for export today for the first time in weeks. We feel that the market is again on healthy basis and short lines are heavy and not well held. Estimated 37,000 hogs tomorrow.

Puts, May wheat, 64⅞c bid @64¾c bid.
Calls, May wheat, 68¾@65¾c bid.

Established 1862
Weare Commission Company, Chicago.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.
Private wires to all Exchanges. *'Phone 713* *GEO. RUPLEY, Manager.*
We make a specialty of Boston Copper Stocks. Duluth Office—**319** Board of Trade.

WEARE'S REPORT.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—The wheat market today has suffered a reaction from the strong tone in evidence yesterday and closes rather weak at 67⅞c for May. Local and French selling are based on better reports from the latter, regarding crop prospects produced an easier opening and reactions were of but a small character, and speculative trade on but a small scale that it was impossible to maintain prices. Bradstreets, which gave a decrease of 2,938,000 bus was better than expected, but its influence was very slight and the market soon turned weak. Outsiders seem to still show but little interest in the market, notwithstanding the opportunities it affords at the present time for excellent scalping results. We are bound to admit that the advances we have had are due rather to sentimental or speculative reasons than to a strong legitimate situation. In view of this fact we are inclined to advise our clients to accept rallies as selling points, feeling that the market will afford opportunities to replace their lines at lower figures.

The corn market continues to be speculatively very dull, range narrow and tone rather weak. The shipping demand is firm and the much-talked-of better movement due to favorable weather conditions falls to show up. The speculative side of corn is undoubtedly weak, the legitimate side which is based on the question of cash or shipping demand, higher stocks and a tendency on the part of holders to withhold these prices, makes us feel that the present prices for corn is inconsistent. May corn is lower for speculative reason, but is intrinsically worth more money.

The oat market continues to be a dragging affair, featureless and without interest. Range very narrow, sentiment bearish, and speculation nil.

The provision market was easy, but inactive. The weakness in provisions in our opinion is due mainly to the very small speculative interest apparent in the market, together with a scalping tendency in provisions in our opinion is due mainly to the very small speculative interest apparent in the market, together with a scalping tendency on the part of certain interests, who have not settled down permanently to either buying or selling side. There are, however, one or two interests in the market on the bull side who are not inclined to let go and whose friendship on that side will undoubtedly influence buyers and ultimately induce higher prices. It looks as though the market might work lower, but if such should be the case, we would not consider it a wise thing to sell, but would rather advise clients to buying on further decline.

WEARE COMMISSION COMPANY.

CHICAGO OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. May.	Corn. May.	Pork. May
Open	23¼-⅜	33@32⅞-33	$10.67
High	23⅜-½	33	10.70
Low	23⅛-¼	32¾-⅞	10.60
Close	23¼-⅜	32¾-⅞	10.62

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.
New York	39,200	153,150
Philadelphia	7,536	3,336
Baltimore	30,567	......
Toledo	3,100	9,000
Detroit	18,112	......
St. Louis	9,000	1,800
Boston	37,897	......
Chicago	43,005	65,084
Milwaukee	55,300	5,500
Duluth	25,085	......
Minneapolis	175,770	56,950
Kansas City	28,600	19,500

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May—				
Open	67⅞B	65¼	68⅛-⅜	75⅝
High	68¼	66¼	69	75⅞
Low	67⅝	65⅜	67⅞	74½
Close	67⅝B	65¼	67⅞B	74⅛B
July—				
Open	68⅝B	67⅛A	69⅜-⅜	75⅛-⅜
High	69¼	67⅛-⅜	69⅝	75⅛-⅞
Low	68⅝B	66⅞	68⅜	74⅞
Close	68⅝B	66⅞	68⅜-½A	74⅛B

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Jan. 30.—Close: Wheat, March, 75⅞c; May, 74⅛c; July, 74c. Corn, May, 38⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Jan. 30.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 northern, January, 65c; May, 65¼c; July, 66⅞c. On track, No. 1 hard, 68⅛c; No. 1 northern, 65c; No. 2 northern, 63c.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.—Close, wheat strong, ⅛@⅜d higher. March, 5s 11d; May, 5s 10⅝d. Corn, quiet, unchanged to ¼d higher. May, 3s 6⅞d; July, 3s 6⅝d.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: It appears to be a general lull in the trade. The demand from the lumbermen's quarters is rapidly vanishing and as it is a little early for the farm trade, the market is living in a period when its main feature is to prepare for the active spring trade, which opens about Feb. 15. Shippers, however, are shipping in large quantities of horses which are in large excess over the present demand. Quotations:

Drafters, choice	$110@140
Drafters, common to good	80@110
Farm horses	75@120
Farm horses, common to good	50@75
Mules	75@115

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Cattle, receipts, 3000. Firm to strong. Beeves, $4.00@6.25; cows and heifers, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.27@4.95; Texas fed beeves, $4.00@5.20. Hogs, receipts today, 30,000; tomorrow, 35,000; left over, 3943. Slow, 10c lower. Mixed and butchers, $4.50@4.80; good to choice heavy, $4.65@4.82½; rough heavy, $4.50@4.60; light, $4.45@4.70; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.75. Sheep, receipts, 15,000. Steady, active. Sheep, $4.50@5.15; lambs, $4.75@6.90. Official receipts and shipments for yesterday: Cattle, receipts, 15,900; shipments, 3327. Hogs, receipts, 26,127; shipments, 5459. Sheep, receipts, 20,439; shipments, none.

COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, Jan. 30.—Close: Adventure, 5@5¼; Allouez, 3@3½; Arcadian, 17½; Arnold, 5½@6; Ashbed, 50c bid; Atlantic, 24@26c; Baltic, 17@18; Bay State, 20c bid; Bingham, 10½; Bonanza, 1¾; Boston and Montana, 271; Butte and Boston, 48@50; Calumet and Hecla, 730@715; Centennial, 17½@16; Cochiti, 12¾; Copper Range, 25; Dominion Coal, 42½; Franklin, 14@15; Humboldt, 16¾; Isabelle, 7; Isle Royale, 21@22½; Mass, 8⅞; Mercedes, 8½; Michigan, 5⅞; Mohawk, 12½; Old Colony, 4@5; Old Dominion, 17¾; Osceola, 67@70; Parrott, 41; Pioneer, 2; Quincy, 140@145; Rhode Island, 4½@4¾; Tamarack, 178@185; Tecumseh, 3@4; United States, 14½@15½; Utah, 23; Washington 1@1¼; Winona, [illegible]

THE COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 30.—The cotton market opened quiet and firm with prices 1 to 6 points higher in the face of unfavorably early Liverpool cables, a big movement at leading Southern points, a scarcity of ket stubbornly bullish the English market stugbornly bullish the English market soon rallied in sympathy and good buying orders were cabled over. Prices moved steadily upward following the call, reaching a level of 7@10 points over last night's closing before a reaction set in. Sentiment was very strong throughout the forenoon.

Cotton spot closed steady; middling uplands, 8c; middling gulf, 8¼c; sales, 500 bales. Cotton futures closed steady. January, $7.69; February, $7.67; March, $7.65; April, $7.64; May, $7.61; June, $7.64; July, $7.66; August, $7.62; September, $7.20; October, $7.02; November, $7.00; December, $7.00.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

The Market Opens Strong and Much Animation Shown.

New York, Jan. 30.—The market opened with considerable show of animation and strength, ignoring the lower quotations cabled from London. Fractional gains were shown throughout the list of international and railway stocks. American Steel and Wire on simultaneous purchases of 7500 shares, sold at 51½@52½ against 50¼ last night. The preferred stock in the same coupon rose over a point as a result of yesterday's declarations. Large blocks of other stocks were taken on. A 4000-share lot of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis depressed the price 1¼. Speculation took on a very strong tone throughout and was very broad. The metal stocks led in the rise and improved from 1 to 3¾ under the leadership of Steel and Wire. Some of the railroads were taken freely particularly Burlington, Atchison preferred and all of the Pacifics and Southwestern stocks. New York Traction, after opening off 1½, recovered 3½. The market showed more ambition and vigor in its movement than for many weeks past.

Realizing caused a return to the recent dullness, there being little stock offered on decline. Losses were limited to fractions and towards midday trading became livelier on buying of the coalers and prices improved. Reading first preferred rose 2¼ points. The bond market showed strength on a moderate demand.

Sugar was pushed up to 121 after 2 o'clock but reacted on profit taking, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis dropped an extreme 1¼ and rallied 3½. Consolidated was dropped 2½ and Minneapolis & St. Louis lost most of a 2 point gain. The general list receded slightly from the opening figures, but changes were not large. There was a good absorption at the lower level and the coalers coming into prominence. The closing was active and strong with notable gains throughout.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar Trust	117½	121	117½	120
Am.Steel Wire.com.	52½	55⅛	52½	54⅞
Am. Tobacco	100	100⅞	100	100⅞
Atchison, com.	19½			
Atchison, pfd.	60⅜	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞
Brooklyn Rap Tran.	72¼	74	72¼	73⅞
C., M. & St. P.	117⅞	118⅝	117½	118⅜
C., B. & Q.	121	122½	120¾	122¼
C. & N. W.	160⅛	160¼	160⅛	160½
Fed. Steel, com.	51¾	53⅜	51½	52⅞
Fed. Steel, pfd.	73⅞	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛
Great Western	13⅛	13½	13¼	13½
L. & N.	78¼	78¾	78	78⅞
Manhattan	94	95½	94	95⅛
Mo. Pacific	43⅜	44⅛	43⅜	44
Nor. Pacific, com.	51¼	51¾	51¼	51⅞
Nor. Pacific, pfd.	74¼	74½	74¼	74½
People's Gas	104	105	104	104⅞
Rock Island	106⅜	107	106⅜	106¾
So. Pacific	37¾	38⅜	37¾	38⅛
Tenn. & C. I.	84½	87	84½	86½
U. S. Leather, pfd.	76½	76¾	76⅛	76¼
Union Pacific, pfd	75	75⅜	75	75¼
Union Pacific, com.	46¼	46⅜	46¼	45⅞
Illinois Central	114½	114½	114¼	114¼
Leather, com.	16¼	17	16¼	15⅞
Money	3	3	2½	2½

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Jan. 30.—Money on call nominally at 2@3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87½@4.87⅝ for demand and at $4.84¼ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85 and $1.88½; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84. Silver certificates, 59½@60½c; bar silver, 59⅞c; Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds strong; 2s registered, $1.02½; 3s registered, $1.09¼; coupon, $1.10; new 4s registered, $1.33; coupon, $1.34; old 4s registered and coupon, $1.14¾; 5s registered, $1.12, coupon, $1.13¼.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 30.—Consols for money and the account 100.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio. 'Phone No. 9.
Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup. St.
Funeedany printing, see R. P. Co.

Choice offices for rent. Apply to W. M. Prindle & Co.

Professor Ourat will organize a juvenile beginners' class Saturday morning, 10 O'clock.

A flowing oil well is better than a gold mine. Buy Columbia Oil company stock.

Circle No. 5 of St. Paul's church will meet with Mrs. Willoughby, 213 West Fifth street, tomorrow afternoon.

Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, who will address the union meeting of the Young People's Christian union at the First M. E. church tonight, arrived in the city this morning.

The funeral of Mrs. W. E. Lawrence, whose sudden death was reported in The Herald of yesterday, will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the lecture room of the First Methodist church. Rev. Dr. Long will officiate, and the interment will be at Forest Hill cemetery.

Evangelist C. W. McCrossan last night conducted the second of a series of evangelistic services to be held at the Second Presbyterian church. He is a forcible speaker and is ably assisted in the work by Rev. A. C. Manson. There was a large number present last evening. Meetings will be held every evening this week.

Harry Bate has left the Duluth Business university to accept the position of stenographer for the Burgess Electric company.

In police court this morning William Rogers, booked up as a disorderly, forfeited $25 bail by his failure to appear when court opened. John Peatner, a husky woodsman, paid $10 and costs for trying to sleep in a snow drift while under the influence of liquor and cigarettes and [illegible] the hill for ten days' hard labor.

John Jenswold, Jr., who was attorney for William Jackson, who was convicted of assault in the second degree upon Al Powers a few days ago, has made a motion for a new trial which will be argued in a few days. This is why Jackson was not sentenced yesterday afternoon with the other prisoners convicted at this term of court.

PERSONALS.

T. H. Gilman, of Rat Portage, is at the Spalding.

W. G. Cameron, of Cleveland, Ohio, is a guest at the Spalding today.

N. N. Haydn, of Eau Claire, is at the Spalding today.

Edgar Brower, of Rat Portage, is in the city today, a guest at the Spalding.

A. F. Williams of St. Paul, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Smith, of St. Paul, were at the Spalding last evening.

J. H. Lay, of Oshkosh, Wis., was at the St. Louis this morning.

P. C. Weed, of St. Paul, was in the city last evening.

G. H. Warren, of Minneapolis, is in the city today, a guest at the St. Louis.

S. J. McGregor, of Hibbing, is at the St. Louis.

M. D. Kelly, of St. Paul, roadmaster of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, was at the St. Louis last evening.

W. J. Moorhead, of Chicago, is at the St. Louis.

Mrs. A. C. Farrer, of 1821 West Second street, returned today from a three weeks' visit at St. Paul.

Cures dizzy spells, tired feeling, stomach, kidney and liver troubles. Keeps you well all the year. Rocky mountain Tea taken this month. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

PRESIDENT IS DISTRESSED.

Expresses His Sorrow at the Shooting of Goebel.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The news of the shooting of Senator Goebel, Democratic contestant for governor of Kentucky, was received at the White House while the cabinet was in session. Upon reading the bulletin, the president expressed his sorrow, and remarked that it was a great calamity. He was much distressed at the news, and so were all the members of the cabinet. All agreed that it was a most lamentable occurrence. After the cabinet meeting adjourned, each of the members expressed their deep regret that the political differences in Kentucky had brought about bloodshed.

The president has been kept well informed as to the situation in Frankfort, and knew that public feeling was running high, with danger of disturbance, but the possibility of the shooting of one or the other of the men prominently engaged in the contest had never entered his mind.

The news of the attempted assassination of Mr. Goebel in Kentucky was received at the capitol with deep regret. A great many senators feared that there would be a bloody outcome of the bitter feeling that has existed since the election and which has been growing daily.

In the house, the news spread like wildfire, and was for a time almost the sole topic of conversation. The report was first received with incredulity and the confirmation with amazement. The members gathered in groups to discuss it and there was everywhere expressions of horror that the bitter political contest which has waged in Kentucky has culminated in an attempted assassination.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, says that Harland Whittaker, who has been arrested, comes from Governor Taylor's district in Kentucky.

TROOPS GO TO FRANKFORT.

A Detachment of Militia Is Ordered From Nicholasville.

Nicholasville, Ky., Jan. 30.—The troops that were guarding the Kendalls were ordered to Frankfort on a special train and left at 1 o'clock, leaving ten soldiers to guard the jail.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30.—Orders have been issued from this city by railroad officials for a special train to be made ready at Lexington this afternoon, presumably for the transportation of militia to Frankfort. It is not known what instructions have been issued by the state officers at Frankfort. The Second regiment state guard, Col. Williams, commanding, is stationed at Lexington.

SPECIAL WITH SURGEONS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 30.—Arthur Goebel, a brother of Senator Goebel, left at 1 o'clock on a special train with the most eminent surgeons available in this city. Arthur Goebel is a member of the large firm of Lowry & Goebel, of Cincinnati.

IRISH NATIONALISTS UNITE.

They Shake Hands and Agree to Work Together.

London, Jan. 30.—All sections of the Irish nationalists were absent from the opening session of parliament, owing to their attendance at a meeting in committee room No. 16. Timothy Harrington, member for Harbour division of Dublin, presided. Those in attendance included Messrs. Dillon, Healy and John Redmond and many other followers.

Messrs. Harrington and Redmond urged that the time had come to restore unity in the ranks of the parliamentary representatives of Irish nationalists. Mr. Redmond described the prestige of Great Britain as practically shattered, and said there seemed to be no better time for promoting union upon a sound and enduring basis, coupled with a policy of unity in combat and entire independence of all the English political parties. He then moved a resolution declaring at an end the division of the Irish nationalist representatives, and that henceforth they should act together as one united party. The resolution was carried unanimously.

On Mr. Healy's motion three whips were elected for the reunited party.

GEIGER ON THE RACK.

An Interesting Witness at the Clark Hearing.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Hon. J. H. Geigh, who succeeded Fred Whiteside in the Montana state legislature when the latter was unseated, was the first witness today in the investigation of the charges against Senator Clark, of that state. Mr. Geigh said that he had been the Republican candidate for the senate from Flathead county. He was asked whether he had not said in his speech in accepting the nomination that his vote could not be purchased for a Democrat for the senate. He replied that it was his intention to convey the idea that he "could not be handled." He said that if he had sold out, he hoped his constituents would take him out and hang him and "I still feel that way." He did not say that he would not vote for any Democrat, but it had been his intention to prevent a deadlock. He had been in the hotel business and had sold out; he could not remember just how much he secured. After he had been given his seat he had voted twice for Leonard for senator.

Continuing, he said he had never made any great winning at any one time, never more than $180. He had been uniformly luckily and played often. He had also gotten $100 in money for mining stock sold to Spokane parties.

TORPEDO BOAT LOST.

Corunna, Spain, Jan. 30.—A report has reached here from Finistere that a torpedo boat, name and nationality unknown, has been lost with all on board.

Taken this month keeps you well all the year. Greatest tonic known. Rocky Mountain Tea, made by Madison Medicine company. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

BRYAN AT BOSTON.

Arrived With Mr. Lentz and Given a Hearty Reception.

Boston, Jan. 30.—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Congressman John J. Lenz, of Ohio, who began a ten days' speaking tour of the northeastern states yesterday, arrived in this city from Providence early today. With them were committees representing the Bryan club, of Boston, who went to Providence to meet the party. A large crowd and reception committees from the Democratic state committee and the Bryan club met Col. Bryan at the south terminal station. The visitors were driven to a hotel where a reception was held, after which breakfast was served.

President Washburn, of the club, sat at the head of the table with Col. Bryan at his side. Among the invited guests were: George Fred Williams, A. B. Bruce, Christopher T. Callahan, William S. McNary, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., John E. Mack, Congressman H. F. Nappen and John H. Lee.

FIRE IN MARSEILLES.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Fire broke out in Marseilles, near here, today and threatens to destroy the town. There is no fire department, and at 9 o'clock the loss had reached $20,000, and the fire was spreading rapidly.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Senate Passes Resolution Regarding Plans For Enlarging the Capitol.

A SPEECH BY BACON

The Georgia Senator Delivers an Address on Philippines Question.

Washington, Jan. 30.—When the senate met today, a bill providing that the cannon on the gunboat Nashville, from which the first shot was fired in the Spanish-American war, be condemned and presented to the city of Nashville, was passed.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution directing the committee on rules to consider whether some suitable plan could not be adopted for the enlargement of the capitol and for providing for the transaction of public business other than legislative business elsewhere so that there may be sufficient space provided for the convenient transaction of the business of the two houses. After debate, the resolution was agreed to.

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew calling on the president for information as to whether the people of Samoa were consulted as to the new relations with this government, was laid before the senate. On motion of Mr. Davis, the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations by a vote of 39 to 23.

Mr. Pettigrew then asked unanimous consent to have printed as a public document a statement by Aguinaldo giving a history of the revolt of the Filipinos against the Spaniards. He said it was a matter of great interest to the senate and to the country.

After the passage of a number of bills on the calendar, Mr. Bacon addressed the senate on the Philippine question.

Mr. Bacon, after reviewing some preliminary points, said in part:

"Under these resolutions, if adopted, the United States will do for the Philippines practically the same as they have undertaken to do for Cuba. The question presented concisely stated is as follows: When the time is ripe, when peace has been restored and the authority of the United States is no longer resisted in the Philippines, shall the United States then accord a free government to the Filipinos, to be exercised by them, or will the United States thereafter retain possession, demand sovereignty of the Philippine islands, with the view to their permanent retention as a part of the territory of the United States?"

After discussing previous acquisitions of territory, Mr. Bacon said:

"In each of these vast acquisitions and in the uses made of them there was expansion, and great expansion. But it was not simply expansion of the territory jurisdiction of the United States. It was also an extension or expansion of the same political institutions which existed in the original states—an expansion or extension of the system to people of our own race of the privileges enjoyed by the original states of participating in the making of the laws. This in each instance was legitimate expansion. It was legitimate and harmonious growth. It was not revolutionary change. It subverted none of our institutions, it did no violence to our political principles, it destroyed none of our political ideals. What shall be said of an expansion which is simply an extension of territory, which does not carry with it an extension of our political system, or our political ideals? What shall be said of an expansion by the acquisition of territory where it is not intended there shall be statehood and where it is contended there can be no statehood? To hold them as subjects makes necessary a revolution in our system of government which should not be aided by anyone who is loyal to the principles upon which that system is founded.

"The advocates of the permanent retention of the Philippines do not like to hear the term 'vassal,' nevertheless one who is subject of a government in which he has no voice, who has only such liberty as the government may grant him and which may be taken away from him at the will of the government, is a vassal. And that is the only political relation the Filipino can ever bear toward the United States. The advocates of permanent retention do not like the word 'imperialism.' Nevertheless, when a republic owns outlying provinces to be held permanently as dependent colonies, never to be admitted as a part of the republic in the control and administration of the government of that province, is to that extent imperial. And if held permanently, that is the only relation which the Philippine islands can ever bear to the United States.

"In the nature of things there can be no imperial republic. Under such a government the form of a republic may be preserved, but under it the spirit of republicanism must die.

"I am not pleading the cause of the Filipino. I am pleading the cause of the Americans that their government may not be converted from a republic composed of free states into an imperial government holding vassal and subject colonies, ruled and controlled necessarily by a standing army in their midst. If our free republic is to be converted into this imperial government, it is not those who are to be held and ruled as vassals in subject colonies who will be the principal sufferers.

"The first feature in which this revolution will definitely manifest itself to the injury of our people will be in the immediate growth of militarism. If it shall be finally decided to permanently hold the Philippine islands, it is safe to say that within eighteen months from this date the regular army of the United States will be 100,000. And the army of 100,000, which now seems to be monstrous, will in a short time be increased to 200,000. There can be no greater danger to republican government; no greater menace to personal liberty and free institutions than a standing army in time of peace. It is the mailed hand of every tyrant; it is the voracious consumer of the hard tribute wrung from the industries of the land; it is the oppressor and burden of the land. I want no territory annexed to the United States in which the conditions are such that it is a conceded fact beyond possibility of doubt that the authority of the United States must and can only be maintained by a great standing army forcing the submission and obedience of an unwilling people.

"Another certain consequence of this revolution in the principles and structure of our government will be the liability and probability of disastrous wars of which we have not hitherto stood in danger. We will necessarily be complicated in the contentions and competitions and rivalries of the European governments, and from these complications there will be constant danger that wars will be thrust upon us which we cannot honorably decline.

"The Philippine islands will be our weak spot, and they will be the point of attack by our enemies, because it is the weak spot. Again, with our navy concentrated in the Pacific, our long sea coast on the Atlantic and the Gulf must depend upon its land defences to repel the attacks of the enemy's ships. And if this distant imperialistic colonization scheme is to be adhered to our coast must lie in an undefended condition. If hundreds of millions of dollars are to be expended upon account of the Philippines it will be impossible to supply money to defray other necessary expenses of the government, and also to properly fortify our long sea coast line. If all our colonies were in Atlantic waters it could be depended upon in large measure to defend our Atlantic coast. But with our army and navy in the Philippines, and our long sea coast line practically undefended by fortifications, what plight we should be in if we should become involved in a war with a European power.

"Unless met by superior power, there is no halt to the imperial tread once it starts upon its conquering and its despoiling march. Until it meets with disaster it can only be stayed by the command of the people, and then when such command is given before free institutions lose their power to command. The thirst for empire is like the desire for human blood, which is said to be an unquenchable and maddening thirst in the veins of every man who tastes it. We went into the middle of the sea to take Hawaii. It was a longer step across the mightiest of oceans to take the Philippines. From there across to the continent of Asia is a much shorter step. Hence, step by step the march of empire will go, and with it will come an immense standing army, not of 100,000 men, but of 400,000 or 500,000 men, and an annual expenditure, drawn from the taxes paid by the people, the magnitude of which one would scarcely venture to suggest. While our people of the South are ready to meet war when it comes, and to do always their full duty in every war, they do not desire war, and do not desire the governmental policies which will invite wars by entangling us in the disputes and contentions of monarchial Europe.

"To permanently retain the islands will annually cost the United States more than $100,000,000. The large increase in the standing army will alone annually cost thousands, and that will by no means be all of the expense.

"But it is said that all of these evils will be compensated by the fact that the Philippines will open up for the United States an immense trade in the Orient. If there was any ridiculous argument to support a proposition it is this one. If there could ever have been any argument upon which it could rest it has been entirely removed by the agreement that has been made by all the European powers, that the open door for us shall ever remain in China, and that we shall equal privileges with all other nations for our commerce there. What more could we get if we owned every Pacific island, and those on the Atlantic coast? That the retention of the Philippines is necessary to our trade in the Orient is a delusion and a snare."

DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Resolution Passed Asking Statement of Philippine War Expenditures.

Washington, Jan. 30.—In the house today, Mr. Eddy rose to a question of privilege to call the attention of the house to fraudulent representations made by alleged agents of the set of books known as the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents of the United States."

Mr. Richardson, who compiled the volumes upon the order of congress, explained that congress had voted him a copy of the volumes for his labor and he had made a contract with a publisher from whom he received a small royalty. He was as much opposed to fraudulent representations as anyone.

Mr. Eddy disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon Mr. Richardson.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the secretary of the navy and the secretary of war for the amount of money expended and the amount remaining unpaid for equipments, transportation, supplies and naval operations in the Philippine islands from May 1, 1898, to Nov. 1, 1899.

Under the call for committees, a bill to authorize the secretary of war to accept a site for a military post near Des Moines, Iowa, was passed, also a bill to extend the time for completion of the incline railway on West mountain, Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas.

At 1:10 the house adjourned.

Of Untold Value

The Information Contained in This Citizen's Statement is Priceless.

The hale, the hearty, the strong can afford to toss this paper to one side impatiently when they read the following, but any sufferer in Duluth who has spent a mint of money and suffered hours of excruciating torture caused by kidney complaint will stand in his own light if he does not follow the valuable advice offered by:

Mrs. Agnes McKay, of 125 Nineteenth avenue, who says: "For some years I suffered from kidney complaint and although I tried different remedies I did not succeed in getting anything to effectually rid me of the trouble. I had constant, heart bearing-down pains across the small of my back so that I could hardly get around, and at night I could not rest well. The kidney secretions were irregular, highly colored and deposited a heavy sediment. I also suffered from severe and persistent headaches. On being advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills I procured them at Duluth Drug company's store and used them. They relieved me of the pains and restored the action of the kidney secretions to their normal state."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn company, Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

RISING BREAST

And other painful and serious ailments which so many mothers suffer, can be avoided by the use of "MOTHER'S FRIEND." This remedy is a God-send to women, because it carries them through their most critical ordeal with perfect safety and no pain. No woman who uses "MOTHER'S FRIEND" need fear the suffering and danger of child-birth—for it robs this ordeal of its horror and insures safety to mother and child. Our book, "Before Baby is Born," is worth its weight in gold to every woman, and will be sent free in plain envelope by Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

THE ELLIS GLENN CASE.

Cause Celebre Is Now In the Federal Court.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 30.—The peculiar case of Ellis Glenn, now on trial here for forgery, has taken a new turn, and been transferred for the time being to the United States court. Ellis Glenn is a woman who, for years, has been known as a man, and has not only done a man's work as carpenter, plumber, stonemason, plasterer, and in other capacities, but also has made love to more than one young woman. Her trial here is on the charge of forgery, and the case goes into the United States court on a motion for a writ of habeas corpus on the allegation that, at the time the alleged forgeries were committed, the accused was a resident of England. The trial was suspended, and the hearing in the United States court is set for Feb. 12.

AFLOAT ON AN ICE FLOE.

The Thrilling Experience of Three Men of Menominee.

Menominee, Mich., Jan. 30.—Andrew and James Neeland and Capt. Peterson, who were swept out into the lake yesterday on an ice floe, were rescued last night. They were on the floe four hours.

ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—The American Association of Baseball clubs, the rival of the National league, was organized here today. The Continental hotel, where the meeting was held, was crowded with baseball men, players, managers and others from every section of the national game territory.

RECEIVER FOR FORESTERS.

Court Takes Charge of Independent Order of Illinois.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Upon application of Charles J. Jones, chief official, Judge Tuthill today appointed a receiver for the Independent Order of Foresters of Illinois. The organization has many branches and local chapters.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

S. F. BOYCE, MAX WIRTH,
R. O. SWEENY

THE THOMAS SIGHTED.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—The transport Thomas, bearing the bodies of Gen. Lawton and Maj. Logan, has been sighted off Point Reyes.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
REGULATE THE LIVER

Big Meeting

Of the Young People's Christian Union at the First M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock.

REV. R. A. TORREY,

Pastor of the Moody church, of Chicago, and Superintendent of the Moody Biblical institute, will deliver an address. Mrs. Robert L. Knebel, the quartet of the Pilgrim Congregational church, and a large chorus choir will sing. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at our office until 12 o'clock noon Thursday, Feb. 1st, next, for the furnishing and driving of piling for foundation of our new warehouses on Lake avenue. Plans and specifications for the work may be seen at the office of our architects, Palmer, Hall & Hunt, Lonsdale building, Duluth. The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved. Mark envelope, "Bid for Piling Foundation." Address

THE MARSHALL-WELLS HARDWARE CO.

—Duluth, Jan. 29, 1900.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.
SOLD IN DULUTH AT
The Ideal Beer Hall.

Entirely
Up to date
The
Remington
Standard Typewriters
New Models.
6, 7 and 8
Absolutely Reliable, Always.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
327 Broadway, New York.
Local Office: 323 West Superior Street,
DULUTH, MINN.

BLOOD POISON
Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY COMPANY—1945 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

THE EVENING HERALD.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
Published at Herald Building, 220 West Superior St.
Duluth Printing and Publishing Co.
Telephone Calls: Counting Room—324, two rings. Editorial Rooms—324, three rings.

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EVERY EVENING DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Single copy, daily	.02
One month	.45
Three months	$1.30
Six months	$2.60
One year (in advance)	$5.00

WEEKLY HERALD.
$1.00 per year, 50c for six months, 25c for three months.

Entered at Duluth Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

Herald's Circulation High-Water Mark...
17,148.

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), Jan. 30.—The coldest weather of the season prevails this morning, temperatures at 7 o'clock ranging from zero in Iowa to 10 degrees to 20 degrees below in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, and from 20 degrees to 30 degrees below zero in the region north of the Dakotas. Since Monday morning the temperature has fallen 6 degrees to about 40 degrees in Western Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Assiniboia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. The storm central yesterday morning over the Red River valley has moved east to Lake Huron, with high barometric pressures over Northwest Canada. Light falls of snow occurred in the lake region, Upper Missippi valley, Central Kansas, Western South Dakota and Southern Montana. Brisk to high westerly winds prevailed this morning and last night in the lake region, Upper Mississippi and Red River valleys.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Battleford	—18	Memphis	26
Bismarck	—18	Miles City	10
Calgary	20	Milwaukee	—4
Chicago	2	Minnedosa	—22
Davenport	0	Moorhead	—18
Denver	18	North Platte	18
Detroit	14	Oklahoma	24
Duluth	—20	Omaha	—4
Edmonton	16	Port Arthur	—12
Escanaba	0	Prince Albert	—38
Green Bay	—6	Qu'Appelle	—26
Havre	10	Rapid City	10
Helena	24	Shreveport	28
Huron	—14	St. Louis	22
Kamloops	18	St. Paul	—12
Kansas City	14	Sault Ste. Marie.	8
La Crosse	—8	Swift Current	0
Lander	4	Williston	—16
Marquette	6	Winnipeg	—28
Medicine Hat	15		

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Dednesday. Cold tonight, probably not quite so cold by Wednesday night. Fresh and brisk westerly winds.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Forecast till 8 a. m. Wednesday: Wisconsin—Fair and continued cold tonight and Wednesday. Minnesota—Fair and continued cold tonight and not quite so cold by Wednesday night.

CANAL PROJECTS.

The Scientific American has for some time past been publishing articles on the problem of constructing a canal across the isthmus between the Atlantic and Pacific, and it has taken the sound position that nothing should be done by congress to commit this government to any proposition until a report has been made by the commission which was sent out by President McKinley, at a cost of $1,000,000, to find out the real truth about the situation and determine on the best location of the canal. As the Scientific American says, the obvious course of the government is to await the report of its own commission before taking any steps whatever in the matter. Prominent financiers of the United States recently became interested in the Panama Canal company, which has already done a large amount of work, and it is proposed to go ahead and complete the canal at Panama with private capital. If this be done, there can be no better solution of the problem. The Nicaragua canal will not be needed, as one waterway between the two oceans will be sufficient, and the neutrality of the Panama canal has been guaranteed.

The Panama route is not only the shorter and safer route, but it has been shown by eminent engineers that the curvature of the Nicaragua river portion of the latter route is so great that very heavy expense would be incurred to render it navigable for large vessels.

If the Panama canal is to be completed within a short time it would be the wise plan for congress to refrain from voting any money for the Nicaragua project. There are canal projects within the boundaries of our own country that should be undertaken. One of these is the enlargement of the Miami and Erie canals, concerning which the Wauseon, O., Republican, says: "Congressman Gordon expects the co-operation of all the congressmen along the line of the canal including Boxwell, Shattuc, Brenner, Meekison and Southard, Senators Hanna and Foraker and other influential members from the state. This route is undoubtedly the most available and the least expensive waterway for the vast commerce of the great lakes to reach the seaboard, and it should be constructed at an early day. The money which is proposed to be expended on a second isthmus canal would provide canals from Duluth to the Red River of the North and the Mississippi river, also extend the Chicago canal to the Mississippi river, deepen the Miami and Erie canal and provide a deep waterway from the lakes to the Hudson river. The new pneumatic lock has solved the water supply where canals cross high divides and there is no loss of water in locking a vessel." Some of the other projects mentioned by the Ohio paper should be undertaken, but the idea of a canal between Duluth and the Red River or the Mississippi river is a purely visionary scheme. A deep waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic ocean is the first project that should be undertaken. It is of vastly more importance to the West and Northwest than any isthman canal.

USED BY DULUTH'S ENEMIES.

Already the falsehoods published by the News Tribune regarding the moral condition of Duluth are being used by the enemies of the city. The Superior Telegram has eagerly seized upon the slanders printed by the Willcuts-Hugo organ and is depicting Duluth as a disorderly and immoral town, whose streets are filled with gamblers, thugs and 'big mitt' men, and where every building on the business streets contains a saloon. A five-column cartoon on the front page of Monday's Telegram was devoted to this slander, and over it appeared the words "Out of their own mouths," while beneath were extracts from the Sunday News Tribune's foul attack on the reputation of the city.

Nothing could be published that would do Duluth more harm—and inasmuch as the statements are utterly false, there was not the shadow of an excuse for their publication. It is despicable politics that prompts this outrageous slandering of the city. Men who have so little regard for the reputation of Duluth, and have no concern as to the effect of such damaging falsehoods on the city, are utterly unfit to be entrusted with the responsibility of governing this community.

FLANKING MOVEMENTS.

A Montreal paper recalls the fact that modern military history contains descriptions of many flanking movements similar to that which was made by Gen. Buller to the right of the enemy's position on the Tugela, and which has resulted in a complete failure. When an army in the field assumes the defensive and takes up a position on high ground with a broad, deep river in front, and there awaits an attack, as the Boers have done at Colenso, a flank movement is the only way by which the attacking army can reasonably expect to gain the advantage. Front attacks in such cases are not only condemned by military authorities, but have as a rule been avoided by all great generals. Forcing the passage of a river in presence of an enemy strongly entrenched is always one of the most hazardous undertakings. Among the more noted flank attacks of modern times the following may be noted: Gen. Howe crossed Brandywine river in 1777 and turned the flank of the colonial army. He owed his success to his superiority in cavalry, the colonials not having a sufficiency of that arm to oppose him. Bonaparte, in the year 1796, crossed the Po by a forced march of forty-eight miles in thirty-six hours, and thereby gained a strategical advantage which practically decided the campaign in Italy.

Gen. Lee, by a brilliant flanking march, crossed the Rappahannock in 1862 and turned Gen. Pope's position by way of Thoroughfare Gap. This was considered one of the most remarkable achievements of the war. Gen. Rosecrans also made a splendid diversion when he crossed the Tennessee river in September, 1863. The following year, July, 1864, Gen. Sherman forced Gen. Johnson to abandon the defense of the Chattahoochee by turning his flank. But what is regarded as the most masterly movement of this kind during the civil war was that by which Gen. Grant, in June, 1864, succeeded in moving his great army across the James river with all his artillery and trains, without Gen. Lee discovering his purpose. The Confederate commander was deceived by a feigned direct attack on Richmond. Gen. Grant did not lose a man in this outflanking operation. In each of these instances the difficulties to be overcome were similar to those which confronted Gen. Buller on the Tugela.

WHERE MIGHT MAKES RIGHT.

The song of the peaceful reign of the English queen, says the Denver Post, is sung in India, where no less than 22,000,000 British subjects are suffering from famine. War in Africa and famine and starvation in India and benevolent assimilation of the McKinley pattern going on in Egypt! What a peaceful reign this is of England's queen, to be sure! It is a remarkable fact that a famine of such dimensions was never known in India before capitalistic exploitation under British rule began there. Nor was there any such tremendous war in South Africa before the British speculators tried to possess themselves of the gold and diamond fields, and as for Egypt, commercial exploitation under British leadership brought on the war.

The same policy of capitalistic exploitation, says the Post, is being followed by the McKinley administration in the Philippine islands. The people there know what to expect from capitalistic greed. They had some experience of it under Spanish rule. On the very island where they are fighting today against capitalistic aggression by America they fought for hundreds of years against the aggression of Spain. The principle that might makes right was then believed as thoroughly by Spain as it is now by Great Britain and its imitator, our imperialistic administration. The Spaniards were defeated by the island people centuries ago, but still at intervals attempts to subjugate them were made. Had they, like Great Britain in India, been aided by a famine they might have been successful.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Record says that the Republican members of the senate committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico have bolted the president's recommendations in regard to free trade and a territorial government in Porto Rico. At their meeting on Saturday they showed a decided tendency to reject his advice and establish a colonial system, which will have to be applied to the Philippine islands also. The high protectionists fear lest admission of Porto Rican products free of duty may be a wedge to split the present tariff. If Porto Rico is to have free trade, Hawaii and the Philippine islands are entitled to the same favor. Poor Porto Rico!

The Topeka State Journal says that as soon as Great Britain has time to read Senator Beveridge's speech and discovers that there is gold in the Philippines she is likely to trump up some claim to the islands if we should show any disposition to give them up. There is not much danger. England seems to have her hands full with the job of capturing the Transvaal gold fields and when she gets through with this she will probably be ready to quit for all time.

Stunted Hair

Does your hair split at the end? Can you pull out a handful by running your fingers through it? Does it seem dry and lifeless?

Give your hair a chance. Feed it. The roots are not dead; they are weak because they are starved—that's all.

The best hair food is—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

If you don't want your hair to die, use Ayer's Hair Vigor once a day. It makes the hair grow, stops falling, and cures dandruff. It always restores color to gray or faded hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"One bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped my hair from falling out, and started it to grow again nicely."
JULIUS WITT,
March 28, 1899. Canova, S. Dak.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor completely cured me from dandruff, with which I was greatly afflicted. The growth of my hair since its use has been something wonderful."
LENA G. GREENE,
April 13, 1899. New York, N. Y.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Hair Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

The gift to Yale of an administration building is the first fruits of the election of Anson Phelps Stokes, r., as secretary of the university. This will take the place of the ancient treasury building, but will not occupy its site, as it requires much moret room It will contain the offices of all the university officials, and a large corporation meeting-room.

The New York state charities association will make another attempt this winter to get enacted a bill providing for indeterminate sentences in many classes of criminal offense, so that the courts may commit to the charge of an advisory board of parole such prisoners as may be recommended to their care by the wardens of the prisons.

Congressman Eddy has been chosen as the Minnesota member of the Republican congressional campaign committee. Morris, Fletcher and Tawney wanted McCleary, but they were turned down, and the two senators and Heatwole and Stevens preferred Eddy. Another instance of the great influence of Morris!

The plethoric condition of the United States treasury is attracting the attention of raiders from all directions. The present, it appears, is considered a favorable time for digging out those long-forgotten claims for cotton destroyed during the war, amounting to about $11,000,000.

The senate committee on insular affairs has decided that the popular spelling of our new possession is Porto Rico, and not Puerto Rico, as some department clerk proclaimed. The committee is sensible.

Manufacturers and business men throughout the country, who may be desirous of a change in location, are informed that Duluth's latch string is hanging out.

And now it may be necessary to send an army to relieve Genl Buller.

CARNEGIE'S LIBRARY GIFTS.

Chicago Times-Herald: The Library Journal prints a list of Andrew Carnegie's library benefactions during the last year, from which it appears that the total of these gifts is $3,503,500, and that they have been or are about to be divided among thirty-four institutions. That the money is not all actually bestowed is due to the conditional provision in those cases where the beneficiaries are called upon to raise additional sums from other sources before the donation may be considered secure. The distribution is as follows:

Washington, D. C.	$ 350,000
Atlanta, Ga	125,000
Pennsylvania state college	100,000
Hazlewood, Pa	4,000
Connellsville, Pa	50,000
McKeesport, Pa	50,000
Seabord Air Line	1,000
Pittsburg, Pa	1,750,000
Virginia Mechanical institute	1,000
Fort Worth, Tex	50,000
East Liverpool, Ohio	50,000
Steubenville, Ohio	50,000
Beaver, Pa	50,000
Beaver Falls, Pa	50,000
San Diego, Cal	50,000
Dallas, Tex	50,000
Alamada, Cal	10,000
Oakland, Cal	50,000
Conneaut, Pa	13,000
Prescott, Ariz	4,000
Tyrone, Pa	50,000
Duluth, Minn	50,000
Bucyrus, Ohio	500
Clarion, Pa	50,000
Guthrie, O. T	25,000
Louisville, Ky	125,000
Newpork, Ky	20,000
Oklahoma City	25,000
Sandusky, Ohio	50,000
Sedalia, Mo	50,000
Tucson, Ariz	25,000
Lincoln, Neb	75,000
Cheyenne, Wyo	50,000
Oil City, Pa	50,000

It is a pleasure to praise the liberality, the catholicity and the wisdom that Mr. Carnegie has evinced in this remarkable record of practical philanthropy. In considering the total amount set aside we should remember, first, that the short period covered is but part of his career as a giver to charitable uses on a large scale, and, second, that whatever he may have done for institutions other than libraries is left out of the account. But supposing that it were the full measure of his generosity, we may still say that it is almost without precedent. Though charitable bequests by will of great fortunes are not uncommon, few, indeed, are the persons who have donated millions to the public during their own lifetime, and that, too, during a brief twelve months. In this respect Mr. Carnegie's only rivals are Mr. Rockefeller and Mrs. Stanford.

But the catholicity displayed in the gifts is even more noticeable. The extent of the distribution is positively unique. Recipients will be found in more than a dozen states, and if memory serves the list should include certain libraries in Great Britain which do not appear in it. Thus the great centralized capital which has been accumulated by Mr. Carnegie is distributed to the world again for the benefit of many communities. Nor can Pittsburg, which remains chief among the beneficiaries, complain.

Finally there is undoubted wisdom in making the gifts conditional upon the cooperative efforts of those who are to receive them. An institution which expects to be taken care of without any endeavor on its own part is sure to be invaded by dry rot. There will be no spirit, energy or growth in the conduct of its affairs. [illegible] like a pampered heir living in luxury upon the fruits of another's labor, it will simply consume and waste while it accomplishes nothing for itself or mankind.

A Bachelor's Reflections.

New York Press: Life is the oyster and love is the horseradish sauce.

Prosperity has its disadvantages; it's the butter side of the dropped bread that picks up the most dirt.

There ought to be a law against any girl giving an old bachelor anything for Christmas that he can't eat.

Convince a man and he will generally own up to it; make a woman own up to it and it's a good sign that she isn't convinced.

After a woman has found out that her husband was once in love with another woman it takes her about as long to love him again as much as she did as it did when she was a little girl to get used to her doll after her mother had got a new head put on it.

A MATTER OF MOTHERHOOD.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: It has long been a favorite pastime with the irreverent perpetrators of pertinent and pungent paragraphs to poke fun at the inconsistency of maiden members of the Mothers' congress. It is probable that the impudent paragraphers meant no harm, but they have precipitated revolution.

It is given out in all seriousness that the National Mothers' congress is about to take radical steps looking to proper identification of each and every member, not alone as to social standing and family tree, but more especially as to credentials of membership gy divine right of real motherhood. To this end each present member, it is understood, has been furnished with a list of questions, something after the manner of civil service, census or taxtakers' blanks, well calculated of membership by divine right of inquisitorial investigation all the hidden mysteries of maidenhood masquerading under the flimsy mask of national motherhood.

First in the list of questions is the direct interrogatory, "Are you a mother?" This is not intended to elicit information as to membership in the congress, but to develop the domestic ctanding of the witness—not are you a national mother, but are you a plain, every-day mother of family, having the maternal prerogative of slippers and slaps.

That is a leading question, and upon its answer it would seem might be rested safely and finally the matter of eligibility. But not so. The inquisition proceeds.

Second on the roster of research comes the rather invidious inquiry, "Do you know your own mother?" Now, isn't that impudence?

The third interrogatory is direct and searching: "Have you had charge of young children?" Of course, the natural inference is that a mother always has charge of her young children. But many natural inferences are decidedly wide of the mark, and this is one of the widest. There are mothers—so called because of the fact of maternity—who have less to do with their young children than have any of their neighbors. Possibly in that fact is some justification for question No. 2: "Do you know your own mother?"

But these steps in inquiry are as mere forerunners of the fourth and finishing touch in this development of domestic relations of Mothers' congress members. To the lay mind the examination, as introduced by the initial question, could proceed upon but one basis, the presupposition of marriage. But to the esoteric understanding of the initiated something more substantial than mere presumption is essential to the establishment of complete eligibility. Hence the startling finality is put with a suddenness that leaves no loophole of escape or margin for evasion: "Are you married?"

The first question seems sufficient for the determining of all points in eligibility in a congress of motherhood. If it is deemed insufficient, the fourth certainly definitely determines the matter, the two being considered relatively.

MURDEROUS MILLINERY.

Humane Christian Advocate: In a very interesting letter to the editor, Mrs. Charlotte J. Stone, among other things, says:

Why should there not be legislation in favor of song birds as well as of game of different kinds, lobsters, scallops, etc? If the moral sense of the community is obtuse on this subject, as it evidently is, why not sharpen it by the application of a little stern, relentless law. I think it would be a good plan to punish all sellers and all wearers decorated (?) with little innocent, defenseless birds, by a fine—nominal, if that would accomplish the purpose, larger if necessary. It is easier and more effectual to reach some persons through their purse than through their principles. I think I hear some one say: "The game birds are killed for food" Granted, they are. In sorrow I say it. There is plenty of food without taking their happy, innocent lives, and I am almost driven to being a vegetarian by all this wicked, wanton murder.

Now that the game laws are off this year and the east winds drive the sea birds in shore, the bang, bang of the cruel guns greatly disturbs my peace of mind. My feeling toward the men and boys who pass the house proudly carrying braces of plover, ducks of different kinds, etc., is little short of contempt. They might be in better business than killing them. The song birds are indirectly most important food producers. The horticulturist well knows that they are of inestimable value in destroying the hordes of insects injurious to vegetation. When we sit down to a juicy roast of beef let us thank the birds. The cow cannot live without grass to eat. Birds eat the grubs which kill its roots. Thank the birds for luscious fruits, which, without birds to destroy borers, etc., could not be produced.

The soil is the great food factory for the world. It is the basis of all food production. When the birds are all killed and the beetles, borers, grubs, gad-flies, etc., etc., reproduce by millions, what shall we have to eat?

ANOTHER "COPPERHEAD."

Omaha World-Herald: Once upon a time an American citizen—a citizen who was at one time the leading character in our history—said unto his fellow citizens.

"No man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent. When the white men governs himself, that is self government; but when he governs himself and also governs another man, that is more than self government—that is despotism. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us; our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men; in all lands, everywhere. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."

When this utterance was given the speaker was hailed as the greatest man of his time. He is dead now, and perhaps it is well for his fame that he is. Had he lived until now, harboring the same sentiments as are expressed in the above, he would be denounced as a "copperhead" and a "Tagal" by the great statesmen of today—statesmen like Hay, Day, Quay, Root, Hanna, Grosvenor, Griggs and Gage. He would be accused of lending aid and encouragement to the enemies of the nation by urging them on in a hopeless fight for independence when their best interests demanded that they submit themselves to a government by schemers, who are looking for the almighty dollar.

The man who uttered the above sentiment died years ago, the victim of an assassin. His name was Abraham Lincoln.

Globe Sights.

Atchison Globe: Enthusiasm is often bought, as labor is bought, at so much a day.

We have an idea that suet pudding is the howitzer of food stuffs.

Fancy goods, after Christmas, have about as inviting a look as cold gravy.

If a man has a little ability, people abuse him because he does not "do" more.

An old man's idea of a useful person is one who always has time to play a game of checkers.

We have noticed that most old people wear old clothes, and that young people wear good clothes.

[illegible]

Grocers say that when a man comes in to steal an apple, he [illegible]

Before a marriage engagement is a week old, the girl is well posted on an argument to prove that boarding is cheaper than keeping house.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News: Ambition is a balloon which carries no parachute.

It requires two for assent to make a bridal couple.

A messenger boy would be a novelty in moving pictures.

Some limbs of the law seem unable to branch out very far.

[illegible]

The hour of triumph will surely come to the man who hustles.

Love is probably the only thing that has more lives than a cat.

Courtesy opens many doors and lack of courtesy leaves them open.

Never write a popular novel. The public will expect you to do it again.

When a man is hungry he doesn't waste much time reading the bill of fare.

A man never fully realizes how golden silence is until he tries to buy some of it.

"Feebleness of Heart Action,"

Says Dr. Pancoast, "is one of the surest indications of a diseased condition of the Kidneys."

The number of men and women dying daily from "heart failure" is appalling. Through the failure of the kidneys to properly perform their functions, extra work is put upon the heart and lungs with the result that these great organs wear out before they ought to. Shortness of breath indicates kidney trouble. Warner's Safe Cure, a scientific vegetable preparation, absolutely cures all kidney diseases—thousands so testify.

COST OF PRINT PAPER.

Superior Telegram: Whether justified by increased demand, as manufacturers claim, or due to a combination or trust, as seems to be generally believed by newspaper publishers, the price of news paper has advanced 100 per cent in the past two years. It is very evident, therefore, that the profit in newspaper publication has been greatly reduced and it is not surprising that publishers should now feel justified in marking up their wares accordingly. The grocer, the butcher, the coal man, the clothier and the merchant in any other line did not wait a month after the wholesale price of goods he dealt in was advanced to put up the price to his customers, but the newspapers have waited two years under periodical advances of 10 per cent or more before feeling impelled to raise their prices.

At a meeting of the Colorado Editorial association at Denver a few days ago a call was issued to enlist the press of the country in a movement to secure the repeal of the tariff on wood pulp and all materials entering into the manufacture of white print paer. It contains this statement:

"The cost of white paper has advanced from 97 to 111 per cent within the past two years, seriously affecting every newspaper, large and small, and compelling many of them to raise their subscription rates. As has been stated, the tariff on white paper is a tax on intelligence, and a tax on intelligence is an insult to mankind. There is no time to lose, and we would remind all that there is danger in delays. Paper dealers and agents calmly inform us that before the end of the year white paper will reach 5 cents per pound. We urge all to immediate action. Not one paper, not one state, not one city, but every newspaper in every section of the country, regardless of political faith, for this is no partisan movement. It is a movement in the interest of newspapers; and therefore in the interest of the people."

This declaration assumes that the manufacture of paper is in the hands of a trust. However that may be the fact remains that there is very little profit in the subscription price of a newspaper when the "raw material" costs twice what it did when the subscription rates were put down to about the lowest practicable figure under the sharper competition of dull times.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Chicago News: "Why do you poison yourself with that vile stuff?" asked the prohibitionist of a seedy individual who was was trying to extract some consolation from a black bottle.

"Because I can't afford to blow myself for champagne cocktails," replied the other, as he smacked his lips.

Harlem Life: Wife—I wish I could get something to keep the rats from coming into the house.

Husband—Why don't you do your own cooking?

Indianapolis Press: The Optimist—America and England must ever stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder.

The Pessimist—Shouldn't wonder. Neither one would trust the other out of sight.

Detroit Free Press: Miss Polkadot—My fiance is so generous. There is nothing he likes better than spending money on others.

Miss Summit—You ought to make him very happy.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "France has taken forcible possession of Kwong-Chau-Wan bay."

"This may be one of those cases where she'll find she's trying to Chau Wan more than she can swallow."

Washington Star: "I see," said the man with a piece of newspaper, "that New York is going to pass a law to prevent people from being buried alive."

"Yes," answered the anarchist who had been dozing; "and yet they call this a free country!"

When the East Is Won.

When the glorious work in the East is done,
And the savage to civilization won,
May we venture to hope that the good and great
Work will go on in the Blue Grass State.

From the wilds of Frankfort comes a tale—
A place, as you know, beyond the pale
Of civilization, order, law—
They sleep in their boots, and drink it raw;
There comes a tale, as I writ before,
Of two of the natives, craving gore,
Who, crossing trails at a wayside inn,
Drew guns and started a merry din.

It isn't clear what started the row;
It's only a detail, why or how.
Here, the facts, from the hospital list:
Three killed, four wounded, and many missed
By only a hair; oh, sport was fine
Down in Kentuck, on the firing line!
Blast it, they baged as many at least
As fall in a fight in the unclaimed East!

It's good to know that the slain died game.
Still, as for that, 'twould have been the same
Had cowards marred the charm of the shoot;
But, best die hero than die galoot.
At least, down there, where the morals run
To politics, and the flask and gun—
Where the natives toil to shape a fate
That will crown with horror the Blue Grass State.

But, the uplifting work in the far East done,
And the savage to civilization won,
May we venture to hope that the good and great
Work will be spread in the Blue Grass State.

—Philadelphia North American.

Old People Made Young.

J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville, Mich., Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart trouble, Constipation and Rheumatism by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvelous remedy for old people's complaints." Only 50c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

Beecham's pills for stomach and liver ills.

REFRESHING SLEEP.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves, relieves the tired and confused condition of the brain, and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

THE DAKOTAS.

Fargo Expects to Uncork a Sensation---Black Hills Gold Output.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo—In the cases against Chinese for alleged illegal entry into the United States, in the United States district court, it is rumored that there will be some sensational testimony that may involve United States officials in a conspiracy to violate the exclusion act. A large number of witnesses are here, including leading Chinamen of Chicago. Seventy-five Mongolians are to be tried.

A. J. Browning fired three shots at C. K. Skales, but his aim was poor, and both are in jail. Skales is a restorator and paperhanger at Harvey. Two weeks ago he employed Browning's daughter as chambermaid. She alleged that he not only attempted a criminal assault, but threatened to kill her. All the parties are colored.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Deadwood—The state mining inspector's annual report gives the output of gold from the Black Hills as $9,131,436 for the year 1899. This is almost double the output of 1895. It also places South Dakota a close competitor for second place among the gold producing states of the Union. This tremendous increase in the output of gold from the Black Hills is not due to new discoveries, as is the case in a number of other mining states, but is due to a cheaper method of treating the ores already known to exist in large bodies in the Black Hills.

Yankton—The South Dakota State Bee-Keepers' association has just been organized here, by the election of officers as follows: President, Thomas Chantry, of Meckling; vice president, S. J. Harmeling, of Marion Junction; treasurer, John Duffick, of Yankton; secretary, G. E. Atwater, of Yankton; J. M. Hobbs, of Yankton; Thomas Chantry and S. J. Harmeling were elected district vice presidents. The next meeting will probably be held here during the state fair in September.

Hot Springs—It is reported that the Black Hills Copper company has negotiated a deal with Eastern parties for the purchase of its eleven copper claims in Pennington county near Richford. The ore averages 8 per cent copper, $4 gold and some silver to the ton.

SUSTAINS THE STATE.

Ramsey County Judge Decides the Coal Rate Case.

St. Paul, Jan. 30.—Judge Bunn yesterday decided the case of the state railroad and warehouse commission against the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad and the St. Paul & Duluth railroad.

Judge Bunn sustains the state and the commission respecting the issue in the case, and directs that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue forthwith, directing the defendant roads adopt and publish and keep for public inspection certain joint through rates to be charged by them for freight for hauling hard coal in carload lots from Duluth to points named on the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road. Summarizing the issue the court says in a memorandum:

We have then this case: The commission had the power to establish and fix the joint rate to be received by the defendants for the tranportation of coal in carload lots from Duluth to the points named in the schedule. After hearing it did so. The rates thus established are prima facie reasonable and the burden of proof is upon the railroad companies to prove that they are unreasonable and confiscatory.

Unless the defendants have sustained this burden and shown by a fair preponderance of the evidence that the rates fixed are unreasonable, the relief asked in the petition should be granted and a peremptory writ of mandamus issued.

I am of the opinion that the defendants have wholly failed to prove that the rates fixed are unreasonable. While it may be the fact that the rates fixed are less than the cost of transportation, as claimed by the defendants, the evidence does not show it.

It is, perhaps, proved, that the cost of carrying all freight is greater than the revenue the Minneapolis & St. Louis company would derive if the rate fixed by the commission for "coal in carload lots" was to be applied to all freight. But "coal in carload lots" is a comparatively insignificant item in the total freight carried by the company, and it must be conceded that the cost of transporting coal in carload lots per ton per mile is considerably less than the average cost for all freight.

It is not only shown by the testimony what the cost per ton per mile for carrying hard coal in carload lots is, but there is no testimony in the record that enables me to make even a fair guess as to what it is, or as to whether it is less or greater than the rate per ton per mile allowed under the rates fixed by the commission.

In other words the proof of the cost per ton per mile of transporting all freight furnishes no data from which I am able to estimate the cost per ton per mile of transporting hard coal in carload lots. This cost, being unknown, it is impossible to say that the rates fixed by the commission will not yield the company a fair revenue.

CHARLESTON SHAKEN.

Charleston, Mo., Jan. 30.—An earthquake was felt here last evening. It was very perceptible, but only lasted three seconds.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again writes D. H. Turner, of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

STEAMERS ORDERED.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—The William Cramp Sons' Ship and Engine Building company has received orders from Clyde & Co., for two new steamships. The boats are intended for freight and passenger traffic along the coast and Hayti, and San Domingo. The vessels will be each 300 feet long, 46 feet beam and 30 feet depth of hold.

DYSPEPSIA

CAN NOT EXIST

WHERE THE NEW REMEDY IS USED.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure Treats the Disease Itself

NOT THE SYMPTOMS

Which Are Flatulency, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Constipation, Nervousness and Biliousness.

Since it was found that Dyspepsia was a germ disease, that food was not digested in the stomach at all, that flatulency, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, nervousness, etc., are but the symptoms of the disease, and not the disease itself, rapid progress has been made in treating dyspeptics. Heretofore all dyspepsia cures have been gotten out with the idea of assisting the stomach to digest the food, or to cure the symptoms; no wonder they failed to afford anything but temporary relief, and even this relief due to some cathartic which carried off the germs in large quantities, leaving the stomach and bowels partially free for a few days, or until the germ left had multiplied in sufficient quantities to produce the same old symtoms.

HYOMEI DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is the only one containing a germicide which kills the bacilli causing the disease; and as this germicide is accompanied with remedies to relieve the symptoms (each being given separately), this cure does cure completely. The fact that it is the only one ever guaranteed, should be sufficient proof of its superiority over every other treatment. Your money refunded if it fails.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail. Price, 50 cents.

Give symptoms and send for free treatment.

THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, Ithaca, N. Y.

Possess Baker's Premium Coffee A Luxury!

CONDITION OF CLIMAX BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION DEC. 25th, 1899.

ASSETS.

Loans	$8,025 79
Real estate	840 00
Inventory	125 00
Due from member	3 22
Cash on hand	294 35
	$9,288 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,378 37
Certificates of deposit	2,808 50
Accrued interest	[illegible]
Interest paid in advance	[illegible]
Surplus or net profits	1,064 44
	$9,288 36

Not a delinquent borrower.
Not a withdrawal notice on file.

Money to loan on houses and lots on a definite plan for 3 years, 5 years or 7 years. A loan of $500 can be repaid in 7 years with a monthly payment of $15.45; in five years with $9.90; in seven years with $7.55. Other sums in proportion; no premium, no commission. You will pay out less money for interest to pay your debt than any other place offered in the city. Shares in a new series open to investors.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing 2 per cent, 4 per cent or 5 per cent, according to length of time on deposit.

Officers: Henry Folz, president; E. W. Lewis, vice president; Chas Smith, secretary; H. S. Mahon, attorney; W. L. McLennan, J. Victor Forsberg. Office in Hunter block, on First avenue west.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATER.
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.
DUNNE & RYLEY Present—
Mathews and Bulger,
In the latest version of the big Vaudeville Operetta—
By the Sad Sea Waves.....
Everything absolutely new but the title of the piece.
Ran 103 Nights at Herald Square Theater N. Y.
35—STARS OF COMEDY—35
PRICES—Dress Circle, $1.00; Parquet, 75c and $1.00; Family Circle and Balcony, 50c.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
FIRST M. E. CHURCH, DULUTH.
MISS KATHARINE E. OLIVER in THE LITTLE MINISTER.
— Arranged from J. M. Barrie's popular story —
CHARACTERS IMPERSONATED:
Garvin Dishart......The Little Minister
Babbie......A Gypsy Girl
Old Nanny......A Poor Woman
Dr. McQueen......The Village Physician
Rob Dow......Reformed Drunkard
Micah Dow......His Little Son
Jean......The Minister's Maid-Servant
Lord Rintoul......A Wealthy Nobleman
Act I—Babbie's Power. Act II—An Awakened Soul. Act III—The Flood.
Wednesday, Evening, Jan. 31st.
Tickets 50c. Seats at Chamberlain & Taylor's.

PARLOR THEATER.
Wm. J. Wells, Manager.
19 Second Avenue West. Open Every Night.
VIOLA CLIFFORD'S ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
BIG VAUDEVILLE SHOW.
Matinee every Saturday 2:30 p. m.

EXTENDS THE TIME

Commercial Light and Power Company Holds Proposition Open to April 1.

THE PRICE PER LAMP

Will Give Them at $50.62 Per Lamp Per Year of 3000 Hours.

Last evening another proposition to light the city was presented to the council by the Commercial Light and Power company. It is the same as the previous proposition, except that the company extends the time of acceptance to April 1. It offers lights to the city at the rate of $50.62 per lamp of 3000 hours. The full proposition is as follows:

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 27, 1900.

To the Honorable Members of the Common Council.

Gentlemen: As a number of people do not know of our offer to light the city, and interested people have stated that we would not renew the present low proposition, we therefore beg leave to say that we hereby extend the time of acceptance of our proposition submitted Jan. 2, 1900, until April 1, 1900, to light the city with arc lights for $50.62 per lamp per year of 3000 hours, or at a rate of 1.6875 cents per lamp per hour. I will again show as clearly as possible why it will be to the advantage of the city to accept it.

Summarized, I will show the following facts:

Cost of operation, 460 lamps furnished by a municipal plant, as estimated by E. P. Roberts & Co.	$27,541 00
Average cost of operation 460 lamps in 25 cities owning their own plants, as reported in bulletin No. 5, League of American Municipalities	38,364 00
Cost of 286 lights (the number now used) under this proposition for 3000 hours per year	14,472 75
Cost of 460 lamps under proposition herewith submitted by the Commercial Light and Power company	24,839 99
Annual saving to the city over estimated cost of operation of proposed municipal plant	2,701 01
Annual saving to the city over the probable cost of operation, as shown by experience of 25 cities owning their own plants	13,525 01

After a year of investigation and careful research, you have obtained the report of a reputable electrical engineer as to the cost of constructing, equipping and operating a municipal electric light plant. It is not my intention to question any of the figures made by him, but for the purpose of this communication will accept them and show you by comparison that the Commercial Light and Power company stands ready to do exactly what he intends the proposed municipal plant shall do, and which he expressly states it can accomplish, under the most favorable circumstances — circumstances, indeed, which do not and cannot exist in Duluth.

Last June, when we were asked to submit propositions for lighting the streets of Duluth, we agreed to furnish any number of lamps, from 286 up to 500, to burn each 4000 hours per year, for $67.50 per lamp per year, the lamps to be either those now in use, of 2000 nominal candle power, or the new long-burning arc lamps, such as the report of Mr. Roberts provides for. This is at the rate of 1.6875 cents per hour per lamp. This result is obtained by dividing the rate per lamp per year, $67.50, by 4000, the number of hours each one is burned.

Mr. Roberts, in his estimate, provides for the operation of one-fourth of the lamps 3800 hours per year each, and of the remaining three-fourths but 3000 hours per year each. This is a much less service than we have offered to give, and are giving now, and it has not been our understanding that the city cared for bids for lamps to be operated less than a total of 4000 hours annually. While I am not informed that the council has decided which of the three plants submitted by Mr. Roberts is the most practical, it is evident that it is his opinion that "Plant No. 2," which provides for a steam plant at the gas works, is the only one that it is safe to figure on. Mr. Roberts shows that this cost per lamp in a total of 460 lamps, which is really the limit of a 500-lamp plant, will be $59.85 per year. This is 1.76 cents per lamp per hour, or .0725 cents more per lamp per hour than we have offered to furnish the service for.

Now, that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of the members of the council as to what we are willing to do, we hereby propose to furnish exactly the service provided for in Mr. Roberts' report at 1.6875 cents per lamp per hour. If lamps burn but 3000 hours a year, the exact time which three-fourths of the lamps in the proposed plant are designed to be operated, the cost per lamp will be $50.62½. For the lamps that burn 3800 hours the cost will be $64.12½ per lamp per year. If they burn 4000 hours the cost will be $67.50 per lamp per year.

For 460 lamps, on the schedule proposed by Mr. Roberts, probably at the suggestion of your water and light committee, the average estimated cost per lamp per year, with a municipal plant, will be $59.85.

For 460 lamps on the schedule proposed by Mr. Roberts, on our proposition, the average cost per lamp will be $53.99.

It requires no mathematical expert to figure this out.

Mr. Roberts says that if all things turn out as they have been represented to him, the cost of operating a municipal plant, such as he proposes to build, with 460 lamps, will be $27,541.

We guarantee to give the same service for $24,839.99.

Or, in other words, we will give bonds to do what Mr Roberts says it is possible to do under certain conditions with a municipal plant for $2701.01 less per year.

Is this plain, gentlemen?

But that is not all that we will undertake to save the city.

There are now but 286 electric street lamps in Duluth.

There is at the present time, and not likely to be in the period of the proposed contract, not to exceed 400 lamps. Every lamp less than 460, with a municipal plant, will add to the cost per lamp.

We will furnish any number required from 286 up, to be burned on the schedule suggested by Mr. Roberts, at an average cost of $53.99.

In other words, we will furnish 400 lamps, which is amply sufficient for the present and the future needs, for $21,596.

Mr. Roberts thinks it will be possible to operate a municipal plant for one year for $27,541. Accepting his estimate as correct, you will save annually by giving us the contract $5945, and will have all of the light that there is any use for.

You may see the force of these figures in another light. I will call your attention to the fact that you are now paying for 286 lamps $24,310 per year, or $85 for each. We agree to give you the 400 lamps, or 114 more than are now being used, for $21,596, if the Roberts' schedule is desired; or if the 286 lamps is all that you want, we will furnish them to you on the Roberts' schedule for $15,441.14. You may look at this proposition any way you see fit and then compare it with Mr. Roberts' estimate, and it can bring but one result—an immense saving to the city if we are given the contract on the terms named.

The time is not far distant when the St. Louis river water power will be harnessed and furnish all of the electricity that Duluth will need at a cost much cheaper than it can be done by steam. When this is an accomplished fact, all station electric machinery used with steam or other power will be displaced. Your expert, Mr. Roberts, will verify this statement. The estimated cost of this machinery in the proposed municipal plant is $50,000. If in five years the water power is in operation, this machinery will have to be thrown out and its cost charged up to the expense of street lighting. It is a large item and should be carefully considered. We can afford to take this risk, for our investment is already made. Can the city afford to make the investment when it is absolutely certain that within a few years it will be a total loss?

This condition alone should be sufficient to determine you to have the streets lighted by contract for the coming five years.

While I believe that I have shown here conclusively that the city will save many thousands of dollars annually by doing its street lighting by contract, without impeaching a single figure in the estimate made by Mr Roberts, I wish to call your attention to a few of the many points in which his estimate may be successfully attacked. He particularly calls attention to the fact that his figures are based in operating under the most favorable conditions, but he makes no alllowance for linemen, manager, clerical force, renting or buying of real estate, or taxes. He provides for but one engineer, who must work over eleven hours each and every day in the year. He provides for but two trimmers, one at $50 per month, and one at $40 per month, to cover the great district which it is proposed to light. Men cannot be employed at these wages in Duluth. We have seven trimmers, each of whom is paid $55 per month. He provides to buy coal for $2 per ton. Today we are paying $3.25 per ton for soft coal screenings. Nothing in his report indicates whether he intends that soft coal, lump or screenings shall be used.

I submit that if all of the charges for operation should be included in the estimate of Mr. Roberts, that the cost per lamp, per year, would exceed $80.

To prove the correctness of this statemen, I desire to call your attention to bulletin No. 5 of the League of American Municipalities. This authority is a powerful champion of municipal ownership, and its figures should not be questioned, at least by the friends of that cause. This bulletin gives a list of twenty-five cities that own their own lighting plant, and it shows that the average cost per lamp, per hour, in those municipalities is 2.17 cents, which makes the cost per lamp, per year of 4000 hours, $83.40. Is there any reason for believing that Duluth with a municipal plant can accomplish better results than other cities more favorably situated have been able to do.

You, gentlemen, who are conducting the public business of Duluth have great responsibility to perform, and you should weigh well the effect which a proposition for another bond issue will probably have on the city's credit. Think of the bonded indebtedness which the property of Duluth now stands for. The city's assessed valuation of real and personal property is $26,159,035. The city's obligation today amounts to $5,057,636. The general improvement bonds alone amount to 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation, and all of the city's indebtedness, not counting the school or county bonds, is 20 per cent of the total valuation. Add to this $944,000, which represents the school debt of the city, and $641,000, the bonded indebtedness of the county, 60 per cent of which must be paid by city property, and you have a total of over $6,500,000 of debts which the taxpayers of the city of Duluth are obliged to pay, and it is more than one-fourth of the total assessed valuation. In other words, each piece of property has a first mortgage against it, held by the bondholders of the city, of 24 per cent.

More than $25,000 per month, or $311,000 to be exact, per year, is collected from the taxpayers to pay interest alone on this indebtedness, and yet it is proposed to make it possible to increase this debt for a purpose that can be attained by direct contract for much less money, without increasing the city's indebtedness a single dollar.

In view of all of the facts here presented it does not seem possible that any member of the council can seriously consider the proposition for building a municipal lighting plant.

The proposition for lighting the streets of the city of Duluth for five years, herein contained, will hold good if accepted on or before April 1, 1900.

Very respectfully yours,

A. W. HARTMAN, President.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.

Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.

Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all cases of kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any form of cold and so on through the entire list of remedies. At all druggists, 25 cents a vial

If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Phila. It is absolutely free

It Will Surprise You---Try It.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh and is worth its weight in gold. Ely's Cream Balm does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm, and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York.

Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food, like everything from the Pillsbury's mill, is the best brand of oats in the market. All grocers sell it.

MAYOR IS VIGOROUS

Continues to Pour His Strong Argument Into Enemy's Camp.

HANSEN'S SELECTION

Tells Why He Was Made Chief---T. W. Hugo Talks Back.

Mayor Truelsen made two stirring speeches last evening. The first was at Carpenter's hall at Oneota and the second was at Kauppi's hall, West Duluth. Both speeches were made before large and thoroughly enthusiastic audiences and the mayor in both instances took the typhoid fever epidemic as the theme for discussion. The opposition had charged him with filibustering tactics during the water fight of 1894 and claimed that if it had not been for delays caused by the mayor the city would have had pure water long before the typhoid epidemic of 1895 and consequently the Republicans were making a grand stand play to hold the mayor responsible for that epidemic. It was in reply to these charges that the mayor went before the two West Duluth audiences last evening.

He reviewed the much reviewed water plant fight. He said that as early as 1891 the people had voted $800,000 worth of bonds to build a water plant, and at that time T. W. Hugo was a member of the council. He said that the vote to build a plant at that time carried by two and a half to one. But the council of which Mr. Hugo was a prominent leader adopted filibustering tactics and did nothing whatever to carry out the instruction of the people given at the special election held on Aug. 4, 1891. Mr. Hugo was president of the council from 1890 to 1894 and never made an effort to have the plant built. Then matters slid along till February, 1894, when the council finally authorized the sale of the $800,000 worth of bonds to build the plant. The issue was awarded to the Duluth Trust company, but Michael Norris began suit in the district court enjoining the city from entering into the contract with the Duluth Trust company. A decision was rendered against the city and Page Morris, then city attorney, took an appeal to the supreme court. Mr. Morris said that he was sure of winning in the upper court, but against his protest and professional advice the council dismissed the appeal.

"Now, that where the delay came in," said the mayor. "They could easily have avoided that typhoid epidemic if the council had gone ahead and sold those bonds and began the actual construction of the plant. The council at that time and my opposing mayoralty aspirant, are to be held responsible for that epidemic if any person is to be held responsible. They caused the delay when they might have given you pure and wholesome water as early as 1893."

The mayor spoke earnestly in favor of the adopting of the charter and said that while the present council was all right the people should look well to the future and adopt a charter which in itself provides that in the future no franchises can be given away by the city without the consent of a popular vote.

He also brought up the matter of his appointing Chief Hansen. He said that when elected Mr. Hansen, then deputy sheriff, made application for appointment as chief. The mayor told him that he could never appoint him because he was his relative, and then the chief's friends circulated a petition which included about 500 names of prominent attorneys and business men asking his appointment. A committee of attorneys waited on the mayor and presented the petition. The mayor said that he could not appoint the chief on account of the relationship between them, which might be construed. The committee said that he would not be appointing the man to the position because he was a relative, but because 500 prominent voters and taxpayers wanted it and the mayor finally consented.

The mayor closed the address by saying: "Now, will you men elect a man to the office of mayor that has proved himself a faithful friend of the corporations, as Mr. Hugo has?" and there came a chorus of negative yells from all parts of the hall.

MR. HUGO'S MEETING.

Discusses Question Whether He Is a Corporation Man.

T. W. Hugo addressed two meetings last night, one at the Polish school house at the head of Garfield avenue, and another at Hendrickson's hall. There was a fair attendance at both meetings. At the school house he made a statement of his position on various matters that have come up for discussion, and several others spoke.

At Hendrickson's hall W. L. Windom was holding the crowd while it waited for the Republican candidate. There was a fair number of people there, and Mr. Windom was entertaining them well when Mr. Hugo arrived.

When the former's speech had been completed Mr. Hugo rushed into the breach and started out with his speech. He began by saying that while he had started in with the intention of not making any personal attacks upon his opponent, except on the moral issue, but having found that Mayor Truelsen was criticising him, he felt that he had a right to take a hand in it also. He said that one of the objections raised to him was that he was a corporation man, "whatever that is," and another is that he is opposed to municipal ownership, notwithstanding his frequent declarations that he does favor it, and the fact that he worked to acquire the water plant long before Mayor Truelsen thought of doing so.

He said that Truelsen is inconsistent because he charged that Hugo was opposed to municipal ownership, and also charged that he was working to compel the city to buy the water plant at an exhorbitant price. He thought this was funny. He said that the reason he has said nothing on the charter question was that he wanted the people to make up their minds on it without any coercion from him. If he was elected mayor he purposed being a servant of the people, not a dictator. Which ever way the people decided, he said, that will be his decision, too.

He would go so far, he said, as to say that he liked the municipal franchises and ownership parts of the new charter. He said that Mr. Truelsen's assertions are guided neither by truth nor logic. Also, that he talked through his hat. His argument was referred to as slop, and the speaker said that his opponent's stock in trade is misrepresentation.

As to the charge that he is a corporation man, Mr. Hugo said that he would plead guilty so far as working for them was concerned, but he thought a good many others worked for the corporations. He had no financial interest in any corporation, he said, but he preferred to work for them rather than become a public charge.

E. F. Alford, a member of the charter commission, spoke in favor of the charter, and Mr. Windom, Mr. Hugo and others entered into the discussion?

LION COFFEE

Used in Millions of Homes!

Accept no substitute!
Insist on LION COFFEE, in 1 lb. pkgs.

Best Coffee for the Money!

Try LION COFFEE and you will never use any other. It is absolutely pure Coffee and nothing but Coffee.

These articles mailed FREE in exchange for lion heads cut from front of 1 lb. LION COFFEE pkgs.

STRENGTH, PURITY AND FLAVOR

Silk Umbrella (either Lady's or Gents). Sent by express (charges prepaid), for 170 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. A very fine umbrella, made of union silk-taffeta; 26-inch frame with seven ribs; steel rod and silver Congo handle. Would cost $2.00 at the store.

Fancy Gold Ring. For 18 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Genuine Ruby Setting Gold Ring. For 25 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

These rings are genuine rolled-gold plate, having the exact appearance and qualities of solid gold, and guaranteed by the makers to last two years with ordinary usage. New patterns and very popular.

To Determine the Size. Cut a strip of thick paper so that the ends will exactly meet when drawn *tightly* around second joint of the finger. Lay one end on this diagram at the 0, and order the number the other end indicates.

Dress-Pin Set. Mailed free for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Three pins in the set (larger than shown), composed of fine rolled-gold, with handsome ruby-colored settings. Suitable for waist-pins, cuff-pins, neck-pins or as a child's set.

"Knickerbocker" Watch. Given for 175 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Neat appearing and an excellent time-keeper. Solid nickel-silver case, with ornamental back. Nickel movements, escapement fully jeweled. The famous "Knickerbocker" watch.

Pair of Lace Handkerchiefs. Two extra fine cambric handkerchiefs, with beautiful imported lace medallion insertions in the corners. Half-inch hem, machine hemstitched; stylish and durable. A pair of these handkerchiefs given for 18 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2c. stamp.

Art Picture, "Easter Greeting" Given for 8 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. A highly artistic picture, that will grace the finest drawing-room. The background of royal dark-blue furnishes an appropriate contrast to the little girl and her white Easter lilies. Size, 14x28 inches. For 10 lion heads and 2 cents we will send it tiuned ready for hanging.

Sash-Belt and Buckle. Mention your waist-measure when sending. Mailed free for 15 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. Latest style of imported black Swiss gros-grain ribbon belting; stylish imitation oxidized silver buckle; neat, strong and fashionable.

Ladies' Watch Chain. A double strand of best silk cord, united at intervals with colored beads; neat and substantial. For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Gent's Watch. Mailed free for 90 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. The celebrated "Ingersoll" watch; stem-wound and stem-set; durable nickel-plated case; each watch accompanied by guarantee of the maker. A reliable time-keeper.

Children's Picture Book. Given for 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Sixteen large pages of Mother Goose Melodies illustrated and with nicely lithographed cover. We have different books, so you can get an assortment.

Flower Picture. For 8 lion heads and a 2c. stamp. American Beauty Roses and Lilies-of-the-Valley. Size, 11 x 24 inches. Bright and artistic coloring.

Silver Napkin-Ring. For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Neat and substantial. Made of durable metal, heavily silver-plated. Two different patterns.

Ladies' Pocket-Book. Large size and latest shape. Black seal-grain leather, with five separate divisions, including a tuck-pocket with flap to hold visiting cards secure. Given for 25 lion heads from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2c. stamp.

Century Cook-Book. 368 pages of valuable cooking receipts, also treatise on the labor of the kitchen, dining-room, laundry, sick-room, and remedies for the more common diseases. Given for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Coin-Purse. For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Color, dark brown. Made of fine kid leather; chamois lining; nickeled frame, with strong snap-fastening.

"The Dancing Lesson." The green grass and trees, the little brown kitten and the girl's snow-white dress form a pleasing combination of colors. Size, 15 x 21 inches. Mailed free for 8 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Table Cover. Durable, dark-colored material that will stand washing. 32 inches square, including fancy fringed border. Mailed free for 25 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Ladies' Pen-Knife. For 15 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2c. stamp. Large size; good material; handles nicely decorated and assorted colors.

Boys' Pocket-Knife. The "Easy-Opener"; strong, sharp blade; red-wood handle. For 12 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE LION COFFEE PREMIUMS. Another list will shortly appear in this paper! Don't miss it! The grandest list of premiums ever offered!

You always know LION COFFEE by the wrapper. It is a sealed package, with the lion's head in front. It is absolutely pure if the package is unbroken. LION COFFEE is roasted the day it leaves the factory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

When writing for premiums send your letter in the same envelope or package with the lion heads. If more than 15 lion heads are sent, you can save postage by trimming down the margin. Ask your grocer for large illustrated premium list. Address all letters to the

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

IS PERSISTENT.

Joseph Smith's Endeavor to Keep Up Insanity Dodge Is Amusing.

The grand stand play of Joseph Smith yesterday afternoon in district court, made with the intention of making Judge Ensign believe him insane, was as amusing an incident as the district court has often seen. When the four prisoners, who were to be sentenced were brought in and seated to await their turns at the bar of justice all of them were nervous, as might have been expected in men in their circumstances. They all passed their hands over their mouths and chins in the characteristic nervous manner of men in suspense, and when Judge Ensign came in they eyed him with awe, as the man upon whose word their future lives depended. Smith acted as the rest did until he was called, only perhaps he was not quite so nervous.

He watched the other prisoners get their medicine with indifference, and when he was called he came up and took the oath preparatory to undergoing the regular examination.

"Have you ever learned any mechanical trade?" inquired Judge Ensign.

"If the court please," interrupted the prisoner, twisting his faint mustache, "I would like to make a statement before going on with the examination."

"If you will answer my questions you will have an opportunity to make any statement you desire," replied Judge Ensign. "Have you ever learned any mechanical trade?"

"I think the court misunderstands me," said Smith, insistently. "If I might be permitted to make a statement I think—"

"Will you answer my question?"

"I don't think my business concerns the court," responded the prisoner somewhat heatedly.

"You have never followed any regular occupation?"

"No."

Capt. Neville to garrison the station

you desire, briefly,' said Judge Ensign.

"Well, as I swore on the trial, I came from the city of Hell, and my name is Cain. Now if it is possible that Smith, who is here, should be Cain—" Here he wandered off into a totally unmeaning jumble of words unconnected with each other, ending with a request that the court take them into consideration. Judge Ensign's reply was a sentence to two years and three months at hard labor.

Health for 10 cents. Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

"UNDER THE RED ROBE."

"Under the Red Robe" was presented at the Lyceum last evening to a fair sized audience. The play is a romance, dramatized from Stanley Weyman's novel of the same name, by Edward Rose, the playwright, who gave to the stage the play of "The Prisoner of Zenda." It is on the order of "The Three Guardsmen" and similar plays, in some ways being quite similar to "Cyrano de Bergerac."

There is one serious defect in the production given last evening and singularly enough that was in the very place that its main strength would be expected to lie—in the hero. It is sumptuously staged, handsomely dressed and apart from the leading character is well acted. There are others in the cast who could be improved upon but their shortcomings could be easily overlooked if the hero was of the proper mold. Paul Cazaneuve is the man upon whom falls the task of portraying Gil de Berault, the hero around whom the tale is woven. The flattery of the advance notices would lead one to believe that in him would be found a second Alexander Salvini, a swashbuckler hero of the seventeenth century, wearing the garb and the manners as though born to them. Far indeed does Mr. Cazaneuve come from fulfilling those promises. Who could imagine a Gil de Berault that looked like the man Mr. Cazaneuve presents? He is utterly lacking in personality and in facial expression and voice is equally deficient. He delivers his lines poorly and utterly fails to reach the heroic.

The bright star of the whole production is Miss Amelia Gardner in the role of Renee de Cochefort. She is an accomplished and intelligent actress, with a distinguished bearing, a beautiful voice and a tenderness and sympathy extremely winning. A more picturesque and captivating heroine is seldom seen. James K. R. Garey also deserves high praise for his fine impersonation of Richelieu. It is a consistent and intelligent piece of work. Edward B. Tilton as the lieutenant is very good. H. J. West gives an exaggerated picture of a young dandy captain, so overdrawn that it is merely ridiculous.

MISS KATHERINE OLIVER.

Tomorrow evening Miss Katherine Oliver will appear at the First Methodist church presenting "The Little Minister" as one of the entertainments in the Star lecture course. The British Weekly said of Miss Oliver:

"That was a unique and delightful entertainment which was afforded the good folks of 'Thrums' one evening last week by Miss Katherine Oliver, the well-known interpreter of Scottish character from America. The audience, which was thoroughly representative, included David Barrie (father of J. M. Barrie), Miss Barrie and Rev. David Ogilvy (uncle of the novelist). Miss Oliver fairly excelled in her delightful portrayal of the many and diverse characters in Mr. Barrie's famous novel, and quite roused the enthusiasm of many in the audience whose interest in the novelist's works had hitherto been languid. At the termination of the recital, John Ogilvy complimented Miss Oliver on her rare histrionic abilities, and called for a vote of thanks to the entertainer from the audience, a compliment which was most enthusiastically accorded."

MATHEWS AND BULGER.

The theatrical going public will expect very much of the hilarious farceurs, Mathews and Bulger, when they come to the Lyceum tomorrow with their latest version of the big vaudeville operetta, "By the Sad Sea Waves," as they have educated their admirers to a very high standard in the way of laughable stage offerings. The members of the company are: Mlle. Le Seye, Jane Lennox, Bessie Challenger, Mina Hickman, Mabelle Roberts, Lizzie Sanger, Agnes Wayburn, Mable Meredith, Eva Leslie, Marie Wood, Marie Dellafontaine, Lottie Ettenger, Ned Wayburn, W. J. Deming, W. H. McCart, Tony Hart, Thomas A. Kiernan, Harry Sinclair, George Gelder and Horace Tabor, together with a dashing chorus of sixteen voices.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O

Accept no imitation.

SHORT SESSION.

Council Approves Water and Light Department Report---Bowery License Granted.

The aldermen indulged in another chain-lightning session last evening. A new proposition was received from the Commercial Light and Power company, the complete text of which is to be found in another column.

The semi-annual report of the board of water and light commissioners received at the last meeting was ordered filed and the council passed a resolution submitted by Alderman Crowley to the effect that the city was highly gratified by the showing made and had full confidence in the present management. The matter of selling the water plant property on East First street was referred to the city attorney, and it is probable that it will be sold if a purchaser can be found.

City Attorney Richards was given permission to appeal from the recent decision in the King & Steele case if in his opinion the city could gain anything by so doing. The case will be appealed.

An ordinance passed extending the time for the Zenith Telephone company to finish its line construction, till March 1.

Alderman Wing, who opposed the granting of a license to Capt. Savage's old place at 602 West Superior street last week, called the license up and moved that it be allowed. Mr. Wing explained that the Duluth Brewing and Malting company and R. P. Rogers had taken the saloon in charge and removed the partitions from the basement where women were formerly allowed to congregate. Alderman Cromwell, who prides himself on voting against all Bowery saloons, seconded Mr. Wing's motion, and the other aldermen unable to suppress their surprise, allowed the license without a dissenting vote.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

All the world knows that Pillsbury's Best XXXX Flour leads all brands. It is the same with Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan Pimples, Freckles Moth Patches Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 51 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S. Canadas and Europe. FERD. T. HOPKINS Prop'r, Great Jones st., N. Y.

EAST FOURTH ST. NEWS DEPOT.

All the latest Periodicals and Magazines, and a full line of Stationery, Cigars and Tobaccos, etc. THE DAILY PAPERS, Duluth Evening Herald and News Tribune, and all magazines delivered if desired.

EAST FOURTH ST. NEWS DEPOT,
503 East Fourth Street.
Chas. Sansam, Prop.

GETTING ANXIOUS

Morris Importunes His Duluth Friends To Rally To Hugo's Support.

WOULD BENEFIT HIM

Why the Mayor's Daughter Worked For the City---Mayor's Meetings.

Appeals are still coming from Page Morris at Washington to Republicans here to elect T. W. Hugo mayor because of the effect it will have on his own campaign. He knows that there are many Republicans who are not anxious to see him the candidate for congress next fall, and it is characteristic of him that he is frightened at shadows and trembles at an unfriendly breath. He sees himself at stake in this campaign, and hence his anxiety. He thinks that if Hugo is elected it will show to every Republican the futility of opposing him in the coming campaign. The management of the Hugo campaign is in the hands of the Morris machine, with Lee Willcuts at the helm as chief dictator and organizer, and William Getty, Jay M. Smith and kindred spirits as chief members of the board of strategy. The so-called "kitchen cabinet" seems to be in the saddle.

* * *

By the way, Register W. E. Culkin of the United States land office seems to have been withdrawn from the stump about as hastily as he was put on. He made one speech, and since then has not appeared. Why is this? Did it savor too strongly of Page Morris?

* * *

The Herald yesterday referred to the disgraceful lack of decency shown by the Republican machine and the organ which stands ever ready to do its bidding, in dragging into the dirty fight which is being waged a woman as an issue, the mayor's daughter. That it was done deliberately is shown by the fact that the News Tribune again repeats it this morning.

The matter scarcely deserves an answer or explanation, but that the Willcuts, Getty et al combination may be confounded and that the depth of their degrading and unmanly conduct may be appreciated, the facts are here given.

When Mayor Truelsen took the office of mayor he selected his son to be his private secretary. A precedent for this, if one was needed, was established by Mayor Lewis, the Republican mayor whom Mr. Truelsen succeeded, for he had as his private secretary his son.

Henry Truelsen, Jr., was a member of Company C when the Spanish-American war broke out. He went with his company to Chickamauga and remained with it until it came home. During that time his wife and family remained in Duluth, and how were they cared for? Miss Truelsen, daughter of the mayor and sister of Henry Truelsen, Jr., went into the office and took his place, discharging his duties and receiving the salary. Two-thirds of that salary she gave to Mrs. Henry Truelsen, Jr., and one-third she kept herself. That money was what supported Mrs. Truelsen while her husband was with the army. Miss Truelsen filled the position for about eight months.

What becomes of the News Tribune's "issue" beside that story? Will it have the cold-blooded barbarity to again mention her in the campaign?

* * *

It has not taken long for the fruit of the News Tribune's disgraceful and unwarranted attack on the good name of the city of Duluth to come back upon the city. Superior caught it up quickly, and in last night's issue of the Evening Telegram is a cartoon on the front page four columns in width, headed "Out of Their Own Mouths," and pictures the "carnival of crime" which the News Tribune says is raging in this city. It pictures a street of the city with the walks covered with gamblers plying their trade and thugs and big-mitt men working unmolested while a policeman leans against a corner asleep.

Grossly exaggerated, most people will say, and yet directly under this cartoon is printed an extract from the News Tribune's "carnival of crime" article, and it must be admitted that the cartoon, exaggerated as it is, is justified by the article.

And this is the sort of advertising that the News Tribune and Willcuts, Getty, Smith and Morris are willing to hurl broadcast to the world for the purpose of electing their party mayor to office! If there was a semblance of truth in it, it would still be bad enough to set forth the city before the outside world in that light; but when it is nothing but falsehood of the blackest type, the action of the Republican machine and its organ becomes positively criminal and deserving of the severest opprobrium that every man interested in the welfare and prosperity of the city can give. The typhoid epidemics and the bad water supply gave the city a black eye from which it is just recovering, and it kept many people away from here. Will it not be equally disastrous if the outside world is persuaded that vice and immorality of the worst kinds rule in Duluth, and that there is a constant "carnival of crime" here?

* * *

Tonight Mayor Truelsen will address the voters of the Fourth ward, and that he will be at home there goes without saying. He will be on his old stamping ground, in fact, for he was in business in that section of the city for many years. He will speak in the early part of the evening at the school house on Park Point and later at the Bethel. He will arrive at the school house at 8 o'clock or thereabouts and at the Bethel at about 9 o'clock.

Thursday evening Mayor Truelsen will speak at Lakeside.

Children love Gold Coin Bread
At your Grocers—
Enough said!
The Best Bread on Earth and the Favorite for the table.
—Crescent Bakery
Duluth
Minn.

CAPTURED TWO.

Barney Madden and Joe Riley Charged With Robbing a Woodsman.

The police made a clever arrest of two "big mitt" men this morning in spite of the overdone campaign talk that they stand in with the big mitt men's union. In making this arrest the police were materially assisted by Frank Burrows, of the Great Eastern Clothing store.

Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning a woodsman named Thomas Brennan went to the Great Eastern to get a check for $90 cashed. He was accompanied by Barney Madden, of Bowery fame, and another man whom Mr. Burrows did not know. The check was cashed, and Mr. Burrows immediately telephoned police headquarters that he suspected something wrong. Detectives Troyer and Mork went out to look for the trio and found them up against the bar of the St. Louis hotel. All three were feeling pretty good, and the detectives, not caring to disturb them, secreted themselves where they could see all that went on. The men left the St. Louis and went to another saloon close by. Here the detectives watched them for some time, and nearly froze while doing it. They finally left word with Officer Smollett and Sergt. Donovan to arrest Brennan as soon as he came out of the saloon and keep him at police headquarters till he sobered up.

In the meantime Barney Madden had telephoned for a hack, and when it drove up the two men from the Bowery started to load Brennan into it. The officers stepped up and Brennan told them that Madden and his friend had just robbed him. The two men made a break to get away, but the police were too quick for them. All three were taken to headquarters and searched. Madden was stripped and the $90 found in his under clothes. He said the money was his, and he always carried it there for safe keeping. The officers, however, had met Mr. Madden before, and he was locked up.

The third man in the case is Joe Riley. He is a new man in Duluth, and the police say it is the first time they ever had the pleasure of meeting him. He is said to be direct from Montana, where he was recently acquitted on the charge of murder.

Brennan is going through a sober-up process at police headquarters this afternoon, and late in the day Madden and Riley will be arraigned in the municipal court on the charge of grand larceny.

German Masquerade

The first Masquerade Ball by the German society, of Duluth, takes place tomorrow evening at Turner hall. Invitations can be procured from the committee. No admission without invitation. Flaaten's orchestra. E. L. Fisher, promptor. Tickets, $1.00 per couple.

T. Hauck, C. P. Haerle, Paul Bollfien, Franz Schultz, A. W. Kuehnow, Com.

ACCIDENT AT ARNOLD.

Arnold, Minn, Jan. 30.—(Special to The Herald.)—Saturday evening there was a masquerade dance here at the town hall, and Mrs. E. B. Locke was one of those who attended in costume. She appeared in the character of a snow queen, and her gown was covered with cotton sprinkled with diamond dust. After remaining at the hall a short time she returned to her home and stepped to the fire to warm herself. A spark ignited the fleecy material and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. Four or five persons were in the room at the time and there was great excitement. After some moments the flames were subdued, but not until Mrs. Locke had been badly burned. Some of those who assisted in the rescue were also burned. Mrs. Locke was completely prostrated and for a time serious results were feared, but she is now much better and will recover.

WANTED TEAMS TO HAUL COAL AT ONCE. Apply
PIONEER FUEL CO.,
302 W. Superior St. 301 E. Superior St 426 Garfield Ave

BONSPIEL AT MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Jan. 30.—Interest in the bonspiel of the Northwestern Curling association increases with the playing of each round. The feature of the play so far today was a tie game in the second round for the St. Paul Jobbers' union trophy between Milwaukee and Chicago rinks, skipped by R. Smith and E. W. Kibbe, respectively, necessitating the playing of an extra end, Chicago winning.

The morning scores follow:

Second round—Pfister trophy: Baraboo, E. G. Marriott, 11, Milwaukee, O. W. Robertson, 10; Minneapolis, Sam Hastings, 13; Arlington, R. Robertson, Jr., 11, Waupaca, F. Stout, 11; Chicago, R. Pritchard, 11, Portage, J. H. Wells, 8; Milwaukee, J. S. Wall, 15.

Second round—St. Paul Jobbers' union trophy: Portage, H. S. Rockwood, 12; Cambria, A. E. McCall, 13, Milwaukee, R. Smith, 15; Chicago, E. W. Kibbe, 16, Baraboo, M. H. Mould, 11; Milwaukee, C. E. Roberts, 17, Chicago, Sam Nelson, 16; Pardeeville, L. J. Tucker, 12, Pardeeville, M. Roberts, 16; Portage La Prairie, A. G. Halstead.

First round—Duluth Jobbers' trophy: St. Paul, S. F. Fullerton, 13; Milwaukee, E. J. Roberts, 8.

Has the News Reached You Yet?
FREIMUTH'S
Has the News Reached You Yet?
—OF OUR—
Great Removal Sale
—AND OF THE GREAT—
Money-Saving Opportunities Which It Offers.

Remember that Merchandise of every kind has, and is still advancing. Here you can buy almost everything at largely reduced prices. ***What is the matter with those Tailor-Made Suits at Half Price? Those Warm Winter Coats at Half Price? Those Dress Skirts at very near Half Price? You surely ought to have one of them. The savings are worth it.*** The Muslin Underwear—none better in the land, at much less than manufacturers ask today. Are you contemplating to buy a Carpet? Why not buy it a little in advance. Carpets have risen in price; here the prices have taken a tumble down. You can't help but save money by it. Silks and Dress Goods are moving fast; you ought not wait too long to get some of the superb values offered here. The Shoes are attracting very live attention because the prices have been put down very much on all the best makes of fine Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. No goods will be moved by us which low prices can sell. You will derive the benefit from it.

☛ FREIMUTH'S ☚

BITING BLASTS

Polar Regions Hurl Great Chunks of Iciness Down Upon Duluth.

BIG DROP IN MERCURY

Down Thirty-Five Degrees In Twenty-Four Hours---Several Fires.

Cold waves, from a cloudless Northwest, accompanied by fierce, biting winds quickened to the velocity of a gale, struck Duluth last night, and established a new cold weather record for the winter. Emerging from warm beds this morning, people imagined that the Zenith City of the unsalted summer carnival idea had suddenly been transposed to the vortex of the Polar regions, and in fact Duluth is near the center of an immense area of territory that has been deluged with zero frigidity.

It was one of those days when the oldest inhabitant likes to sit on a red-hot stove and tell of his boyhood days spent in a little vine-clad cottage nestling among the roses, where he could hear the rippling of the brook among the trees and the chirping of the birds, in the calm, half-hidden pool in the forest. It was a great day for the oldest inhabitant, and also for the plumber and the coal man.

The advance guard of the intense cold wave reached the city early last evening and reinforcements kept piling in all night. In a little over twelve hours the mercury had dropped 35 degrees, and the sudden transition from spring-like weather caused the swooping cold wave to be felt all the more acutely.

The icy blasts kept kissing the thermometer tubes up in the tower in the Federal building till their silvery contents had to shrink toward the bulbs at the bottom for protection. When it fairly got started the mercury sank rapidly till 7:30 this morning, when 20½ degrees below zero was recorded. At 11 o'clock the thermometer registered 18 below. The Northwest will continue to send its shafts of cold all of tonight, and Weather Forecaster Richardson has hazarded the prediction that 25 degrees below will be recorded tomorrow morning. Late tomorrow afternoon relief is looked for.

The wind, which was severe early this morning, was healthy, crisp and invigorating, but a little too swift for this town. All night it bumped and hummed through the government anamometer at a 16-mile-an-hour clip, but suddenly at 7:10 this morning it began reeling off a 24-mile-an-hour record, and before 9 o'clock it had attained a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour. Shortly after that hour it slumped to about sixteen miles, and while it may freshen up in spurts between now and tomorrow, the weather officials do not anticipate a repetition of this morning's blow.

According to the official records yesterday afternoon the maximum temperature was 15 degrees above zero, making the drop to 20½ below just 35½ degrees. Thermometers all over the city beg leave to differ with the government article, but the official record goes. At Third avenue west and Superior street at 8 o'clock this morning 27 degrees below was recorded. West Duluth reported 29 below and Lakeside 22 below. Woodland and Duluth Heights people failed to report, but it is so cold up on the Heights today that there is no school.

There are two distinct cold waves in the present consignment of weather. They have been threatening Duluth for several days. Prince Albert, 800 miles northwest of Duluth, is the coldest place in the country today, with 38 below zero. Qu'Appelle, a little over 500 miles north and west of Duluth, recorded 26 below at 7 o'clock this morning. St. Paul is 12 below, Moorhead 22 below, Winnipeg 28 below, Bismarck 18 below, and Chicago 2 degrees above zero. A remarkable condition is that Medicine Hat, the home of everything that's chilly and frigid, has nothing whatever to do with the present low temperature. At that station today the thermometer registers 18 degrees above zero, yet Medicine Hat is on the same parallel and 300 miles west of Qu'Appelle where it is 26 below, and 200 miles south of Battleford, where it is 18 below zero. Calgary, another winter resort of long standing, has failed to sustain its reputation, and shows 30 degrees above zero. The weather officials say this condition is due to "chinook" winds.

In less than two hours this morning the cold weather caused the fire department to turn out five times. It was the old story of overheated stoves and chimney fires. The first alarm was at 7:27, caused by a fire in the saloon of John Marshall, at 114 West Superior street. Some hot coals had fallen from the stove on to the floor and burned a small hole. The damage was about $15.

The second alarm was at 8:07, caused by a chimney fire at the home of B. Plutinsky, 817 East Seventh street. This was followed at 8:55 by another chimney fire at the home of E. Rolph, 321 Sixtieth avenue west, and at 9:10 the department was sent skurrying up to 912 East Sixth street, to put out a chimney fire in the home of A. A. Fider.

The department can do nothing with chimney fires without causing more damage to the house from water than all the chimney blazes that ever happened. As a result of four useless runs the men on the department are in anything but a cheerful state of mind today. Capt. Miller of Engine company No. 3 had his face badly frozen on one of these runs, and a number of the men had ears and hands frozen. Engine No. 3 sprang an axel, which will cost money and time to repair, yet the run was useless.

Sometime ago an ordinance was turned down by the council which provided that any person turning in an alarm for a chimney fire would be subject to a small fine. This ordinance was prepared by the board of fire commissioners, and a member of the board said today that if the ordinance had been passed as requested the city would have been able to at least pay for the damage done this morning. Chief Black says that if watched a chimney fire is never dangerous, and it is useless to call on the department.

At the schools today the attendance was small owing to the cold weather. The Lowell school on Duluth Heights was closed all day on account of the cold weather, and in several of the other schools the pupils were allowed to go home early.

Cash Paid....
for Proctorknott Village Orders.
COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT CO.,
302 and 303 Torrey Building.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

Court Cases Melt Away Rapidly---One Jury Case On.

In district court this morning the calendar of court cases was taken up, but it melted away very suddenly, leaving nothing whatever for two branches of the court to do. The day's call included nearly a dozen cases, but not one of them was ready for trial and all but one was continued. The exception was dismissed.

Judge Can't court, which is the only one supplied with a jury case, was the only one running this morning, therefore. The case of Margaret E. Plummer against N. A. Gearhart, involving shares of the Lake Superior Consolidated stock worth nearly $2000, was still on trial there at noon, and it seemed probable that it would get to the jury before court adjourned tonight.

In Judge Dibell's court yesterday afternoon the jury in the case of the estate of Amelia Ackley brought in a verdict for $227.53 in favor of the claimant, Daniel Ackley. The claimant was the husband of the deceased, who was burned to death in her store at Harding, Minn., some time ago. He presented a claim of $500 against the estate, and it was allowed by the probate court. The administrator appealed to the district court, and the above verdict was the result. Ackley was divorced from his wife several years ago.

The following cases were continued this morning: Rathbone, Hair & Ridgeway & Co. against W. P. Wheelihan and others, J. N. Richards against the St. Louis Land Improvement company, Security Land and Exploration company against G. A. Burns and others, same against Henry Weckey & Co., August Hugmir against S. H. Jones, Standard Oil company against the Duluth Furniture company and others, F. F. Blood and others against Florence Blood and others, Scott & Holston Lumber company against Olka Johnson and others, Florence Blood against Loura S. Blood and others, James C. Hunter against the Duluth Telephone company and others.

The case of the Crown Lumber company against F. W. Eaton and others was dismissed and that of F. M. McClelland against John Berg and others was stricken, after it had been dismissed as to John Berg.

THE BONSPIEL.

Program For the Great Curling Event at Winnipeg Next Month.

Interest in the approaching bonspiel of the Manitoba branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling club, of Scotland, of which the Duluth Curling club is a member, is growing rapidly, and it is probable that it will develop more strongly than it has for any of the bonspiels of the Northwestern Curling association. A few weeks ago it was only certain that two rinks would go from Duluth, those of Harry Hurdon and R. J. MacLeod, and now it is probable that C. A. Duncan and D. W. Stocking will have rinks there and others will go, either by making up other rinks or by accompanying the rinks that are to be entered.

Among those who are going whether they belong to a rink that is entered in the bonspiel or not are James C. Hunter and G. G. Barnum. The relations between the Duluth and Winnipeg curlers have always been most excellent and everyone looks forward to an excellent time in Winnipeg, for there is no class of men anywhere that know better how to provide a good time than the Winnipeg curlers. Duluth's entrance into the club has opened for her curlers a number of new contests, so that where they could only get into three last year they can enter all of them this year.

This bonspiel, which begins Feb. 11, will be the twelfth annual bonspiel of the Manitoba branch, and the usual fine outlay of trophies will be offered. The subordinate prizes are exceptionally fine. The first contest will be for the New York Life Challenge cup, accompanied by four handsome loving cups, to be the property of the winning rink. The second prize will be four handsome gold lockets, the third prize will be four gold onyx signet rings, and the fourth prize will be four horseshoe clocks. The second contest will be for the Alfred Dolge trophy, a fine cup presented by Arthur Congdon, of Winnipeg, accompanied by four diamond horseshoe scarf pins. The second prize will be four pearl-handled women's umbrellas. The prize is open to all the American rinks at the bonspiel, which will be opposed by an equal number of Canadian rinks. The winning side will play down for the prize.

The Walkerville tankard, presented by Hiram Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, Ont., is the third trophy, accompanied by four women's gold watches. The second prize will be four navy field glasses, the third prize will be four opal and diamond stick pins, and the fourth will be four women's silver watches.

The Tuckett trophy, presented by G. E. Tuckett & Son, of Hamilton, Ont., accompanied by eight sets of silver tea services, will be the fourth contest, and the second prize will be eight pearl opera glasses. Double rinks are entered in this contest. The fifth event is for the Royal Caledonian tankard, presented by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, with four marble clocks. The second prize is four beautiful silver curling cups, the third is four pearl lorgnettes, and the fourth is four silver-mounted and engraved pipes. The Calt cup is the sixth event in the series, and it is accompanied by four signet rings, all presented by George F. J Galt, of Winnipeg. The contest is open only to rinks outside of Manitoba. The second prize is four traveling cases. One rink from each club may enter, and the Duluth club is now playing down to select its representative.

The seventh contest will be for the Patterson cup, presented by Lieutenant Governor Patterson as a consolation prize, open to the rinks defeated in the first draw of the New York Life, Walkerville and Royal Caledonian competitions. It is accompanied by four English traveling cups, and the second, third and fourth prizes are four silver cups, four gold lockets and four gold watch charms. The eighth competition is for the Whyte cup, presented by General Manager Whyte of the Canadian Pacific for competitors at least 50 years of age. It is accompanied by four gold-headed canes, and the second prize is four silver-mounted and engraved flasks. The ninth and last competition is for points, and the first prize is a gold watch presented by C. C. Chipman, patron of the association. The second prize is a silver water set, the third is a gold watch the fourth is a diamond ring and the fifth is another gold watch.

WEST DULUTH

The article in this morning's News Tribune on the great majority which Mr. Cochrane had at his last election might have stated that the great majority was seven, and that he was not running against Alderman Sang at the time.

The fire department was called out this morning by a chimney fire. There was no damage done.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Girard was buried yesterday afternoon at the Oneota cemetery.

The Republicans of the Seventh and Eighth wards have decided to give another rally tomorrow night at their headquarters on Central avenue. Mr. Mallory, Mr. Hugo, Mr. Haven and Alderman Barnes will discuss the present city government.

Mayor Truelsen spoke last night at Carpenter's and Isaacson's hall. At both meetings the mayor had a good attendance, while the crowds showed the interest that they felt in their candidate by their close attention and repeated applause.

The new slab burner at the St. Louis mill is almost completed, and all that remains to be done is to put the screen over the top, which will be finished in time to begin running on Monday. All other repairs have been finished, and the mill put into first class shape.

Last night's cold snap has given the coal dealers of West Duluth all that they could do to take care of the orders which came in today.

The lecture on "Ben Hur," to be given by Rev. J. H. B. Smith at the Congregational church of West Duluth, on Thursday night, is said to be one of Mr. Smith's best. It will be fully illustrated with stereopticon views.

Prize carnival, West Duluth rink, tomorrow night. K. of P. band.

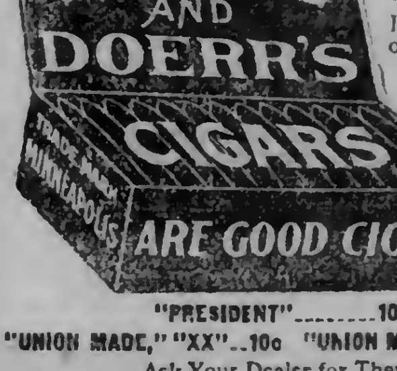
First of series of lectures by J. H. B. Smith at Congregational church, Thursday night, Feb. 1. Subject, "Ben

Confectionery business for sale. Good business well located. Reason for selling, ill health. Apply at Fifty-seventh avenue west and Raleigh street, West Duluth.

NOTICE.

News items, subscriptions, advertisements, etc., for The Herald, at West Duluth, may be left with H. A. Huntoon, at the Red Cross hospital.

Everyone wants a change in cereal breakfast foods. Try Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food once.



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Is a Guarantee of Quality.
"PRESIDENT"........10c
"UNION MADE," "XX"..10c "UNION MADE," "X"..5c
Ask Your Dealer for Them.

OHIO SYMPATHIZES.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The Ohio house of representatives passed a resolution of sympathy with the state of Kentucky immediately on hearing of the tragedy at Frankfort today. The house is largely Republican.

INFLUENZA RAMPANT.

Rome, Jan. 30.—Influenza is rampant here. The queen is suffering slightly from the prevailing disease.

BEECHAM'S PILLS Cure Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache.
10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

FOR UP-TO-DATE SIGNS
"SEE US FIRST."
H. A. HALL & CO.
DECORATORS.
Telephone 534. 16 East Superior St.

Fine Picture Framing
is our specialty.
DECKER,
16 Second Avenue West.

Wedding Rings.
GEIST & ERD, JEWELERS, 121 West Superior Street.

A Fine House and Lot Overlooking
Cascade Square For Sale For $2500.
Worth $5000. One-third cash, balance to suit.
LITTLE & NOLTE.

MANICURING, MASSAGE, Chiropody and Electrolysis College. (Opened Jan 15.) MME. BOYD, Hair and Complexion Specialist, 216 West Superior street.

THE SMOOTHEST WAY TO GET A HOME.

The following parties are getting a home for themselves on the easiest plan offered by any one in the city. You know some of them, ask them about it:

Chas. Ten Brook,	Konigunde Smiguel
J. & W. Frink,	Della Miller,
F. J. & E. Spetz,	Ida Harring,
Dixon Neeley,	Frank G. Myers,
Charles Smith,	H. L. Smith,
Charles Stevens,	John A. Gladder,
H. S. Merry,	Will Lowry,
Annie Stokes,	Andrew Larson,
John A. Bauers,	Louis Wick,
Martin Nelson,	S. E. Boots,
Jacob Svorzecski,	Jaard Mathieson,
Ernest Willie,	H. C. Peterson,
J. H. B. Smith,	Phillip Flevier,
Charles Peterson,	R. J. Gundry,
J. B. Flack,	Charles Fancett,
John Sundquist,	Ole Swenson,

THEY WILL ALL TELL YOU THAT IT BEATS PAYING RENT. ABOUT 70 MORE PROPERTIES TO SELECT FROM ON THE SAME EASY TERMS AND LOW VALUATIONS AS THE ABOVE PURCHASED AT. A $1000-HOUSE AND LOT WILL BE SOLD FOR $200 CASH; $400 ON OR BEFORE 5 YEARS WITH 6 PER CENT INTEREST AND $400 PAYABLE $7.52 A MONTH FOR 60 MONTHS, WHICH PAYS THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL.

Office No. 2, Eirst Avenue West,
IN HUNTER BLOCK.
CHAN SMITH, Secretary.

WHEN YOU ADVERTISE FOR HELP

Do they advertise where nobody expect you to or where the people who want to work always look, viz: THE EVENING HERALD?

QUEEN'S ADDRESS

The Address of Britain's Sovereign on the Opening of Parliament.

WAR TO BITTER END

Is the Tone Regarding the Transvaal---Thanks to the Colonists.

London, Jan. 29.—The preparations for the reassembling of parliament commenced in chilly, cheerless weather. The members began to arrive at an early hour. Hon. William Massey-Mainwaring, Conservative member for Central Finsbury was the first to arrive, entering the precincts of the the house at 4:30 a. m., half an hour ahead of John Cumming MacDona, progressive Conservative member for the Rotherhithe division of Southwark, the second arrival. The other members then began to appear at short intervals. About 100 seats had been reserved by 10 o'clock when the yeomen of the guard arrived from the tower and with lighted lanterns carried out the usual search of the subterranean chambers and passages.

There was nothing in the conversation of the early arrivals to suggest anything in the nature of a panic, and there was little to indicate any keen desire to embarrass the government, but there were evidences on all sides that the members keenly realized that they were meeting under exceptional circumstances, when preparations were necessary to meet a grave crisis.

Among the curious features of the situation the house of commons was to be treated to, was the singular spectacle of Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Liberal member for the Cricklade, or northern division of Wiltshire, moving a vote of censure on his brother, the marquis of Landsdowne, secretary of state for war.

The seventh session of the fourteenth parliament of Queen Victoria opened at 2 p. m. after the customary formalities.

The speaker, William Courtgully, arrived at the house at 1:53 p. m. There was a large attendance of members. The gentleman usher of the black rod, Gen. Sir M. S. Biddulph, summoned the commons to the house of lords at 2:05 p. m., where the lord high chancellor, Earl Halsbury, read the queen's speech, as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: The peace which had recently been broken in South Africa when last I addressed you has, unhappily, not been restored, but otherwise my relations with other states are friendly. In resisting the invasion of my South African colonies by the South African republic and Orange Free State my people have responded with devotion and enthusiasm to the appeal which I have made to them, and the heroism of my soldiers in the field and my sailors and marines who were landed to co-operate with them has not fallen short of the noblest traditions of our military history.

"I am deeply grieved that so many valuable lives should have fallen a sacrifice, but I have witnessed with pride and with heartiest gratification the patriotic eagerness and spontaneous loyalty with which my subjects in all parts of my dominions have come forward to share in the common defense of their imperial interests. I am confident I shall not look to them in vain when I exhort them to sustain and renew their exertions until they have brought their struggle for the maintenance of the empire and the assertion of its supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion.

"A treaty has been concluded with the German emperor for the adjustment of the rights claimed by the two countries in Samoa, Tonga and other islands in the Pacific. To a portion of these stipulations the government of the United States has also been a party.

"A bill will be introduced at an early date to give effect to the scheme of federation, which has been adopted after most careful consideration by five of my Australian colonies.

"I have watched with cordial satisfaction the gradual development of my greater colonies into self-governing communities. I feel confident that the establishment of the great federation of Australia will prove advantageous not only to the colonies immediately concerned but also to the empire at large.

"The brilliant courage and soldierlike qualities of the colonial forces engaged in South Africa have already earned high admiration, and patriotic offers of assistance which it was not possible to accept, have come from many other colonies with populations of various races.

"I have received from the ruling chiefs of native states of India numerous offers to place their troops and the resources of their states at my disposal for service in South Africa. These profers of their loyalty to myself and their devotion to the cause of my empire have afforded me much gratification.

"I regret that, owing to insufficient rainfall in the autumn over a great part of West and Central India, the harvest and pasturage have failed to such an extent as to create a famine. Timely measures have been taken by my government and by the rulers of the native states affected to relieve the suffering and prevent starvation.

"I regret to add that the epidemic of plague continues, and that although its severity has not increased since the last year, there is at present no prospect of its diminution."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the public service for the year will be laid before you. The provision for military expenditure must be largely increased on account of the charge for military operations in South Africa. The experience of a great war must necessarily afford lessons of the greatest importance to the military administrations of the country. You will not, I am convinced, shrink from any outlay that may be required to place our defensive preparation on a level with the responsibilities which the possession of so great an empire has laid upon us. At a time when several other nations are perfecting their naval preparations at the cost of increasing efforts and sacrifices, the solicitude with which you have provided for the efficiency of our navies and our coast defenses will assuredly not be relaxed."

The rest of the speech, recognizing that the time is not propitious for domestic reforms involving large expenditure, recommends amendments to the agricultural, educational, company, railway and accident laws, and concludes:

"It appears that service in South Africa may have the effect of disfranchising those taking part in it, and you will be asked to sanction a measure by which this injustice will be prevented.

"I commend your deliberations at this anxious time to the blessing and guidance of Almighty God."

The attendance of peers and of the public was not extraordinary.

After the reading of the speech, the house adjourned until 4 p. m., and the commoners returned to their house, which also similarly suspended its sitting until 4 o'clock.

There was a conspicuous absence of public excitement in connection with the reassembling of parliament. A small knot of people witnessed the arrival and departure of the yeomanry of the guard. The crowd around the entrance to the palace yard at no time exceeded 500, and the few who were hoping for some demonstration against the ministry were disappointed.

IN MICHIGAN.

Calumet & Hecla to Try Steel Pillars---Lumber Cut Statistics.

Houghton—It is rumored that, because of the rapidly increasing value of the timber used in the mines, the Calumet and Hecla has decided to give cast steel pillars a trial this year and has given a Pennsylvania company a trial order for delivery during the summer.

Menominee—A statistical report of the lumber cut of the Menominee river district for the year 1899 has just been published. The total was as here given: Lumber, 366,427,000; shingles, 268,680,000; lath, 98,155,000. The amount on hand Dec. 1, 1899, was as follows: Lumber, 62,232,000; shingles, 44,139,000; lath, 8,637,000. The biggest cut of lumber, 93,500,000, was made by the Kirby-Carpenter company.

Marquette—Telegrams were received here announcing the death of John Hornby, former general manager of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad, and for a number of years a resident in this city. His demise occurred in Fort Worth, Texas, Saturday evening, pneumonia being the cause. Mr. Hornby was about 65 years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

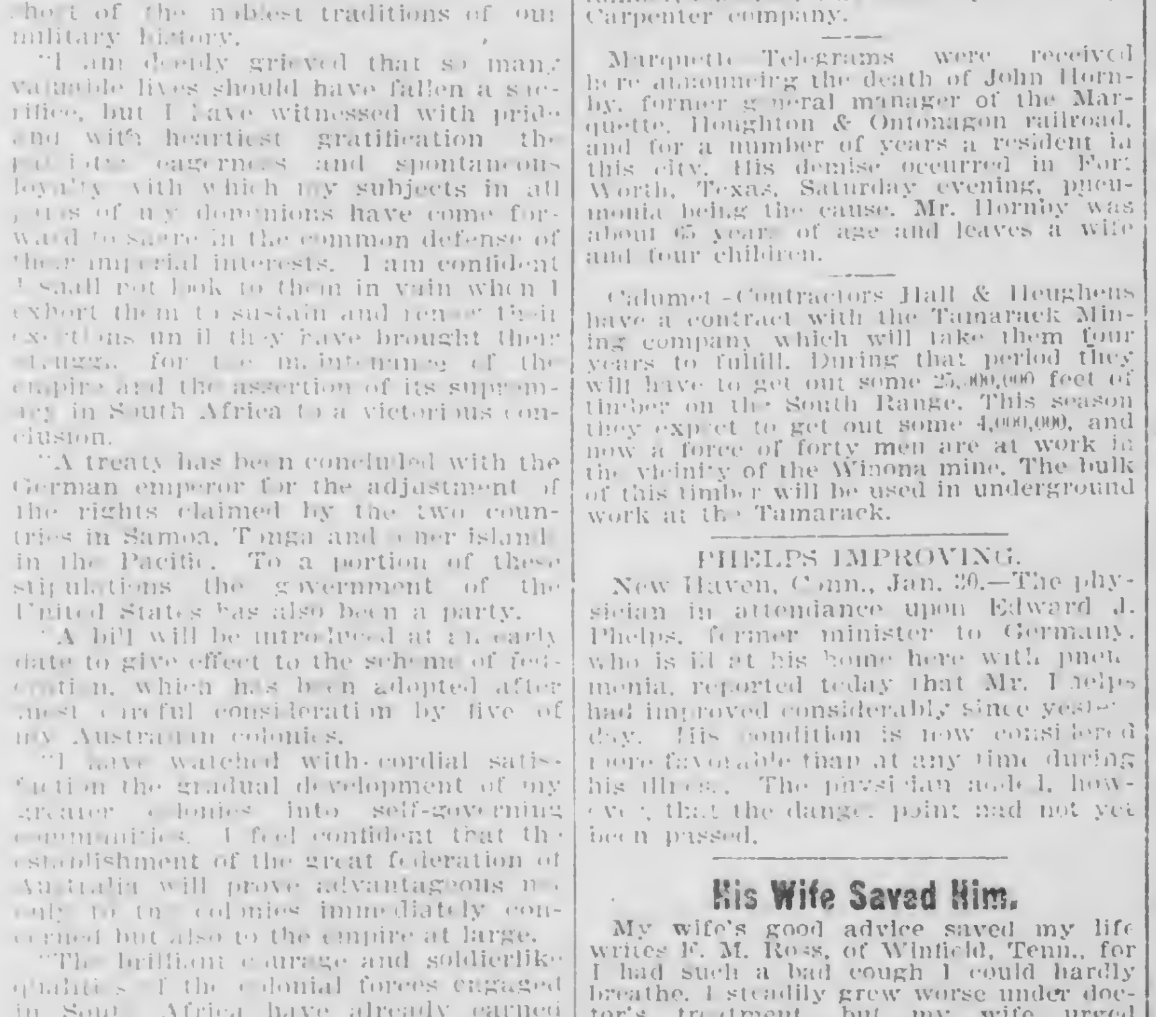
Calumet—Contractors Hall & Heughens have a contract with the Tamarack Mining company which will take them four years to fulfill. During that period they will have to get out some 25,000,000 feet of timber on the South Range. This season they expect to get out some 4,000,000, and now a force of forty men are at work in the vicinity of the Winona mine. The bulk of this timber will be used in underground work at the Tamarack.

PHELPS IMPROVING.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 30.—The physician in attendance upon Edward J. Phelps, former minister to Germany, who is ill at his home here with pneumonia, reported today that Mr. Phelps had improved considerably since yesterday. His condition is now considered more favorable than at any time during his illness. The physician added, however, that the danger point had not yet been passed.

His Wife Saved Him.

My wife's good advice saved my life writes F. M. Ross, of Winfield, Tenn., for I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe. I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me." Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, La Grappe, Pneumonia, Asthma, Hay Fever and all maladies of Chest, Throat and Lungs are positively cured by this marvelous medicine. 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at W. A. Abbett's drug store.



ONE LAST EFFORT

(Continued From Page 1.)

shand, Imperial light infantry.

Wounded: Col. Blomfield (taken prisoner), Maj. W. F. Waller and Lieuts. R. S. Wilson and L. E. Charton, Second Lancashire fusiliers; Maj. E. W. Scol-Moncrieff and Capts. G. W. Saville, D. E. Burton, G. W. Bentley, Second Middlesex; Capt. W. Sanbach and Lieuts. A. Dykes, J. A. Nixon and G. R. Stephens, Second Lancashires; Gen. Woodgate (dangerously).

FIGHTING AT COLESBERG.

The British Attack In Force and Are Repulsed.

Pretoria, Jan. 27—Saturday.—A dispatch from Colesberg, Cape Colony, says Commandant Delarry reports that a large body of British advanced Thursday, Jan. 25, and he attacked them, causing the British to retire after suffering severe loss. The Boer casualties were two men slightly wounded.

Gen. Grobler reports heavy fighting since daybreak, the British in great force, endeavoring to surround the Boer positions. Gen. Schoeman hastened to the assistance of Gen. Grobeler. Gen. Schoeman returned this evening and reports that the British were repulsed and that the Boers maintained their positions. The Boer loss was four men slightly and one severely wounded. The British loss is not known, but must have been severe. The bombardment of Kimberley continues. The other Boer forces are reported quiet.

SERIOUS FOR THE BOERS.

Their Shell Factory at Johannesburg Reported Destroyed.

London, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch from Durfban says a refugee who has arrived there from Johannesburg reports the destuction of the Boer shell factory at that place on Jan. 29. The loss, it is added, is irreparable.

WARM IN KIMBERLEY.

The Boers Are Keeping Up a Stiff Bombardment.

Kimberley, Friday, Jan. 26.—The wholesale bombardment which lasted all day yesterday was resumed this morning. The Boers sent 380 shells into all parts of Kimberley. There were several casualties, including a woman and child. The favorite mark appears to have been the hospital. A shrapnel exploded close to a hearse which was proceeding to the cemetery and a shell bursts in the cemetery during a funeral.

STEAD ASKS INVESTIGATION.

Demands That the Commons Investigate the Colonial Office.

London, Jan. 30.—William T. Stead has addressed an open letter to the speaker of the house of commons, William Court Gully, asking him to bring it to the notice of the house. The writer says:

"The consequences of going to war with a lie in our right hand is now manifest even to the dullest understanding. The responsibility for the lie, which is now working out its natural consequence in South Africa, originally lay upon the colonial secretary alone, but by a conspiracy of falsehoods the royal commission of 1899 was hocussed into returning a false report, which being adopted, involved parliament itself in the responsibility for a fatal blunder."

Mr. Stead then asserts that 'the war was undertaken to conceal the truth and to whitewash our colonial secretary," and he appeals to the house to insist upon the production of the correspondence between the colonial office and Mr. Hawkesley, solicitor to the Chartered company, 'in order to ascertain the truth respecting the Jameson raid and to purge the house of this dishonor."

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Berlin Says That Leyd's Visit There Means Nothing.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—An official agency has communicated the following to the press: "In spite of the oft-repeated statements that Dr. Leyds (the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal) is here by official invitation, his visit is entirely by his own initiative, and though he has receved ordinary courtesy, his presence is entirely without political significance.

To the correspondent of the Associated Press, who interviewed him today, Dr. Leyds made the following statement:

"I know nothing about the reported missions of either Mr. Macrum or of Webster Davis.Nor to my knowledge is either the bearer of a message of peace. There are no movements under way on our part to induce President McKinley to intervene between Great Britain and the Transvaal. As I do not have daily communication with Pretoria I do not know what Montagu White's mission is except to establish diplomatic relations with the United States.

THE POPE CONDEMNS.

He Finds No Excuse For the Transvaal War.

New York, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the World from Rome says: In answer to the appeal made to him by the queen of Holland to use his influence to stop the South African war, Pope Leo has sent a sorrowful reply that he is unable to offer his offices for the cessation of hostilities.

His holiness adds that no war has caused him so much bitterness of mind as this struggle between England and the Boers. He says: "This war is inspired neither by ideals of civilization nor by just national interests. I can do nothing but pray for the dead."

WOUNDED BY EXPLOSION.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—Two men, William Stafford and Peter Drexler, were probably fatally injured by an explosion of powder at the Frankfort arsenal today. The men, who are employed at the arsenal, had purchased from the government a lot of cartridges captured from the Spanish at Santiago. These they had placed in a small outbuilding on the grounds and during their leisure moments extracted the powder. While thus engaged, the powder exploded, wrecking the building and probably fatally burning them.

EXPECT LEYDS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—The newspapers here announce that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal, will spend a few days in this city next week.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

PROFESSIONAL.

HAIR, MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED Germicide guaranteed for dandruff and falling hair. Corns removed without pain. Mme. Boyd, 216 West Superior street.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

IF IN NEED OF A NO. 1 TYPEWRITER call at 12 Fifth avenue west and see the cheapest one on the market for thirty days.

HOTELS.

Hotel Northern,
208 West Superior St.,
Serves Business Men's Lunch
Every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2. p. m. Oysters, Live Lobsters, Crabs and deep sea delicacies at all hours. First-class Chef in charge.

One block from Union Depot.
WINDSOR HOTEL,
Rates, $1.50 a day.
JAMES SULLIVAN, Prop.
Duluth, Minn.

CLAIRVOYANT.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRVOYANT. 704 East Second.

TRAINED NURSE.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND OBSTETRICAL nurse. 117 East Fifth street.

HOUSE MOVING AND STACK RAISING.

HOUSE-MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved by D. Mackenzie, 114 Eighteenth avenue east, south.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS—State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, January 29, 1900.

In the Matter of the Estate of Camille Archambault, deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Georgianne Archambault, of said county, and she having filed an affidavit herein to the effect that said deceased left no debts.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in the court house in the city of Duluth in said county, on Monday, the seventh day of May, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that three months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order forthwith once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
(Seal.) Judge of Probate.
DANIEL WAITE,
Attorney,
Duluth Evening Herald—Jan-30-Feb-6-13-1900.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS.—State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, January 29th, 1900.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lyman B. Jacobs, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto William M. Prindle, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance at the probate office in the court house in the city of Duluth in said county, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time is allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order forthwith once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
(Seal.) Judge of Probate.
Duluth Evening Herald—Jan-30-Feb-6-13-1900.

ORDER FOR HEARING APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, January 30, 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Patrick F. Keating, deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Mary Keating, of the county of Douglas, and state of Wisconsin, representing among other things, that Patrick F. Keating, late of the county of Douglas, in the state of Wisconsin, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1898, at the county of Douglas, Wisconsin, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of said county of Douglas at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to W. H. Cook, of Duluth, Minnesota, granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.
(Seal.)
Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-30-Feb-6-13-1900.

REPORT DISCREDITED.

London, Jan. 30.—The reported Delagoa bay railway decision, namely, that the indemnity to be awarded Great Britain will be so large that Portugal will be obliged to make over the railway and the port of Lorenzo Marques to Great Britain is discredited in London, where nothing concerning the decision is known. It is pointed out that in such case it is not likely Portugal will be obliged to transfer the railway and port to Great Britain, as there are plenty of people only too anxious to pay the amount of indemnity in return for such a concession.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 721 Third street east.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; small family, 224 Third avenue east.

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO PLAIN sewing. Address T 89, Herald.

COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1010 East Second street.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 218 Fourteenth avenue east.

GIRL WANTED—TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework, at 316 East Second street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 405 East Third street.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND work in family of three. Apply 325 East Second street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—GOOD MACHINE DRILL runners, accustomed to hard ground. Wages $2.75, or contract work if preferred. Steady employment. Golden Star mine, Mine Center.

WANTED — ENERGETIC MAN TO manage branch office for established manufacturing house. Salary $125 per month and extra commissions. Must furnish $800 cash and satisfactory references. People's Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITHS. APPLY at once. Clyde Iron company.

WANTED—FLOOR MOULDERS AND machinists at the National Iron company, Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COATMAKER. Janzig, Board of Trade.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS on easy payments. No experience or capital required. Gately Supply Co., 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE PLACE in boarding house or hotel to do second work or wash dishes. Agnes Miller 2118 West Seventh street.

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER, general office work. Can furnish best of references. Address H 89, Herald.

A WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE day. Can turn her hand to any work. Apply to 17 East Superior street, room 9.

WORK WANTED BY A WIDOW. APPLY at the Bethel.

WANTED—POSITION AS CLERK OR cashier by young lady of experience. Address T 91, Herald.

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG MAN 27 years old; I am married and will accept a position that will make me a living. Address Telephone 597.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY IN private families. Call or address 1911 West Fourth street.

A FIRST CLASS WOMAN WOULD LIKE work by the day or week. Call or address 25 Lake avenue north, up stairs.

WANTED—PLAIN FAMILY SEWING by the day for children. Address 422½ West First street.

WANTED — HOUSECLEANING, OR stores and offices to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

THREE CHEAP DELIVERY HORSES for sale. From $15 to $49. Address T 90, Herald.

PIANO $175 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT Piano, almost new; cost $450. First-class maker. 2 and 3 Banning block, opposite Glass block.

DO YOU WANT A LOT IN SIXTH DIVISION, West Duluth? Make me an offer for one on Norton, near Central. R. F. Belleperche, 627 Chamber of Commerce.

ORGAN $30 ESTEY MAKE, HIGH top, walnut case, nearly new. 2 and 3 Banning block, opposite Glass block.

FOR SALE—PALACE MEAT MARKET. Best location in city, doing a good business. Cheap. Corner Twelfth and Tower avenue, West Superior, Wis.

FOR SALE—TWO CUTTERS, ONE speeder and one single two-seat. If wanted seat drops in behind. Will sell cheap. Apply M. S. Burrows, the Great Eastern.

Horses! Horses!

Large consignments of heavy logging and draft horses are daily placed on the Midway Horse Market of
BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN,
Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.

FOR SALE—BUFFALO OVERCOAT IN good condition. Address K 100, Herald.

LOST.

LOST—GLASSES, SECOND AVENUE west, between First and Third streets. Finder return to Iron Range office and receive reward.

LOST—LADY'S POCKETBOOK, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenue west and Superior street. Finder please leave at this office and receive liberal reward.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

MONEY TO LOAN. ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER FOR ILLUSTRATED LECTURE; some cash required; also soprano singer. Y 86, Herald.

LOTS OF MONEY MADE IN STOCKS in Wall street with $50. Principal guaranteed. Send for particulars. Ainslee & Co., bankers, 82 Broadway, New York.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS FITTING

THOMPSON-WAUGH COMPANY, 230 West First street.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE SMALL buildings in East End; also large building, suitable for livery and sale stables. A. R. Macfarlane & Co., 112 Exchange building.

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOM HOUSE, rear of 121 East Fifth street; only $5 per month. Apply to O. N. Lundberg, 223 West Superior street.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT — TWO FURNISHED front rooms, with board. 130 Sixth avenue west.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH ALL CONVENIENCES for rent reasonable. 102 East Second street.

FURNISHED ROOM, BOARD CAN BE obtained next door. 1009 East Second street.

FURNISHED ROOMS — HOUSEKEEPING. Stove. 309 West Superior street.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT. 230 West Second street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, modern conveniences. 322 West Third street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman. 619 West Second street.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room with alcove bed-room, use of bath. 11 West Fourth street.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—FLAT FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED; cheap. 722 West Fifth street.

FOR RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. Gas, electric light, bath. $16.00 per month. Cooley & Underhill, American Exchange Bank bldg.

FOR RENT—HALL.

MASONIC TEMPLE HALL, FOR dances, concerts and entertainments. Seats 200. Elevator. Apply to E. P. Alexander, Torrey building.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR STEAM heated rooms, centrally located. Address T 45, Herald.

SMALL MODERN HOUSE AT LESTER Park; no children. Address T 88, Herald.

MIDWIFE.

MIDWIFE — MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. Croix avenue. Private hospital.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND shelving and counters in good condition. Scandinavian Co-Operative Mercantile company, Two Harbors, Minn.

WANTED—A CASH REGISTER, SECOND hand, in good order, cheap for cash. J. S. Sutherland, Parlor resetaurant, Virginia, Minn.

PIANO POLISHING.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE OF ALL kinds repolished and repaired. C. O. Kristensen, 2 East Michigan street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings meeting Feb. 3, 1900. Work, Second degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.: F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Feb. 12, 1900. Work, ———. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Feb. 13, 1900. Work, P. M. M. E. M. degree. Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month. 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Jan. 30, 1900. Work, Templar degree. J. T. Armstead, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder, John C. Walker, financier, residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; W. C. Weld, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

I. O. F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Commerce No. 3283, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Kalamazoo block, second floor. H. W. Krause, C. R.; W. W. Hoopes, R. S.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, second and fourth Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. Harry Harrington, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—meets Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 8 p. m. at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. Work in First and Third ranks. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; H. W. Krause, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F., meets Tuesday evening Jan. 30, 8 p. m. Work in Third degree, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HARRIS BROS.
712 Palladio.
REAL ESTATE.
We have customers for two houses in East End.
Do you want to sell? Come and see us.

A. R. Macfarlane & Co.
112 Exchange Building.
Commercial Paper, Mortgage Loans, Stocks, Real Estate and Insurance.

A good lot in West End for **$200**
Money on hand to loan for a building on this lot.
Chas. P. Craig & Co.,
103 Herald Building. Telephone 547-3 Rings.

Established 1886.
J. C. MISHLER,
REAL ESTATE.
If you want to buy or sell, come and see me, write or wire. J. C. MISHLER, 307 and 308 Exchange building, Duluth, Minn.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

ASK FOR C. J. TUFTE'S NORWEGIAN Cod Liver Oil. Our import of 1899 is excellent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**9 00 am *1 55 pm *11 15 pm	ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS	*6 45 am **1 40 pm *7 00 pm

Sleepers for 11:15 p. m.; train ready at 9 p. m. Passengers may remain in sleeper at Minneapolis until 8 a. m.
Train for Fond du Lac and New Duluth **9:00 a.m.
FROM UNION DEPOT, CITY TICKET OFFICE, 332 West Superior street, corner Providence building. Tickets sold to all points. Telephone 218.

EASTERN R'Y OF MINNESOTA.

City Ticket Office—432 West Superior St.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 10 p. m. *11 15 p. m.	ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	†2 10 p. m. *7 00 a. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.		
*3 15 a.m. †3 00 p.m.	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	*6 45 p.m. †12 m.

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.
J. G. MOONEY,
Northern Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:45 a.m.	Lv.....	Duluth	.....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar.....	Proctor	Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..	Iron Junction..	Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar......	Wolf	Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar....	Virginia	Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar....	Eveleth	Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:18 a.m.	Ar.....	Sparta	Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar....	Biwabik	Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar....	Mt. Iron	Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar....	Hibbing	Lv	12:35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON.
General Passenger Agent.

North-Western Line.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8 35 a m *4 30 p m	St. Paul, Mpls., Twilight Limited—	**2 05 pm *9 50 pm
*5 10 p m	Chicago, Milwaukee, Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Fast Mail.	*10 55 a m

Wagner Sleepers. Free Chair Cars.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.

Telephone 44.
426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave.	*Except Saturday. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
*7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED Copper Country	†8 30 am
†8 40 am	Daylight Express	†7 55 pm

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv.....	Duluth	.....Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar.....	Virginia	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar.....	Eveleth	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar........	Ely	Lv	7:19 a.m.

The California Limited...

Finest train west of Chicago. 52 hours Kansas City to Los Angeles.

Pullman, Dining Car, Buffet-Smoking Car (with Barber Shop), Observation Car (with Ladies' Parlor.)

Vestibuled and electric lighted throughout.

Four times a week—Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays from Kansas City at 9 a. m.

Santa Fe Route. Address
C. C. Carpenter, Passenger Agent.
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
617 Guaranty Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Store Open Saturday till 11:00.

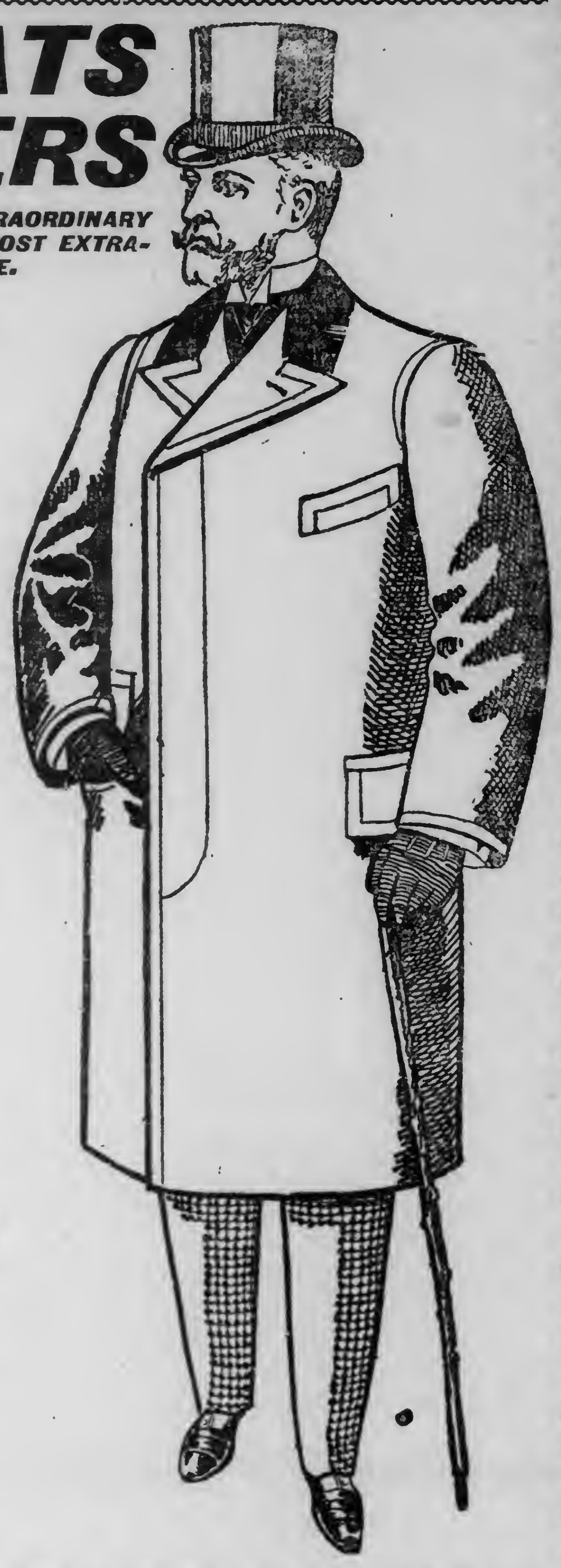
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
The Great Eastern
Duluth
THE BURROWS STORE.
SUPERIOR ST. 3rd AVE. W.

Meet me on the Burrows Corner.

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS HALF PRICE!!

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY OFFER AT A MOST EXTRAORDINARY TIME.



Your choice of over 400 of the most fashionable Overcoats and Ulsters in the house at just 50 cents on the dollar.

$30 Ulsters and Overcoats, **$15.00**

$25 Ulsters and Overcoats, **$12.50**

$20 Ulsters and Overcoats, **$10.00**

$15 Ulsters and Overcoats, **$7.50**

$10 Ulsters and Overcoats, **$5.00**

Fur Coats at Cost

Fifty very choice garments particularly adapted for policemen, firemen and teamsters' wear—at actual wholesale cost; that is, wholesale cost of the original purchase price, and taking into consideration that Fur Coats have advanced from 15 to 25 per cent since we bought them, it brings the present sale price down ridiculously low.

CRANBERRIES CLIMB A LITTLE.

Are Not So High as Usual at This Time of Year.

Cranberries have taken a spurt and are quoted at $7.75 to $8, at which price they are very firm, and a further advance is assured. They were quoted at $8.50 in Chicago yesterday. The price is not as high as usual at this time of year.

* * *

A rather beter feeling was reported in eggs yesterday, but the quotations were unchanged, 11 cents for storage and 15 cents for country. There is a wide variance in the prediction on storage eggs, some prophesying a decided advance and others stoutly maintaining that the season is too far advanced to hope for much better prices in them.

* * *

There was no change in poultry, and it was moderately firm, although the movement was not very brisk.

* * *

In other lines there were no changes. Trade was reported fair.

Believes In Summer Hotel.

W. C. Farrington, of Buffalo, vice president of the Northern Steamship company and president of the Lake Carriers' association, who is in the city, says that Duluth's proposed summer carnival would do the city much good, and bring it into much prominence. Mr. Farrington has always been anxious to see a summer hotel built here, and he brings that subject to mind again. He thinks it would pay well, and would not cut into the regular hotels at all.

Mr. Farrington will leave this evening for the East. With him here is F. C. Cruger, auditor of the Northern Steamship company. Howard James, purchasing agent of the Great Northern railroad, is also in the city.

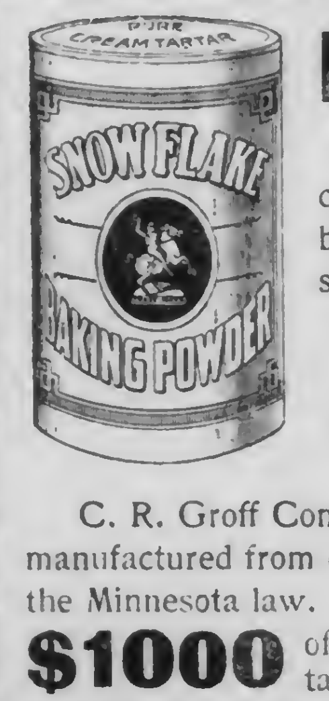
Good livers want the best. Try Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food. Sold by all leading grocers.

The Curling Scores.

Following are the scores made at the curling rinks yesterday:

Board of Trade contest:	
A. E. Bradley,	E. N. Bradley,
D. Spencer,	Tom Gibson,
F. N. McLaren,	G. F. McKenzie,
G. G. Barnum,	R. J. MacLeod,
Skip—15.	Skip—17.
G. J. Carpenter,	D. R. Black,
G. H. Spencer,	D. W. Stocking,
G. J. Hickman,	A. H. Smith,
Charles Thornton,	Harry Hurdon,
Skip—22.	Skip—11.
Galt trophy:	
Rev. Alex Milne,	R. Bradley,
Rev. B. R. Patrick,	S. McPhail,
Joe Catlin,	A. W. Frick,
Rev. Dr. Cleland,	C. A. Duncan,
Skip—8.	Skip—29.
D. R. Black,	R. Draper,
D. R. Black,	W. E. Magner,
A. H. Smith,	R. R. Wells,
H. Hurdon,	C. F. West,
Skip—20.	Skip—6.
Tuckett trophy:	
D. G. Cutler, Jr.,	P. Sharvy,
W. D. Newcomb,	M. A. Thomson,
W. B. Silvey,	D. F. Hickman,
W. B. Dunlap,	A. MacRae,
Skip—11.	Skip—13.
Black medal:	
L. D. Campbell,	E. N. Bradley,
M. H. Alworth,	Tom Gibson,
C. R. Ash,	G. F. McKenzie,
J. Catlin,	R. J. MacLeod,
Skip—10.	Skip—16.

Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food is taking high rank among cereals. Ask your grocer for it.



PURITY GUARANTEED

False statements and misleading tests to deceive the dealer and consumer are being made by alum and phosphate Baking Powder representatives as to the ingredients used in

"SNOW FLAKE"

C. R. Groff Company guarantee the purity of Snow Flake as manufactured from cream tartar, soda and starch, complying with the Minnesota law.

$1000 offered for any Snow Flake Baking Powder containing any than the three above named ingredients, or containing any alum, phosphate, etc., declared illegal by the Dairy and Food Commissioner. (See December Report.)

Mr. Dealer and Reader: Keep this offer as our personal guarantee to you.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 12, 1900. **C. R. GROFF CO.**

LOGANSPORT ELECTRIC PLANT.

A. W. Hartman Claims It Is Operated at a Loss.

To the Editor of The Herald:

In a circular which the fusion committee is distributing among the voters, they refer to the municipal electric light plant of Logansport, Ind., as an example of what might be accomplished in Duluth should a municipal plant be built here. After making a number of statements which are based on unreliable information this conclusion is drawn:

"Now by operating its own plant, the city of Logansport furnishes ALL OF ITS STREET LIGHTING AND LIGHTS FOR ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS ABSOLUTELY FREE, WITHOUT THE COST OF ONE DOLLAR, and from its general commercial business received in 1899 a net profit above all operating expenses of $4663.61 to replenish its treasury. The annual expense of the city of Duluth for street light prior to 1889 was over $50,000. Will you vote to save this money for street lighting, and reduce your personal bills?

These are the facts: Logansport, Ind., is a city of 12,000 inhabitants, compactly built and the soil of such formation that the cost of constructing a plant is much cheaper than Duluth, yet the plant has cost them to date $130,665.45. According to the annual report of the clerk of the city lighting department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, the

Total cash receipts were		$19,946 77
Other credits as follows:		
Street lighting (176 lights) $80 each	$14,080 00	
Other municipal buildings, etc	482 60	14,562 60
Total		$34,509 37
Operating expenses	$23,073 33	
Interest 4½ per cent	5,850 00	
Depreciation 6 per cent on $130,665.45	7,839 27	36,762 60
Deficit		$ 2,253 23

This shows a direct loss of $2,253.23, notwithstanding there has been nothing charged to insurance nor any allowance made for taxes which a private company would have paid into the city treasury, and their general fund is charged with $80 a lamp per year for street lighting. This in a town where they use both natural gas and water power. Alderman Austin, who is also an expert machinist, stated in his remarks to the Logansport council "that the electric light departmeit was putting the city in debt under the rate at which private lighting was beng furnished, and insisted that the non-consumers were helping to pay for the luxury enjoyed by the consumers of electric light."

It is surprising that the fusion campaign managers should circulate such misleading and absolutely false statements to the voters of Duluth.

ALEX W. HARTMAN.

Duluth, Jan. 30.

ROAD LOOKING FOR MEN.

Great Northern Agents Are Reported Canvassing In Denver.

Denver, Jan. 30.—It is reported that agents for the Great Northern railway system have been in Denver seeking men to take the place of the strikers in a strike which is expected on that system. Inquiry at the railroad offices showed that there is a considerable number of unemployed railway men in Denver, but no engineers. Some of the railway men declare they have been approached and know of many other trainmen who have been asked by the agents if they wanted new places. He said, however, that the agents had poor success.

NOW $3.00 Ladies' Trimmed Hats formerly sold at $6.00

Odd Lots of Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, Boys' Caps, Infants' Bonnets, Etc., Almost Given Away. **LOT 1, PICK 10c; LOT 2, PICK 25c**

ON BARGAIN COUNTER NO. 2.

NOW $1.75 Ladies' Trimmed Hats formerly sold at $3.50

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT
PANTON & WHITE
DULUTH, MINN.
THE BIG GLASS BLOCK STORE

Our Annual After-Inventory Sale

Commenced Monday and will continue throughout the entire week. In a large establishment of this kind, quantities of merchandise gets sidetracked or lost sight of. Our annual inventory brings such merchandise to light and now we offer it at quick moving prices. Keep posted where to buy.

Cloak Dept.

Our great After-Inventory Sale of Ladies' Jackets, Suits, Silk Waists, Dress Skirts and Fur Jackets and Collarettes.

After-Inventory Sale of Ladies' Jackets, 100 to go on sale Wednesday at **$5.98**

Made of fine Kersey cloth, Silk-lined, double breasted, scalloped finish, worth up to $11; in Black and colored, some of these Jackets are suitable for spring wear. Now is the time to buy. Cost not taken into consideration.

After-Inventory Sale of fine Ladies' Tailored Jackets, regular $13.00 kind. Some are made of light material, can be worn for spring or fall wear, beautifully finished; lined with pretty silk, scalloped effect—This is a good chance for Duluth women to get a Jacket at less than it cost to make one; on sale Wednesday at **$7.50**

After-Inventory Sale of Misses' Jackets, 100 in number, size 12 to 14 years, in Tan, Brown, Blue, Castor, Red and Black, silk lined, newest styles, made of fine Kersey, fit guaranteed, worth up to $10.50; on sale Wednesday at—

$3.98 and $5.98

Dress Skirts in Serge, plain Black, Brilliantine and fancy Plaids, made with new black, lined with good Percaline; Velvet bound, regular $5.00 kind; After-Inventory Sale **$3.98**

Collarettes—$4.00 kind, silk lined, on sale Wednesday at **$1.98**

Fur Scarfs—$2.00 kind—on sale at **98c**

Fur Jackets in Electric, worth up to $37; After-Inventory Sale **$24.75**

Electric Seal Fur Muffs, on sale Wednesday at—

$2.98, $3.50 and $4.75

Astrakhan Fur Muffs, on sale at—

$3.25 and $4.25

Muslin Underwear Department.

Our Great After-Inventory Sale of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear, nothing like this sale ever in Duluth before beautiful Muslin Gowns that you will only find here, dainty Marguerite Chemise in Domestic and French Novelties; exquisite Walking Skirts, deep flounce and large ruffle of embroidery and lace. Pretty Corset Covers, 100 different styles to select from. Children's pretty White Dresses, daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery. Infant's White Lawn Slips, in all styles Maid's and Nurses' Aprons shown here from the cheapest to the best. Handsome Silk Petticoats in important styles; price starts at—

$5.75 and end at $31

GOWNS—In ten different styles, on sale at **49c**

GOWNS—Four styles, on sale at **59c**

GOWNS—Five styles to select from; on sale at **65c**

GOWNS—11 styles on sale at—

69c and 75c

GOWNS—14 styles on sale at—

89c and 98c

CORSET COVERS—In high or low neck; V or square shaped, on sale at—

11c, 16c, 19c, 25c
35c, 49c to $2.50

Muslin and Cambric Walking Skirts, in 50 styles, lace and embroidery trimmed; price—

89c, 98c, $1.25, $1.49
$1.98, $2.50 to $10.00

CHEMISE—In Marguerite and several other styles; prices—

98c, $1.25, $1.49 to $9.00

Ladies' Short MUSLIN SKIRTS, on sale at—

35c, 39c, 49c, 75c and 98c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS—

15c to $1.50

CHILDREN'S GOWNS—

39c to $1.25

INFANT'S SLIPS—

25c to $4.50

CHILDREN'S DRESSES—

35c to $5.00

After-Inventory Sale of Black Silks.

Black Gros Grain, Black Luxon, Black Silk Poplin, Royal Armure, Black Swiss Taffeta, worth up to $1.50; After-Inventory price **98c**

Black Luxon, Black Duchesse, Black Armure, Black Peau de Sole Dress Silks, worth up to $1.00; After-Inventory price **69c**

After-Inventory Sale of Black Crepons.

Black Mohair Crepons, Black Silk Crepons, in a large assortment of designs sasortment of designs, at—

$2.75, $2.50, $1.75
$1.25 and 75c.

After-Inventory Sale of Colored Dress Goods.

Sweeping reductions in Imported Dress Patterns, rich silk and wool novelties, exactly—

Half Price.

After-Inventory Sale of Colored Fancies.

Silk and Wool Novelty Dress Goods, our regular $1.00 quality; After-Inventory price **75c**

After-Inventory Sale of Challies.

Silk Striped, half wool Challies, our regular 25c quality; After-Inventory price **17c**

After-Inventory Sale of Wash Goods.

Indigo Blue Prints, 50 pieces, in dots, stripes and small figured designs, 6c quality; After-Inventory price, a yard **3¾c**

Dark fancy Batiste and remnants of Percales, Shirtings, Calicos, etc., worth up to 10c; After-Inventory price, a yard **5c**

New Wash Fabrics.

Hundreds of pieces of new Wash Fabries will be shown here Monday for the first time in new ideas in fine Ginghams, Imported Percales, Silk Striped Novelties, Aberfoyle Novelties, English Satin Twilled Galateas, Pacific Foulards, etc., ranging in price from, a yard—

7c up to 50c.

After-Inventory Sale of Gloves and Mittens

25 dozen of Ladies' Single Silk Mittens, worth up to 50c a pair; Wednesday, a pair **15c**

25 dozen of Ladies' Double Silk Mittens, wool lined, fancy back, worth up to $1.25 a pair; Wednesday, a pair **50c**

25 dozen of Ladies' Mocha Mittens, Glove stitchings on back, fleece lined, worth 75c a pair; on sale Wednesday, a pair **49c**

20 dozen of Ladies' and Misses' Wool Mittens, single; on sale Wednesday, a pair **7c**

25 dozen Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves; Wednesday, a pair **69c**

Lace Department--After-Inventory Sale

75 dozen Cotton Torchon Laces, in two lots, worth up to 15c a dozen yards; After Inventory price, per dozen yards—

5c and 7c

50 pieces wide Ecru and Cream Oriental Laces, new patterns, actually worth 25c a yard; After-Inventory price, a yard **10c**

50 pieces wide plain Taffeta Ribbons, all silk, cord edge, good assortment of colors, worth 25c a yard; After-Inventory price, a yard **19c**

50 pieces wide fancy Ribbons in Checks, Stripes, Plaids, new colorings, worth up to 50c a yard; After-Inventory price, a yard **23c**

Women's Tucked Satin Stock Collars, good light colors, 15c quality; After-Inventory price **10c**

Special lot of Women's Neckwear, consisting of Stock Collars, Jabots, Ties, etc., worth up up to $1.00; After-Inventory price **48c**

Linen Departm'nt

After-Inventory Sale

2000 yards India Linons, fancy striped White Goods, 40-inch Pique, worth 25c; After-Inventory Price—per yard **7c**

50 dozen Huck Towels, 20x40 inches—hemmed, 35 doz Damask Towels, all linen, cheap at 20c—After-Inventory Price—each **14c**

50 doz Napkins, all pure linen full bleached, worth $1.25; After-Inventory Price—a doz **98c**

35 dozen Napkins, pure linen, all new designs, heavy Satin Damask, worth $3; After-Inventory Price, a doz **$2.25**

72-inch Bleached Satin Damask, fine Irish Manufacture, regular $1.19 quality; After-Inventory Price—per yard **90c**

72-inch Bleached Satin Damask, genuine German goods, grass bleached, worth $2; After-Inventory Price—a yd **$1.50**

48 Marseilles Bed Spreads, satin finish, full size, pearl hemmed, regular $3.00 spread; After-Inventory Price **$2.25**

Flannels, Blankets and Comforters...

After-Inventory Sale

30 doz Flannel Skirts, all wool, regular 98c article; After-Inventory Sale—each **69c**

150 Cotton Blankets, large size, worth 75c; After-Inventory Sale—per pair **50c**

100 Wool Blankets, all colors, Checks, Plaids, etc.; After-Inventory Sale—per pair **$2.98**

75 COMFORTERS—large size, well made, worth $2.00; After-Inventory Sale—each **$1.50**

15 All-wool Blankets, very fine quality large 11-4 size, worth $9.50; After-Inventory Sale—per pair **$6.25**

5000 yards Cream Domet Flannel and Outing Flannel; good value today at 7c; After-Inventory Price—per yard **5c**

Carpet Dept.

Alexander Smith's Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, without borders, in lengths of 7½ to 30 yards, regular value $1.25; After-Inventory Sale—per yard **75c**

Tapestry Brussels, good patterns, cheap at 50c; After-Inventory Sale—per yard **39c**

Tapestry Brussels, regular 65c quality; After-Inventory Sale—per yard **49c**

Ingrains—Extra heavy, half wool, splendid patterns; price everywhere 50c; After-Inventory Sale—per yard **38c**

Jap Rugs—size 30x60, regular value $1.50; After Inventory Sale **$1.15**

Jap Rugs, size 3x6, handsome patterns, worth $2.50; After-Inventory Sale **$1.75**

Jap Rugs, size 4x7, a ready seller at $3.75; After-Inventory Sale **$2.75**

Drapery Dept.

LACE CURTAINS—We show more Lace Curtains than all the other stores combined.

Nottingham Curtains, white or ecru, 3½ yards long, Crochet edge, good patterns, $2.00 Curtains; After-Inventory Sale, per pair **$1.25**

Scotch Nets, regular width and length, come in White or Ecru; good value at $2.50; After-Inventory Sale **$1.65**

Nottingham Nets, in neat patterns, extra wide; After-Inventory Sale **$2.25**

An odd lot of one, two and three pairs of a kind, worth up to $5.50; choice—per pair **$2.75**

Tapestry Portieres, your choice of our regular $5 and $5.50 kind at **$3.50**

Rope Portieres, all of our $3.50 and $3.75 Portieres; After-Inventory Sale **$2.75**

Curtain Swiss, 36-inches wide, regular 15c grade—per yard **10c**

After-Inventory Knockout Specialties in

Hosiery and Underwear.

Ladies' Black Wool Seamless Knit Stockings, good value at 20c; clean out price **10c**

Children's and Misses' Black Wool Seamless Knit Stockings; good value at 20c; clean out price **10c**

Ladies' Imported Black Cashmere Wool Stockings, double sole, high spliced heel, medium and heavy weights; best 75c Stockings; clean out price **49c**

Children's Black Wool Swiss rib Vests and Pants; worth up to $1.50; clean out price **75c**

Broken lines Misses' and Boys' Camel Hair Woolen Underwear; values up to 75c; clean out price **25c**

Ladies' Silver Gray Jersey Rib Union Suits; heavily fleeced; clean out price **25c**

Ladies' Harvard Mills Silver Gray Worsted Plate Jersey Vests; high neck, short sleeves; best at $1; clean out price **79c**

After-Inventory Knockout Specialties in

Men's Furnishings.

Men's Seamless Knit Camel's Hair Wool Sox, 19c value; clean out price **11c**

Men's fine Scotch Wool Knitted Gloves, handsome colors and patterns; best 75c values; clean out price **45c**

Men's fine White Custom Made Unlaundered Shirts, best in every detail ever sold at 75c; long or short bosom, sizes 14 to 18; clean out price **50c**

Men's All-wool Sweaters for small men and youths; various colors; two sizes only; $1.50 Sweaters; clean out price **98c**

Men's Silk Band Bows, adjustable, nice assortment still left; regular price 25c; clean out price **15c**

Men's extra heavy 3-fold Health fleece-lined Underwear; natural gray; "great goods;" clean out price **42c**

Great Reduction in Belts.

Ladies' Real Leather Belts, in dark green and brown; our 50c goods; choice **15c**

GOLD PLATED SHIRT WAIST SETS—Burnished or Satin finished, per set **12c**

GENUINE EBONY NAIL POLISHERS—With sterling silver trimmings, each **50c**

Stationery Dept.

5000 Dixon, Faber and Eagle Pencils, always sold at 3c each; special, per dozen **20c**

Yarn Dept.

Genuine Homespun Yarn, ¼-pound hanks, worth 15c; for **11c**

White Cloud Soap.

500 of the 10c size, each **5c**

BATH SPONGES, worth 20c, for **15c**

Hardware Dept.

LANTERNS—Too many high grade Kerosene Lanterns left on hand; Wednesday the best lantern made at, each **39c**

TIN DINNER PAILS—3-quart Tin Dinner Pails, worth 20c; at each **12c**
Limit, 1 to a customer.

LUNCH BOXES—Small size Fiber Lunch Boxes, each **7c**

Medium size Fiber Lunch Boxes, each **9c**

BIRD CAGES—Medium size Japanned Bird Cages, worth 60c; at each **39c**

TIN PAILS—10-qt Tin Water Pail, worth 15c; at each **9c**

Crockery Dept.

A big lot of odd pieces in Decorated Dinnerware, odd Cups and Saucers, Plates, etc. To clean them out quick, we put them on early Wednesday in six lots at—each—

3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 48c

CUPS AND SAUCERS—50 doz Decorated English Tea Cups and Saucers; Wednesday at, per pair **7c**

OATMEAL BOWLS—Blue Decorated Japanese Oatmeal Bowls, worth 10c each; at each **5c**

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. WENESDDAY, JANUARY 31, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

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THIRTEEN SEVENTY FIVE

ONLY!

For your free and fair, unlimited choice, of any Ulster or Great Coat in the House.

$25.00
$22.00
$20.00
$18.00

ULSTERS AND GREAT COATS FOR

$13.75

Minn Hist'l Society

A week ago such Coats would have cost you as high as $25.00 here, and they are selling at even higher prices elsewhere today.

If we could only impress upon you the importance of the sale, you would not hesitate to take prompt advantage of it. There is so much misrepresentation in the papers now that we can not blame you for indifference. But The Big Duluth never misrepresents, and in this case the Coats will do their own talking. All we ask of you is to see them.

There isn't a Coat in the entire lot worth less than $18.00, and most of them are worth and regularly sell at $20, $22 and $25. Your own choice while they last $13.75. Sale is for cash only.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

The BIG DULUTH

125 and 127 West Superior St.

WILLIAMSON & MENDENHALL.

SOME SAMPLE SNAPS—

921 East Sixth street—two houses and barn.......... $550
1104 East Fourth street—Modern house, cost $3000... $2000
Elegant home, East First street, near Eleventh avenue—Hot water heat—Hardwood finish and floors—House alone cost $6500—now.......... $6600
134 and 136 Piedmont avenue—Double house—modern—rent $54 per month—House cost over $6000.......... $5500
Nice 50-foot lot on Jefferson street.......... $250
SUPERIOR STREET PROPERTY—We have the best bargain in city. Some lots near Twentieth avenue west at half their value.
ENDION DIVISION—Several elegant corners at low price.
ACRES—Now is a good time to pick up some cheap.
HOUSES in all parts of city at less than cost to build now—LOT THROWN IN!

Houses, Offices and Stores to Rent.
MONEY TO LOAN.

Stryker, Manley & Buck.

Leave at Home.....

Ely

One of our photographs of yourself and you may be sure you will not be forgotten. Our perfect likenessess will give you pleasure and convey messages of affection while you are absent. A large size at a small price—well made, too. 7 E. Superior St.

I WANT TO SEE those people who want the very best DENTAL WORK at a very moderate price.

Rooms 5 and 6
Phoenix Block.
Telephone 755, Call 4.

D. H. DAY, Dentist.

POKE UP THE GOVERNMENT.

Liberals Sweating the Administration Leaders In the Commons.

London, Jan. 31.—The house of commons today resumed the debate on the amendment of Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Liberal, to the address in reply to the queen's speech.

Replying to the criticism of Francis C. Stevenson, Liberal member for the Eye disivision of Suffolk, Government Leader Balfour said nothing had thus far occurred to convince him that the information given by the intelligence department regarding the Boer guns was erroneous.

Sidley Charles Buxton, Liberal member for the middle division of Lanarkshire, referred to the charges brought against the chancellor of the exchequer and treasury, whereupon the chancellor of the exchequer, Michael Hicks-Beach, hotly interrupted, saying:

"From the very beginning, neither the treasury nor the chancellor have in any way stinted any preparations or expenditure the cabinet thought necessary."

NEWS FROM HONOLULU.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The steamer Australia, seven days from Honolulu, arrived here today and reports that up to the time of her departure forty-one deaths from the plague had occurred, and there was a total of fifty-two cases. The Australia had been ordered to quarantine and further particulars of the situation in Honolulu cannot be obtained until she has been thoroughly examined and fumigated. It is understood that Honolulu's Chinatown has been burned.

WAS BURIED IN SUGAR.

A New York Stock Exchange Firm Goes Under.

New York, Jan. 31.—The firm of Tunstall & Co., members of the stock exchange, suspended today. This firm was formed in November, 1899. It is composed of H. G. and A. G. Tunstall, the first named having formerly been a member of the firm of Norton & Tunstall.

At the office of the firm, it was said that a statement would be given to the public at 3 o'clock today. The enormous purchases of Sugar by this firm has attracted much attention and efforts to realize on it this morning broke the price. The firm were unable to meet their engagements and their holdings were sold out under the rule on the exchange. Something like 15,000 shares of Sugar were thus sold and over 5000 shares of various other stocks in which Southern Pacific, St. Paul, and Steel and Wire were conspicuous properties.

The character of the accounts liquidated indicate that the firm had been endeavoring to hedge its short accounts on the general market by a turn on the long side in Sugar. When they attempted to bid up Sugar, they brought out such heavy offerings that they had to give up the attempt.

The only statement given out by the suspending brokers is as follows: Owing to the bank refusing to certify our checks, we were obliged to suspend temporarily. We hope to make a satisfactory settlement shortly." The statement was signed Tunstall & Co.

The members of the firm, H. G. Tunstall and C. A. Wainwright, are both young men. It is said that the firm's liabilities are not very large.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived: State of Nebraska.

TURNS OUT ASSEMBLY

Taylor Orders Kentucky Legislature to Adjourn and Soldiers Occupy Capitol.

ORDER IS IGNORED

Legislature Attempts to Meet Elsewhere But the Soldiers Prevent It.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—Governor Taylor at 10 o'clock this morning issued the following proclamation:

"To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: Whereas, a state of insurrection now prevails in the state of Kentucky, and especially in Frankfort, the capital thereof, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of Kentucky, I do hereby, by this proclamation, adjourn at once the general assembly of the state of Kentucky, to meet at London, Laurel county, Kentucky, Tuesday, the 6th day of Feb, 1900, at 12 o'clock. Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this 30th day of January, 1900, at 9 o'clock p. m.

"W. S. TAYLOR,
"Governor of Kentucky.
"By CALEB POWERS,
"Secretary of State."

The Democratic members of the legislature decline to accept the adjournment and decided to meet elsewhere. The legislature as a body ran through the streets to the opera house, to find a company of soldiers drawn up before it. Then the legislature decided to deliberate in the court house, and tore through the streets in that direction. A second company of soldiers beat the lawmakers to the goal, and they then took to the streets, looking for a place in which to hold a session and declare Goebel governor of Kentucky.

This morning not a member of the legislature knew whether or not the body would be permitted to meet in the capitol building. All they knew was that soldiers were guarding every gate and that nobody would be allowed to enter without a pass. They decided, however, to meet at the Capitol hotel and march in a body to the state house. Clerk Edward Lee of the house, with Representatives Kilday and Lewis, formed the advance guard, and at 9:40 they presented themselves at the south gate of the capitol grounds. A young lieutenant was on guard, in command of a small squad. As soon as the members of the legislature were identified they were admitted and allowed to pass into the capitol building. Not a soldier was in sight on the outside of the building, but once the door was opened it looked like war. Long lines of infantry were drawn up on each side of the hall with fixed bayonets. At the foot of the stairs leading to the legislative halls stood Col. Williams, and behind him a detachment of soldiers completely blocked up the stair. Col. Williams carried in his hand a large bundle of papers, one of which he handed to each member of the house as they passed in. It was a copy of the proclamation given above.

Col. Williams permitted Clerk Lee, Assistant Clerk Henry Stone and a few representatives to pass up the stairs. Then the main body of the legislature came tramping through the doorway, and they were stopped by the soldiers in an instant. Loud cries and exclamations filled the air, and Col Williams, mounting half way up the stairs shouted: "Gentlemen, I hold in my hands a proclamation issued by the governor of Kentucky which I will read." He then read the proclamation in a loud tone, and directed an orderly to pass copies of the proclamation out into the crowd.

The legislators were coming in too rapidly, however, and the pushing and shouting made it impossible for any explanation to be given to the late comers. Adjt. Gen. Collier then mounted the stairway and read the proclamation a second time. When he finished a representative shouted: "Mr. Chairman."

"'Well,' said that gentleman with a laugh.

"Where is London?"

"Is it in Kentucky?" yelled another voice.

The good humor soon died away, however, and loud cries of indignation were heard from the Democratic members, then loud above the tumult came a voice clear and sharp:

"We are dealing with a pack of heather hounds. Let us go to the Opera house."

Shouts of approval greeted this proposal, and out of the door and down the broad steps streamed the crowd, hastening along St. Clair street towards the Opera house. Close behind came Gen. Collier on the run. He shouted orders to Lieut. Col. Gray, who was standing by the steps. A few quick orders were given by the officer, and away towards the Opera house rushed the soldiers. It was no parade. Every man went as though running to a fire. They ran up the middle of the street and easily distanced the legislators, who took the sidewalk. When the lawmakers arrived all they obtained for their run of a quarter of a mile was the privilege of standing on the opposite side of the street and gazing at the Opera house, the front of which was occupied by a panting line of soldiers in double rank with fixed bayonets. Gen. Lyons, the oldest and most corpulent in the house, had, despite his physical drawbacks, managed to beat the soldiers and get into the hall.

Thomas Heffner, the owner of the Opera house, demanded that the members of the legislature should be admitted. He was completely ignored by Lieut. Col. Gray. Speaker Trimble stepped up to Lieut. Col. Gray and demanded entrance to the hall. It was refused. Turning around Mr. Trimble addressed the crowd:

"Gentlemen, we are denied admission to the Opera house. We will now adjourn to the court house."

Away went the crowd with good-natured yells of derision at the soldiers who had orders to remain at the Opera house, and could not leave.

The triumph of the law-makers was short-lived. Before they had gone 100 feet from the Opera house, around the corner swung a second company of soldiers directly in their path. The second heat of the race was now on and away went the dignified senators and representatives down the street in a cloud of dust yelling like a pack of Indians.

Alongside, ran the soldiers. It was the same story over again and the legislators were permitted to look at the outside of the court house, while the soldiers held the path. Gen. Collier had arrived by this time and Speaker Trimble, advancing from the crowd said:

"Don't shoot general."

"I am not going to create any trouble. I wont shoot unless I have to," was the reply.

"We wish to be admitted to the court house," said Mr. Trimble. Both men were smiling.

"It cannot be done," said the general, calmly. This settled it for the time-being at least, and the crowd melted away, determined, however, to hold a meeting somewhere, and somehow, at a later time. Speaker Trimble announced that the legislature adjourns subject to his call."

All the crowd had dispersed. It was decidedly by the military authorities that if another attempt at a meeting is made to arrest all concerned, the gathering will be locked up.

Republican members of the legislature will leave at once for London, pursuant to Governor Taylor's instructions, the legislature to meet there next Tuesday.

The selection of London as the meeting place of the legislature is significant in the fact that it is right in the heart of the county from which hail the mountaineers who have from time to time come down to Frankfort. The county is one of the strongest Republican counties in the state and its inhabitants are for the most part radical Republicans. The Democrats say that their lives will not be safe a day if they go up into that county. None of them will go. The Republican members began drawing their per diem at once and all of them will leave for London on the evening trains.

For the Democrats, the following statement has been issued:

"The proclamation of Taylor is unwarranted in fact and in law. There is no insurrection, unless the presence of the militia and what they are doing constitutes an insurrection. But if an insurrection did exist, the governor has no power to adjourn the general assembly on that account or any other except where the two houses fail to agree on adjournment."

It is signed by E. E. Barton and other Democratic legislators.

APPELLATE COURT ADJOURNS.

Kentucky Tribunal Suspends Its Sittings During the Trouble.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—The court of appeals has indefinitely adjourned, refusing to sit while the militia is here. They so declared this morning.

One reason for the appellate court adjourning is the fact that letters were received from Middlesboro today, stating that Appellate Judges Hazelrigg and Hobson were also to have been killed yesterday.

TO ARREST LEGISLATORS.

Taylor Getting Warrants For the Supporters of Goebel.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—A Times Star special from Frankfort, Ky., says: Governor Taylor is having warrants prepared for every member of the legislature who has allied himself with the Goebelites, charging them with conspiracy.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—It is reported Governor Taylor has issued a warrant for the arrest of South Timble, the Democratic speaker of the house of representatives, charging him with conspiracy to overthrow the government. The warrant has been placed in Adjt. Gen. Collier's hands for service. Trimble has not yet been found.

POINTERS FROM THE POST.

A Louisville Paper on Calling For Federal Troops.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 31.—The Evening Post, one of the most anti-Goebel papers in the state, will say:

"All talk of asking for federal troops comes from men ignorant of the constitution of Kentucky and the United States. The only power that could call for these troops is the general assembly, and while the general assembly is in session the president could not consider, under his oath of office, an application for federal troops.

"Section 225, state constitution, reads: 'No armed person or bodies of men shall be brought into this state for the preservation of the peace, or for the suppression of domestic violence, except upon the application of the general assembly, or of the governor, when the general assembly may not be in session.'

"Section 4, article 4, federal constitution: 'The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.'"

As to the report that an injunction will be applied for in the federal courts to restrain the legislature from acting, the Post says:

"No injunction of any kind will be asked for. No efforts will be made to have the various questions which have arisen passed on by the judiciary. The legislature will proceed without interruption from any quarter, in accordance with the original program. Should it act during the life of Mr. Goebel, and should he qualify, he becomes de jure and de facto governor of Kentucky. In case of his death, Lieutenant Governor Beckham would take his place and act as governor until his successor is elected."

NO INTERFERENCE NECESSARY.

No Move to Send Federal Troops to Kentucky.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Secretary Root is authority for the statement that there is nothing in the situation calling for federal interference. He is credited with the remark that the state authorities are perfectly able to deal with the situation and are not apt to call on the general government for assistance. Federal troops will be ordered to Kentucky only as a last resort, and only then upon representations of the state authorities that they had exhausted all their resources and were powerless to deal with the situation.

Gen. Merritt, commanding the department of the East, and Gen. Brooke, late governor general of Cuba, were at the war department today, but their visit was a mere coincidence, and there is the best authority for stating that their presence has no connection whatever with the possibility of the use of federal troops in Kentucky.

TIMANDRA ARRIVES.

New York, Jan. 30.—The British ship Timandra arrived last night from Santos with a full cargo of 36,000 sacks of coffee. All are well on board. The Timandra will be detained at quarantine for observation for disinfection.

CLARK CASE ADJOURNED.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Under an agreement between counsel on the two sides in the Clark case, the senate committee on privileges and elections adjourned until Friday next, when the defense will begin its presentation of evidence, Mr. Campbell speaking for the remonstrants.

DRAGON HOISTED.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The Chinese flag, showing a huge dragon on a yellow field, was hoisted to full mast over the Chinese legation today in honor of the Chinese year. The appearance of the flag at full mast was also taken as evidence that the Chinese officials do not accept the report that the emperor of China is dead.

GOEBEL IS DYING

Began to Sink Shortly After Noon and All Hope Abandoned.

SKETCH OF CAREER

Clue to His Assailant Is Given By a State Official.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—Goebel is dying. He can last only a short time.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—William Goebel was slightly better at daybreak this morning than he had been at any time since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. During the early part of the night he failed steadily, and at about 11 o'clock it was thought that he could not last much longer. At midnight, however, he rallied, and from that time until this morning held his own and a little more. He was troubled during the night with frequent spells of nausea, which the physicians declared to be a very bad symptom. The internal hemorrhage ceased, however, and this was looked upon as an evidence that he might after all pull through.

The courage of the wounded man has never failed him for an instant, and when able to talk he insists that he is surely going to recover.

No progress has been made towards apprehending the man who did the shooting, and it is not likely that any will be made. To all appearances, as much is known of the would-be assassin today as ever will be known. The police have practically abandoned the case, and there is nobody besides them to take it up.

Shortly after noon Mrs. Sherman Brannocker, of Hartwell, Ohio, sister of Goebel, arrived with Miss Margaret Partine. Mrs. Brannocker was weeping. She was taken at once to the bedside of her brother. The senator was conscious, and recognized her with a smile. Senator Goebel's married sister, who lives in Pennsylvania, arrived at noon. Goebel, at 12:30, asked to see his sister, Mrs. Brannocker, again, and she went into the room, weeping and almost prostrated. The doctor told her the end was near.

Mr. Goebel began sinking slowly shortly after noon, and failed steadily, but very gradually. He was fully conscious, and at 1 o'clock asked that a minister be sent for. Rev. T. F. Taliaferro, of the Methodist church, and Prison Chaplain Wallace were hastily summoned and remained for some time at his bedside. He then asked that a clergyman of the Christian church, a personal friend of his, who lived some distance in the country, be sent for, and this was done.

All through the afternoon the stairs leading to the second story, upon which Mr. Goebel's room is situated, were crowded with people silently awaiting the news of his death. People walked through the halls on tiptoe, and spoke in whispers. The hotel office was packed all afternoon by a dense throng waiting for the news of the death of the wounded man, which all knew must soon come.

HIS CAREER.

Sketch of the Life and Career of William Goebel.

Covington, Ky., Jan. 31.—This city, the home of William Goebel since his youth, has been in a state of great excitement since the shooting at Frankfort became known.

Senator Goebel was born in a small hamlet in Sullivan county, Pa. With his father and mother he came to Covington, Ky., when quite young. He entered the law office of Stevenson & Myers about 1873, and afterward became the law partner of Governor John W. Stevenson, and later of John G. Carlisle. He was prominent as a member of the Democratic state committee for years and always at conventions. The Democratic state convention at Louisville last June nominated Goebel for governor, over Stone and Hardin.

Senator Goebel was the author of the present election law of Kentucky—a measure which has attracted unusual attention on account of its peculiar provisions. On the returns of the county boards, and afterwards by the state board of elections, under the Goebel law, the certificate of election was given to Taylor, the contestee.

Goebel's first advent into politics was as a candidate for state senator to fill the unexpired term of James B. Bryan, who was elected lieutenant governor with Buckner in 1887, and he has since continuously represented Kenton county in the senate. He steadfastly refused to have his picture taken up to his candidacy for governor, and persistently refused to write an autobiography of his life.

He has made his home for years with Mrs. M. Bryson on Sixth street. He was very simple in his manners, and, as Mrs. Bryson often remarked, he was so quiet and gentle that one would scarcely know he was in the house. He was a hard, close student, continually pouring over law books or literature. He was 44 years of age, and has never married. Goebel was a fearless man and has had various encounters, the most notable one being with John L. Stanford, president of the Farmers and Trader's bank of this city, April 11, 1895, and in which Stanford was killed by Goebel in self-defense.

CLUE TO GOEBEL'S ASSAILANT.

Some Information Given By a Kentucky State Official.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Burke, from whose offices the shot that felled Senator Goebel was supposed to have been fired, was seen at his home in Newport. He was not in Frankfort at the time of the shooting.

"I am all broken up over the report that the shot was fired from my office window," said he, "but understand there is some doubt about it. Monday night, two strangers, both of them well appearing gentlemen, asked permission to sleep in my office over night. They said they could find no place to sleep, as all the hotels were full. I gave them permission, but supposed they left the office the next morning."

"Could you identify either of them if you were to see them again?"

"I think I could. I am going to Frankfort today, and will do all in my power to aid in the detection of the man who so foully shot down Mr. Goebel."

BRITONS FEEL BLUE

Do Not Enthuse Over the Invasion of the Free State.

MAY CUT HIS WAY OUT

White Cannot Stay In Ladysmith Much Longer—Boers Reinforced.

New York, Jan. 41.—A special dispatch to the Herald says: The dispatch from Cape Town which quotes Gen. Buller as saying that he hoped to be in Ladysmith in a week is discredited in London. The report of the fighting at Crocodile Pool disposes of the rumor that the British had relieved Mafeking.

There is no great enthusiasm in London over the expected invasion of the Orange Free State by a third British army, for it is considered likely that the Boers have planned a good defense. Col. Billeu-Marlei, the French strategist, has started for Colesburg to assist in repelling the British advance. Confirmation has been received of the report that the chief Boer shell factory in Johannesburg has been blown up.

For the present, the British can do nothing to help Ladysmith. Some experts believe that Gen. White will try to cut his way out. He must either do this or surrender, for his food supply is almost exhausted.

It is stated that upon the fall of Ladysmith, Dr. Leyds, in Europe, and Montagu White, in Washington, will appeal for mediation.

The British public seem to have totally lost confidence in Gen. Buller. The next big news is expected to be furnished by the Boers. They have doubled their energy in the siege of Kimberley, and may be expected to close in on Ladysmith.

There is no sign, except the anxiety of the British cabinet, that any hostile demonstration against England is contemplated. Russia and France are sure to take advantage of England's helplessness by grabbing territory in Asia, but the czar is living up to his reputation as the foe of war.

MESSAGE FROM LADYSMITH.

Garrison Continues Hopeful But Boers Are Being Reinforced.

Ladysmith, Sunday, Jan. 28.—(Heliographed to Swartskop, north of the Tugela river.)—The news of the prolongation of the siege from Gen. Buller's failure is received with fortitude. We can hold on. The garrison is healthier, cheery and confident. Disease is disappearing and there is no horse sickness. The rains give plenty of grass. We can hear Gen. Buller's guns still working, and it is rumored in camp that he is advancing along another line.

The Boers have also taken up a new position on the hills near Colenso, where they are in great force. Reinforcements are apparently arriving from the Transvaal. Large bodies of Boers are also visible between here and Potgier's drift.

WARNED CHAMBERLAIN.

Milner Gave Joseph Some Advice Regarding the Transvaal.

London, Jan. 31.—A blue book was issued yesterday relating to South Africa and covering the period from March last until the present moment. Its most interesting feature is a letter from Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain, dated Nov. 30, in which he said:

"I have always regarded a war with the republics as a most formidable undertaking, in view of the colossal armaments of the Transvaal. On account of this I cannot but anticipate a terrible struggle—the last thing in the world to which I or any other man could look forward with anything but the gravest solicitude."

In the course of the same letter Sir Alfred describes the Transvaal as a "huge arsenal." It is also worthy of note that on Aug. 27 he wrote to Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, saying: "Like yourself, I do not expect war."

GREAT NUMBER OF WOUNDED.

Long Ambulance Trains Are Arriving at Spearman's Camp.

New York, Jan. 31.—A special to the Herald from Spearman's Camp, Saturday, says: There has been a long train of ambulances arriving at the Spearman's Camp field hospitals with wounded The Lancashire brigade sustained the heaviest losses.

There was no panic The troops retired from the hill in good order. This morning, several men were shot in returning to the positions held before they carried Spion Kop.

Thornycroft's mounted infantry and the third battalion of the King's Royal rifles lost heavily. The men of the Imperial light infantry received their baptism of fire, shooting and killing the Boer marksmen and snipers.

Sergt. Mason of Thornycroft's mounted infantry had a duel with Boers, who drilled five holes through his helmet. Sergt. Mason caught three Boers creeping up behind him yesterday evening with fixed sights. One, he instantly killed, and then another. The third took shelter, and for half an hour they exchanged shots. The Boer hit him in the shoulder, but Mason returned the compliment, and at the next shot killed his antagonist.

BOERS DRAFTING BRITISH.

Order Britishers to Take Up Arms For Republic.

Cape Town, Jan. 31.—Kimberley heliographed to the Modder river Friday, Jan. 26, that all the British subjects in the Berkeley west district had been ordered by the Boers to take up arms for the republic under a penalty of £37 or three months at hard labor. About 200 men are affected by this order.

BRITISH DRIVEN BACK.

Lourenzo Marques, Jan. 31.—Special dispatches from Pretoria, dated Thursday, Jan. 25, report that a collision occurred at Crocodile Pool between Boer outposts and the British, who were in overwhelming force. The burghers at first retired, but on being reinforced, drove the British back from their position. The Boers had two wounded.

BOER LOSSES AT SPION KOP.

Pretoria Reports That But Fifty Three Were Killed.

Pretoria, Monday, Jan. 29.—It is officially announced that the Boer casualties at Spion Kop were fifty-three men killed and 120 wounded.

Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior at Washington, accompanied by United States Consul Hollis, an dthe state's attorney, started today for the Boer head laager at Ladysmith, in the president's saloon carriage.

BULLER WILL TRY AGAIN.

Will Make Another Effort to Relieve Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 31.—When the nation has resigned itself to the fall of Ladysmith, there comes from all quarters today an indication that Gen. Buller will make another attempt to relieve the besieged place. If the Mail's report of Gen. Buller's statement, that he hoped to be in Ladysmith within a week, could be implicitly relied on, news of further serious fighting could be relied upon. It is true, moreover, the war office has thrown cold water on the dispatch by issuing a statement that it has no news confirmatory of the news indicated. Yet, a dispatch today from Ladysmith gives a strong impression that there is something more than rumor in all those reports, so, while all definite opinion must await further news, it does not seem at all unlikely that another desperate effort will be made to reach Gen. White.

Gen. Buller telegraphs from Spearman's camp, under today's date, that Col. Thornycroft was the officer who ordered the retirement from Spion Kop. Gen. Buller adds:

"It is due to him to say that I believe his personal gallantry saved a difficult situation early Jan. 24, and that under a loss of at least 40 per cent, he directed the defense with a conspicuous courage and ability throughout the day. No blame whatever for the withdrawal is, in my opinion, attributable to him, and I think his conduct throughout is admirable."

MORE CAVALRY.

London, Jan. 31.—Sudden orders were received at Aldershot this afternoon for the immediate embarkation of the Fourth cavalry brigade for the Cape.

SCOUTS ENLIST.

London, Jan. 31.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says 150 American scouts who arrived there as muleteers, have enlisted in the British forces.

BULLER HOLDS DRIFTS.

Cape Town, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—Gen. Buller still holds the Tugela drifts and will possibly renew his attempt to force his way through the Boer defenses before long. In any case, Ladysmith is capable of holding out for a considerable time.

THAT BOER WIDOWS' FUND.

State Department Uncertain About Forwarding St Louis' Gift.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Not having received the money subscribed for the relief of the Boer widows at a recent meeting in St. Louis, the state department officials are unprepared to say what disposition they will make of it if it comes to hand. While it would seem to be eminently desirable, in order to prevent any possible complications, that persons who wish to assist the Boer charities should do so through the private agents, such as Dr. Leyds and Montagu White, that stand ready to serve, yet it is possible that means may be found to do this through the United States consul at Pretoria. Mr. Hay, who is probably already at his post. But this will depend entirely upon the character of the request preferred, and should it be couched in terms offensive to other nations, or involve a breach of neutrality, of course the request would not be granted by the state department.

NO AMERICANS SHOT.

Mexican Government Denies Report of Killing at Guayamas.

Washington, Jan. 31.—United States Ambassador Clayton has informed the department of state that the Mexican government has received a telegram from Gen. Torres to the effect that absolutely nothing has occurred that would give rise to the report that six Americans have been shot by his orders. This statement from the ambassador was called forth by an inquiry from the state department based on a telegram from Justice Kendrick at Jaurez stating that six Americans had been murdered near Guaymas because they had been found in the vicinity of a hostile Yaqui encampment.

ENGINE RAN AWAY.

A Freight Train Wrecked and Two Men Hurt.

epr, Ind., an. 31.—While a live Mogul locomotive with a dead engine ahead of it was being coaled here early today, the throttle worked open and it started forward pushing the dead engine and running onto the main line. Two miles west of the city the two locomotives, running at a speed of fifty miles an hour, crashed into fast freight No. 64, eastbound. Engineer Becket and Fireman Brumfield jumped and were seriously injured. The three engines and seven cars were wrecked. Two of the cars were loaded with whisky. The rolling stock loss is estimated at $10,00 and the whisky $12,000.

PHELPS' CONDITION GRAVE.

Heart Action Is Weaker But Hope Yet Entertained.

New Haven Conn., Jan. 31.—The weakness of E. J. Phelps, former minister to England, is becoming alarming. The pneumonia still continues to clear, but a weakened heart action adds to the gravity of his condition. However, the attending physician says that the patient may recover.

HUNGARY'S WAR FUND.

Buda Pesth, Jan. 31.—The lower house of the Hungarian diet today approved a supplementary credit of 30,000,000 florins for the purchase of artillery, ammunition, etc., after the premier, Baron Banfy, had expjlained "that in view of the obscure position in the Balkans, "it was necessary to prepare the army for possible partial mobolization. He denied that the fortification of Catarro implied the least suggestion of a demonstration against Italy."

ST. LOUIS FIRE.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—The 3-story building at Fourth and Spruce streets, occupied by the Aroma Coffee and Spice company, was practically destroyed by fire today and the entire stock ruined. The loss is estimated at $100,000, partially insured.

STORMS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 31.—Terrible snow storms prevail throughout the peninsula. In some places the snow is yards deep. There have been a number of wrecks on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coast. There are 5000 cases of influenze in this city.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DECISION FOR GOEBEL

The Contest Board Declares Him to Have Been Elected Governor.

BECKHAM WINS OUT

Awarded Decision In Lieutenant Governorship Contest--Legal Contest Next.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—While William Goebel lay at the point of death in his room, as the result of an assassin's bullet, the contest boards, which for two weeks had been listening to the evidence in his contest for the governor's chair, declared him entitled to the seat.

The boards having in charge the contests between Goebel and Taylor for governor, and Beckham and Marshall for lieutenant governor, met at 7 o'clock in the city hall to consider the evidence submitted to them and prepare their report to the legislature. A few legal authorities were read to them at the request of Senator Allen, who wished light shed on a few doubtful points. The vote was then taken and by a strict party vote of 10 to 1, William Goebel was declared to have been legally elected governor of Kentucky.

The Beckham-Marshall contest was then voted upon, and a strict party vote of 9 to 2 settled the matter. No announcement was made of the reasons leading up to the report made last night, the boards taking everything at one leap. Everyone of the members of both committees announced that he had made up his mind as to the merits of the case and voted promptly as his name was called.

In the contest for governor, Representative Yarberry was the one to vote in favor of Taylor, and in the Beckham-Marshall contest Reid and Lilly were with Marshall.

An effort was made by a number of Democrats to get together a quorum of both houses and hold a night session and hear the reports of the two committees at once, and adopt them and declare Goebel the governor of Kentucky before morning. They were anxious to give him the honor before he died. So many legislators had gone to Louisville and Lexington for the night that it was found impossible to carry out the program.

Only a few members of the legislature attended the meeting of the boards last night. The events of the day had so absorbed the attention that but few outside the board knew when or where they were to meet. Every face betrayed the emotions that the crime of the day had aroused. All were calm and unimpassioned and there appeared no disposition to indulge in the customary squabbles. The speeches that were made were in subdued tones, indicating the deepest appreciation of what had happened and of the impending disturbances.

As soon as the decision is rendered in favor of Goebel, the Republicans are expected to make application in the United States circuit court in Cincinnati for an injunction restraining Goebel and Beckham from taking their seats and the battle will then be continued before Judge Taft of that court. The Republican attorneys and Governor Taylor are certain at least a temporary injunction will be granted, and that the ultimate victory will be in their favor. The grounds upon which the injunction will be asked are the prejudice of the legislative body, the alleged unfitness of several members of the contest boards to sit in judgment upon the case and several other grounds, which the attorneys decline to discuss.

FROZE THEIR BABY.

Iowa Couple, Crazed By Religion, Sacrifice Their Infant.

Otumwa, Iowa, Jan. 31.—Driven to insanity by religion, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spencer, residing on a farm six miles northeast of Lovil, in Monro county, became imbued with the idea that God had called upon them to offer as a sacrifice their infant child. Every particle of clothing was accordingly removed from the infant and in its nude condition it was carried into the yard by its parents and there kept until death ensued from the extreme cold. The father's hands and feet were badly frozen during the operation. Neighbors passing witnessed the occurrence and succeeded in overpowering Spencer after a hard fight. He and his wife are now in custody.

RUSSIA LOANS TO PERSIA.

Bear Gets a Financial Grip on Disputed Country.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—It is semi-officially stated that the government, at the request of Persia, and in view of the good relations between the two governments, has authorized the Loan Bank of Persia to take up the loan of 22,000,000 roubles about to be issued in Persia under the designation of the 5 per cent Persian gold loan of 1900. The Loan bank, therefore, has contracted to take up the loan which is payable in seventy-five years, guaranteed by all the Persian customs receipts except the revenues of the custom house of Fars and the custom house of the Persian gulf.

In the event of a delay in the payments the loan bank will have the right to control the custom houses. Persia undertakes to redeem all former foreign obligations out of the new loan, and not to contract any other foreign loan until the new loan is paid off without the consent of the Loan bank. Russia guarantees the bonds of the Persian loan.

A London dispatch says there is a widespread idea there that the Persian government has finally accepted Russia's long laid plans to obtain complete political and financial control of Persia, with the double object of ousting the British, assuring Russia an outlet on the Persian gulf.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The news of the Russian loan to Persia is taken in Germany to mean that Persia has virtually become Russia. In Berlin financial circles it is said that the loan will not come to the German market.

INJUNCTION WITHDRAWN.

Milwaukee, Jan. 31.—The sweeping injunction issued by Judge Ludwig on Friday last restraining every citizen of Milwaukee from bringing more injunctions or taking any proceedings in those pending was withdrawn yesterday. J. G. Trentlage was permitted to withdraw as plaintiff in the injunction restraining the street railway company from accepting the ordinance, but an order was entered substituting another property owner in his stead, and the injunction still stands.

HAVE YOU CATARRH TAINT?—Here's strong evidence of the quickness and sureness of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "For years I was a victim of Chronic Catarrh—tried many remedies, but no cure was effected until I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. First application gave me instant relief, and in an incredibly short while I was absolutely cured."—James Hearley, Dundee, N. Y. Sold by Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street, Smith & Smith's.—4.

NONE SO POPULAR.

It Is Daily Gaining Favor in Duluth.

Results Reported From People Who Have Given a Fair Trial to the Remedy.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids, the scientific kidney remedy and backache cure, is daily gaining favor in Duluth. No medicine has ever been sold in this city for kidney ailments, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility that has gained such popular favor as Morrow's Kid-ne-oids.

We give you the experience of Mrs. W. S. Wakelin, 213 Fourth avenue west, who says: "I was afflicted with backache, rheumatism, nervousness and sleeplessness for over two years. Two doctors treated me, but these afflictions remained, until recently I was relieved by using Morrow's Kid-ne-oids. I will continue to use Kid-ne-oids as occasion requires."

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but yellow tablets, and sell at 50 cents a box at all drug stores and at S. F. Boyce's drug store.

Mailed on receipt of price. Manufactured by John Morrow & Co., chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

HEROES' REMAINS ARRIVE.

Bodies of Lawton and Logan Reach San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—With her flags at half mast the United States transport Thomas entered this harbor yesterday bearing the remains of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Maj. John A. Logan, Jr., Lieut. Bennett and Dr. J. L. Armstrong. In the cabin of the Thomas were about twenty passengers, including Mrs Lawton and her children. The vessel was met at the Golden Gate by Gen. Shafter and several friends of Mrs. Lawton and Maj. Logan. The Thomas was passed by the quarantine authorities, and Gen. Shafter then escorted Mrs. Lawton and her children to the home of friends. The caskets containing the bodies were landed at the dock, and taken later to an undertaker under an escort of artillery. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed. Arrangements have been made to convey the bodies of Gen. Lawton and Gen. Logan and Dr. Armstrong to Washington in a special train.

Until she reached this city Mrs. Lawton knew nothing of the fund raised by the American people. The news was taken aboard by Pilot Reed and communicated to Mrs. Lawton by Lieut. Col. Edwards, the dead soldier's adjutant general.

"Oh, how kind, how kind," she sobbed, and, completely overcome, she sank down upon a divan and cried like a child.

"It had always been Henry's ambition and mine," she said, presently, "to have a home for the children, but I had despaired of it—." More she could not say.

Everybody in the cabin came forward and congratulated Mrs. Lawton in turn.

PLAGUE UNDER CONTROL.

The Honolulu Authorities Have Checked the Bubonic Scourge.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 31.—The Japanese steamer Nanmo has arrived from Honolulu, bringing forty-eight passengers. She had a clean bill of health from the American authorities at Honolulu. Her officers report that on Jan. 7, the day she sailed, bubonic plague was under control, no new cases having been reported, and that a feeling of security prevails at Honolulu.

EDDY ON COMMITTEE.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The Republicans of congress met in joint caucus in the hall of representatives last evening and selected the congressional campaign committee. States where no agreement was reached were given three days in which to announce their selections. The committee will organize within ten days. Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin will be re-elected chairman. Among the committeemen selected yesterday were: Iowa, Representative Corliss; Minnesota, Representative Eddy; Wisconsin, Representative Babcock.

FIRE AT MORRISTOWN.

Faribault, Jan. 31.—The little village of Morristown, ten miles west, was nearly wiped out of existence by fire Monday night. Twenty-three business firms were burned out and two blocks and a half are in ashes. There was a high wind and the mercury was 15 below. The only means of fighting the fire was by a bucket brigade. The total loss is figured at $40,000, less than half of which was covered by insurance.

HE MOSEYED.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—A man in the uniform of the National Guard, speaking of the Goebel tragedy remarked in the lobby of the Stag hotel last night: "It would be a good thing for Kentucky and the nation if Goebel would die." The words had scarcely been uttered when Bookmaker Charley Feeny whipped out his revolver and began firing at the soldier, who got outof the door after two shots had missed him.

DUNN CONVICTED.

Milwaukee, Jan. 31.—Harry Dunn was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Emil Lieber in the town of Lake on Sept. 3, 1898. He will be sentenced on Thursday.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $290,63,887; gold reserve, $217,836,142.

FORESTRY SCHOOL.

Washington, Jan. 31.—From the senate committee on public lands yesterday Senator Hansbrough reported a bill to give the state of North Dakota 30,000 acres of land for the maintenance of a school of forestry.

MANITOBA ELECTION.

Winnipeg, Jan. 31.—Premier MacDonald was yesterday re-elected without opposition for the South Winnipeg seat, and Hon. D. McFadden was also returned for Emerson. Ex-Premier Greenway has refused the appointment as a Dominion senator.

BLOODY SPION KOP

Conflict There One of the Fiercest and Bloodiest In History.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS

Boers Approached to Within Thirty Yards of the British Line.

New York, Jan. 31.—Winston Spencer Churchill has cabled and the Evening World copyrights an account of the battle of Spion Kop. The dispatch, which is dated Spearman's camp, Jan. 27, says the fight on the summit of the kop was one of the fiercest and most furious conflicts in British military history.

Guided by Thornycroft, the troops surprised the Boers there and carried the trenches with the bayonet at 3 o'clock in the morning. There was little loss of life. The troops at once entrenched hastily, but the ground was broken by large rocks and unsuited for entrenchments.

At dawn heavy Boer shelling began. Gen. Woodgate was seriously wounded at the beginning. Thornycroft was appointed brigadier, commanding the whole force on top of the hill. A bitter and bloody struggle followed throughout the day, the Boers concentrating every man and gun on the summit of the hill and attacked with the right spirit.

The British artillery was unable to cope with the superior long range Boer guns, and, during the afternoon it became evident that the infantry could not endure another day. It was impossible to drag guns to the summit of Spion Kop without elaborate preparations or fortify the hill strongly enough; therefore, Thornycroft's decision to abandon it was both wise and necessary.

The troops, still stubborn and formidable, marched back to the camps in regular order. Every effort is now being made to succor the wounded, of whom many still lie on the summit. The official lists will give the losses.

The defense of the hill by the English infantry, particularly the Lancashire regiments, was a glorious episode. The whole army is proud of it.

The Boer positions before Ladysmith are, perhaps, impregnable to 25,000 men, but the troops are resolved to have another try. The public must imitate the quality of the troops.

Spion Kop is not a disaster. Neither guns were lost nor unwounded prisoners made. It was simply a bloody action in which lodgment in the enemy's trenches was effected, but which proved untenable. The Boers were sometimes within thirty yards of the British line. They have also suffered. Their loss must be greater, compared to their strength, than ours.

The process of attrition must ultimately settle the war. The troops bear the worst cheerfully and the nation must remain calm, dignified and determined.

AMBUSHED.

Filipinos Surprise Americans and Kill Lieut. Schenek and Five Men.

Manilla, Jan. 31, 5:35 p. m.—Monday's affair near Subig resembled the recent pack train ambush. Lieut. Schenck, with a scouting party of forty men of the Twenty-fifth infantry, ran into a large force of insurgents in a mountain defile. Schenck fell at the first volley, shot i nthe head. Sergt. Singleton and three privates were killed and five men were wounded. The Americans then retreated. Afterwards a stronger force was sent to the scene of the fighting and the insurgents departed.

ARE GETTING TOGETHER.

Compromise Between Coal Miners and Operators Expected Soon.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 31—The miners and coal operators seem to be getting closer together. The action yesterday afternoon of the joint conference in ordering the joint scale committee to report a scale not later than 2 o'clock Thursday had a good effect. It brought the miners into executive session immediately after the conference adjournment, and the radical element among the miners were outgeneraled. The miners on the scale are now free to act as they please. Claims are made that the miners will finally accept the present basis for pay, and a compromise be made on the amount of advance.

The miners want 20 cents, and the operators have offered 9; split half in two, this would be 14½ cents, and many operators say they will grant this and let conditions stand as they are.

The machine differential is the next stumbling block. No suggestion of a settlement has been made for this. The mine run proposition is the only one so far handled. The operators in some districts declare the 7 cents differential demanded.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

FIRE AT WINFIELD.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Fire destroyed the business portion of Winfield, a town of 6000 inhabitants, forty miles south of here, and threatened the city buildings and county jail. The Backney block, a 3-story building, erected at a cost of $125,000, and its entire contents were burned, and 100 people were made homeless. The Arlington hotel was destroyed and the Rutter livery barn was burned with all the horses.

QUEEN SOLICITOUS.

London, Jan. 31.—The queen today sent to the American embassy to inquire as to the condition of former United States Minister Phelps. A cable message from Mrs. Phelps was communicated to Osborne house this afternoon, informing her majesty that Mr. Phelps is recovering slowly, but is still very weak.

NETHERLANDS SAILS.

Philadelphia. Jan. 31.—The steamer Netherlands sailed at 9:05 today for Antwerp.

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

One Bottle Brings Youthful Health.

Prinley, Tenn., July 20, 1899.

I have used one bottle of Wine of Cardui; but it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. I feel like a new woman. I can highly recommend Wine of Cardui above all other medicines.

Mrs. L. S. REDDEN.

WINE OF CARDUI

The charm of youth is too often lost by abuse and neglect. Nature resents neglect. When a slight menstrual disorder first appears, it causes little inconvenience, and a woman thinks that it will soon pass away. But as the years pass, the sparkling eyes dim, the rosy cheeks sallow, and girlhood's buoyant health gives way to woman's suffering and despair. She looks back over the past, envious of the joys of her childhood. It is the health she has lost that she craves.

To such women Wine of Cardui comes bringing perfect relief. The relief is speedy. It is permanent. It was this simple vegetable remedy which made Mrs. Redden "a new woman". Relief after taking this remedy provided by Nature is as sure as Nature's laws are unvarying. Pains in the back and hips disappear when Wine of Cardui is taken. In relieving falling of the womb and irregular menstruation it stops the unnatural drain upon the nervous system. Immediately there returns the ruddy health and rosy cheeks of years ago. Wine of Cardui fills out the wan cheek, puts a sparkle in the eye and smooths the wrinkles of care from the brow. Take it and in two weeks you will feel like Mrs. Redden feels. She felt like a well woman after using ONE bottle. A day's delay is simply another day's unnecessary suffering. You can start now to be well by taking Wine of Cardui.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DRUGGISTS SELL LARGE BOTTLES FOR $1.00

THE AFFAIRS OF CHINA.

Former Austrian Ambassador Discusses the Dowager Empress.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—A cablegram to the Tribune from Vienna says: The former ambassador to China, Von Brandt, contributes to the Neue Freie Presse an article on political affairs in China, which not only bears the imprint of exact knowledge and clear understanding of the conditions existent in the celestial kingdom, but places the dowager empress in a light far more favorable than do most writers on oriental subjects.

He says: "Although the dowager empress defied the law of succession, when, after the death of her own son, Tung Chih, she placed her nephew, Kwang-Su, on the throne, she endeavored to make good the irregularity by a decree declaring that the first son of Kwang-Su should be recognized as the adopted son of her deceased son, Tung Chih. The protest against this decree resulted in a congress of princes and high officials of the empire who aproved her action. Kwang-Su, however, has had no son, and this fact, together with certain events in his reign—the fire in the palace, the destruction by lightning of a part of the heavenly temple, and the China-Japanese war—proved to the satisfaction of the nation that his succession to the throne was unlawful and that his deposition would have been a question of the near future, even without the aid of the so-called reform movement of 1898, which, the writer declares, consisted of a pair of Protestant missionaries and a few half-educated Chinese under the leadership of a fanatical Canton priest.

"The fuss raised about these events of September, 1898, by interested—that is to say, English parties, who hoped to find in the weak emperor a willing and pliable tool to employ against Russia, contributed much to complicating the conditions and served to give the dowager empress the reputation of being an infamous intriguer, which reputation, this capable woman, whose ability is recognized by every one who has come either directly or indirectly in contact with her, certainly in no wise merits.

"She could easily have rid herself of the emperor long ago. That she did not proves that she wished to regulate the question of succession legally, and, as well, promote the interests of the kingdom, even though she may not lose sight of her own interests while so doing. The new ruler is the son of Prince Thun, and is, therefore, a lawful successor to the throne. Political complications within the empire are not to be feared, therefore, from this solution of the succession problem, and the dowager empress and her councilors are not likely to attempt any radical experiments on international grounds just now, when it seems that the Peking government is earnestly busied with reforms in its financial affairs.

"From the source whence the empress has been hitherto invariably attacked will, of course, come further calumny because of these last events, and this will doubtless now increase in bitterness, owing to the fact that a number of English Protestant missionaries will participate therein, although the Catholic missionaries will, as Bishop Faves, the apostolic vicar in Peking, recently declared, endeavor to obtain full justice for the dowager empress.

The writer closes with advice to the press to view the matter calmly and impassionately and take the reports of French and Russian anxiety with considerable salt, since they come entirely from English sources.

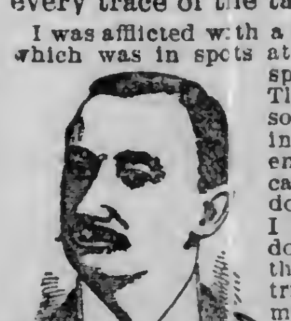
DOES NOT WORK RIGHT.

The Quebec Pulpwood Tax Has an Unexpected Effect.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—The tax of $1.90 per cord placed on pulp wood, with an arbitrage of $1.50 per cord when the pulp produced therefrom is manufactured within the limits of the province of Quebec, is not working as its promoters intended, its purpose was to cut off the supply of American pulp manufacturers. It is not only doing that, but it has cut off the supply of two big pulp mills located on the Ottawa river, just outside the limits of the province in Ontario.

Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.



I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good, I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

H. L. MYERS, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Don't destroy all possible chance of a cure by taking the doctor's treatment of mercury and potash. These minerals cause the hair to fall out, and will wreck the entire system.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUFFETED BY STORMS.

Allan Liner, State of Nebraska, Encounters Terrific Gale.

New York, Jan. 31.—The belated Allan line steamer State of Nebraska arrived this morning from Glasgow after a most tempestuous passage lasting for over nineteen days. From the time the steamer left the Clyde, on Jan. 11, until her arrival at the Sandy Hook lightship she experienced a series of terrific gales from the westward, with tremendous high seas and heavy squalls of snow and hail. The ship was unable to make much headway owing to the tempestuous weather, but succeeded in reaching port without the slightest damage to the vessel or injury to her passengers, consisting of three saloon, seven second cabin and twenty-seven steerage.

RUMORS OF A MUTINY.

Story That Soudanese Troops at Khartoum Have Rebelled.

Paris, Jan. 31.—There is a rumor in official circles, but not traceable to authoritative sources, that a rebellion has occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. There are only 150 white British soldiers there under command of a major. The Soudanese force consists of two battalions, with a total of 1500 men.

JAPAN CAN BUILD BOATS.

A Vessel Just Finished Equals Any Atlantic Liner.

Washington, Jan. 31.—A Japanese concern has just turned out a 12,000-ton steel twin-screw ship, the Awa Maru, which, according to United States Consul Harris, at Nagasaki, who reports the fact to the state department, is equal in every respect, including cabin accommodations, to the best class of Atlantic steamships. Material has been ordered for two other steamers of the same size.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN ALLIES.

The Latter Said to Have Abandoned Great Britain.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—A special from Washington says:

Startling developments are expected in the Orient. It is believed here that Japan, counted upon by Great Britain as her fast friend in the resistance to expected Russian and French aggressions in China, has abandoned Great Britain. She has negotiated, or is about to negotiate, a treaty with Russia which will guarantee Japanese interests on the Asiatic mainland, while permitting Russia to obtain the concessions and extension of her sphere of interest in the directions she most desires.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese representative, saw Secretary Hay at the latter's request yesterday afternoon. After the meeting he said: "Representations to the contrary notwithstanding, Russia and Japan are good friends. Stories alleging friction between the two nations are baseless."

In view of the strange developments today the navy department's determination to send three warships to Chinese waters in the neighborhood of Shanghai or to the Yang-tse-Kiang, leaks out this evening. Admiral Watson will send two vessels from the Philippines, while the Marblehead will probably be dispatched from the Pacific coast.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Conflagration In Casselton's Business District---Thieves "Fence" Near Kensal.

Casselton—Fifteen business houses were burned yesterday afternoon, involving a loss of $50,000, insurance $23,000. The firemen were unable because of the gale blowing and the thermometer being 20 degrees below zero. The mail in the postoffice was saved.

Jamestown—Ed Counce, residing near Kensal, was arrested charged with stealing numerous articles. His place was searched and a team of horses belonging to a Nelson county man, a buggy, bobsleds, 125 steel saws and numerous other articles were fyound concealed in straw stacks and other places. James Pullman, who was in the employ of Counce, was arrested as an accomplice and jailed. Many of the articles found were identified by the owners. Thieving has been going on in that section for some time, and it was in searching for a cow, thought to have been stolen by Counce, that the find was made.

WENT CRAZY.

Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 31.—W. A. Harvey, general freight and passenger agent of the Arizona & Southwestern railroad, with headquarters at Brisbee, Ariz., is in this city in a pitiable condition. He was on his way to Chicago and got off the Santa Fe train here leaving his grip and overcoat on the train. At first it was thought he was getting over the effects of an opiate but his condition became worse and he was locked up. It is evident now that he is mentally unbalanced. His parents, who live in Wisconsin, have been notified.

If You Have Been Waiting

For a discount Sale on Overcoats and Ulsters, now is your chance. Come and get our prices.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

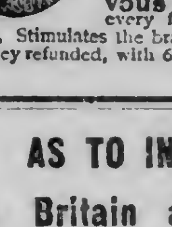
Queen & Crescent route, twenty-four hours Cincinnati to Florida, fifty-four hours to Havana.

What is the Difference

Between your

Pale Bohemian and Bavarian... Is a question often asked by our customers who are using one kind but not the other. Here it is: **The Pale Bohemian** is a mild tonic with the aroma of hops predominating. **Bavarian** is rich and malty, slightly heavier and not so bitter. Both are sold at the same price.

A. Fitger & Co.



VIM VIGOR VITALITY FOR MEN

Mormon Bishops' Pills have been in use over 50 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of self-abuse, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette-smoking. Cures Lost Manhood, Impotency, Lost Power, Night-Losses, Spermatorrhoea, Insomnia, Pains in Back, Evil Desires, Seminal Emissions, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Headache, Unfitness to Marry, Loss of Semen, Varicocele, or Constipation, Stops Quickness of Discharge, Stops Nervous Twitching of Eyelids. Effects are immediate. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Dont get despondent, a cure is at hand. Restores small, undeveloped organs. Stimulates the brain and nerve centers. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 by mail. A written guarantee, to cure or money refunded, with 6 boxes. Circulars free. Address, Bishop Remedy Co., San Francisco, Cal.

50 CENTS

Sold in Duluth by MAX WIRTH, Druggist

AS TO INTERVENTION.

Both Britain and the Transvaal Must Request It.

New York, Jan. 31.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: All the information which has reached the president is to the effect that Great Britain does not desire mediation, and, though it is understood that the Boer government is anxious for peace, the statements made by Dr. Leyds, its representative in Europe, seem to favor a continuance of the war. The president will not interfere unless both governments ask his good offices.

This statement, made by an official of the administration after a meeting of the cabinet, may be regarded as authoritative.

When Ericson the Clothier

Says Discount on Overcoats and Boys' Reefers the shrewd buyers generally take advantage of this sale. You will find the assortment of sizes complete.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER AND SCALP CLEANER

For 15 years the standard. Sold by druggists.

DR. PIERCE

Room 1,
No. 5 W. Sup. St., Duluth, Minn.

Regular Graduate. Diploma in Office.

Leading Specialist for the cure of *Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases.*

Cancer, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Rupture and Tumors cured without the knife or ligature.

Sure cure guaranteed in 10 to 30 days.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores in the mouth or throat. Unhealthy discharges, Skin Affections, Falling of the Hair and Constitutional BLOOD POISONING speedily cured by remedies unknown to other physicians.

YOUNG MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or any trouble with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, can here find safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. Cure guaranteed.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakness of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear and the color be found of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark, torbid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

LADIES!—Married or single are guaranteed SAFE AND SURE RELIEF for all troubles peculiar to their sex, no matter from what cause. Office private; no exposure. Consultation free.

If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous. Medicine sent anywhere by mail or express. Write for question list. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 12 m

BROU'S INJECTION.

A PERMANENT CURE

of the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhoea and Gleet, guaranteed in from 3 to 6 days; no other treatment required. Sold by all druggists.

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301 Palladio building, Duluth, Minnesota.

COLUMBIA OIL CO.

OF FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

Incorported under the laws of California. Property at Coalinga, Cal. Capital stock, $100,000, in 50,000 shares of the par value of $2.00 per share. For the purpose of development. 15,000 fully paid, non-assessable shares of the treasury stock are offered at $1 per share. Get in on the ground floor.

G. H. HOLDEN, Eastern Agent,
206 New Jersey Building, DULUTH, MINN.

ORDER FOR HEARING PROOF OF FOREIGN WILL.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis.—ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, June 12th, 1899.

In the Matter of the Estate of Walter M. Wells, Deceased:

Whereas, certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last will and testament of Walter M. Wells, late of Delavan, Wisconsin, deceased, and the probate thereof in the county court for Walworth County, Wisconsin, have been delivered to this court;

And whereas, Elisha Wells has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Walter M. Wells lately died in said county of Walworth testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in said county of St. Louis, Minnesota, and that said petitioner is the executor named in said will of deceased, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office, in said county, on Monday the 26th day of February, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for or contest the probate of said instrument;

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.

(Seal.)

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-24-31-Feb-7—1900.

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and delivered by William H. Britts and Elizabeth S. Britts, mortgagors, to R. B. Swift, mortgagee, dated September 1st, 1894, and recorded in the Register of Deeds' office, St. Louis County, Minnesota, on September 15th, 1894, at 8:40 o'clock A. M., in Book 93 of Mortgages on page 122.

Such default consists in the non-payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgage and interest thereon, and in the non-payment of the sum of $102.95 for taxes for the years 1897 and 1898, which became and were a lien upon the premises hereinafter described, and were paid by said mortgagee in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage, on December 14th, 1899.

There is claimed to be due and is actually due upon said mortgage debt at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand one hundred forty-five and 50-100 Dollars ($1145.50), principal, interest and taxes paid as aforesaid, and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, which has become operative by reason of the aforesaid default, and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, viz:

Lot numbered Thirty-one (31), in Block numbered One hundred fifty (150), Fifth Division of West Duluth; also Lots numbered Nine (9) and Ten (10), Block numbered Sixteen (16), Hunter's Grassy Point Addition to West Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof as filed for record in aforesaid County and State.

Which said premises with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Duluth, in said County and State, on Friday, the 2nd day of February, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, interest and taxes, and Fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 19th, 1899.

R. B. SWIFT,
Mortgagee.

TOWNE & MERCHANT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
No. 103-106 Duluth Trust Co. Bldg,
Duluth, Minn.
Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-20-27-1899-Jan-3-10-17-24-31-1900.

A SLIGHT ADVANCE

Wheat Started Out Firm and Higher, Eased Off, But Recovered Later.

THE CABLES LOWER

But the Decline at Liverpool Was Less Than Was Expected.

Duluth Board of Trade, Jan. 31.—The wheat market started out firm and higher this morning, but the advance was not maintained. The opening firmness was due to the decline at Liverpool being less than expected in the face of the heavy falling off in prices in American markets yesterday. Another bullish feature was a quarantine by Italy against the Argentine Republic, and the fact that the winter wheat crop has no snow protection against zero weather. Some selling caused prices to decline during the morning to below the opening figures, but after noon there was a recovery and the close was ¼c higher than yesterday here and ¼@⅜c higher at Chicago for the May option.

Trading in futures was active on the Duluth board. May wheat opened ⅛c higher at 67⅜c, sold at 67⅝c at 9:32, eased off to 67⅜-½c at 9:40, recovered and sold up to 67⅝c at 10:25, declined to 67c at 11:50 but rallied and closed at 67⅝c, being ¼c higher than yesterday. About 25,000 bus of cash stuff was sold at 2c under May. Corn declined ¼c. Cash flax lost 1c, and May flax was unchanged. Oats, barley and rye were unchanged. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67⅜c; to arrive, 67½c. No. 1 northern, cash, 65⅜c; to arrive, 65⅝c; May, 67⅝c; July, 68⅞c. No. 2 northern, 63⅜c. No. 3 spring, 59⅜c. Oats, 21@23½c. Rye, 50c. Barley, 34@37c. Flax, $1.50; May, $1.51; September, $1.07. Corn, 30¼c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 27; corn, 16; rye, 3; barley, 2; flax, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 4843; corn, 17,116; barley, 3841. Shipments—Wheat, 11,621; oats, 2700.

Ship Your Grain to
McCarthy Bros. & Co.
Grain Commission Merchants,
Duluth and Minneapolis.
WE SELL BY SAMPLE.
REFERENCES:
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES WEDNESDAY.

No. 1 hard wheat, 5,000 bus	$0.67
No. 1 northern, 1 car	65⅛
No. 1 northern, 1 car	65¼
No. 1 northern 9,000 bus	65
No. 1 northern, 2,000 bus	65½
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	65½
Flax, part car cash	1.51

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Wheat, Corn and Provisions Firm and Oats Steady.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—The wheat market opened firm today, May ¼@⅜c over yesterday's close, at 68⅛@¼c. The Liverpool decline was less pronounced than had been expected; no snow protection against the zero weather was reported and a cable announced a quarantine at Rome against the Argentine, all of which was a support to the price. A Paris interest sold in the local market early. May declined to 67⅞c, reacted to 68⅛ and again fell to 67⅞c. Receipts here were 23 cars, one of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 271 cars compared with 305 last week and 403 a year ago.

May declined later to 67½c, where the market ruled quiet and steady for some time. A report that the foreign demand had improved and uneasiness over the result of the cold weather on unprotected crops caused a reaction to 68¼c. May closed firm ¼@⅜c over yesterday at 68⅛@¼c.

Corn was firm and quiet, some covering being caused by the strength of wheat. Country offerings were liberal; 477 cars were received here. May opened unchanged, at 32¾@⅞c.

Corn closed dull and easy, May, ⅛c lower at 32⅝@¾c.

The oats market was dull but steady. Local receipts were 135 cars. May opened a shade down, at 23¼c, eased off to 23⅛@¼c, but steadied later, at 23¼@⅜c.

The provision market was firm, deriving strength from hog receipts under the estimate and better prices at the yards. On the advance, the market ruled quiet and firm. May pork opened 5c over yesterday at $10.67½; May lard, unchanged, at $5.87½, and May ribs a shade up, at $5.70.

Close: wheat, January, 65⅞c; May, 68⅛@¼c; July, 68⅞c. Corn, January, 30⅝c; February, 30⅝c; May, 32⅝@¾c; July, 33¼@⅜c. Oats, January, 22¼c; February, 22¼c; May, 23¼c; July, 22⅛@¼c. Pork, January, $10.42½; May, $10.67½; July, $10.72½. Lard, January, $5.77½; May, $5.90; July, $5.97½. Ribs, January, $5.67½; May, $5.75; July, $5.77½. Cash, wheat, No. 2 red, 69@70½c; No. 3 red, 65@68½c; No. 2 hard winter, 65½c; No. 3 hard winter, 60@65½c; No. 1 northern spring, 67@68½c; No. 2 northern spring, 65½@67½c; No. 3 spring, 63@66½c. Corn, No. 2, 31½c; No. 3, 31⅜c. Oats, No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22½@¾c. Flax, cash, Northwestern, $1.56; Southwestern, $1.56; May, $1.58; September, $1.10. Rye, May, 53¼c. Barley, cash, 35@45c. Timothy, January, $2.50; February, $2.55; May, $2.60. Clover, January, $8.40; March, $8.50.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 301 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Wheat—The market advanced ½c per bus early on cold weather and on bogus cables from London reporting that their market closed strong and higher, but later when it was found out that London actually closed weak at a decline of 1d there was free realizing which caused prices to break ⅝c per bus, at the decline there was more or less covering by shorts on reported better export demand at the seaboard, and the market rallied and closed firm, ¼c higher than last night. Liverpool reported their market as weak early at a decline of ½d, but closed steadier ¼d lower than yesterday. Receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were 279 cars, against 491 cars last year. Cash demand was very quiet here and export limits were generally below a working basis. The weather throughout the winter belt was very cold, but predictions are for milder temperatures. There was some talk of damage in some states, but it is too early as yet to tell anything about it. Trade has been fairly large all day, and the market still keeps nervous. Traders generally evened up, not caring to go home either short or long. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 37 cars.

Corn and oats ruled weak today, and prices declined ¼c per bus on free offerings by the country, but later rallied ⅛c and closed steadier in sympathy with wheat. Liverpool reported their corn market as quiet, ⅛d lower for the day. There was a fairly good cash demand for corn, but only moderate for oats. The weather continues favorable for the movement to market, which promises to continue liberal. Trade has been rather light all day and undertone to the market weak. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 330 cars of corn and 140 cars of oats.

Established 1862
Weare Commission Company, Chicago.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.
Private wires to all Exchanges. 'Phone 718 GEO. RUPLEY, Manager.
We make a specialty of Boston Copper Stocks. Duluth Office—319 Board of Trade.

Provisions opened firm on light receipts of hogs; there was good buying by brokers, and the market ruled comparatively strong. Lard and ribs held strong with good demand. Pork is being pounded by pit traders, but stands up well and would not be surprised to see it lead an advance. A year ago pork was $10.75 and hogs $3.92½; now pork is lower and hogs 90c higher. We feel that shorts are overplayed and the situation warrants sharp advance. Estimated hogs tomorrow, 32,000.

Puts, May wheat, 65-¾@66c asked.
Calls, May wheat, 66@65⅞c.

WEARE'S REPORT.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—The wheat market today has been very erratic and there has been a comedy of errors enacted or rather with those who have suffered thereby a tragedy through mistakes on the part of quotation service as regards closing cables. The market opened firm ⅛c over Tuesday on the news of quarantine against Argentine by Italy and of further plague outbreak at Rosario. This in conjunction with the error referred to above in the London cable showing advance of 1 to 1½d which was duly confirmed but later on corrected and instead of being that much higher the close was considerably lower. The market ran up very quickly but was just as quickly smashed when the correction came. Paris was weak, Liverpool was ¼-⅜d lower. The decline, however, was duly recovered by reports of excellent export both at New Yrok and here, 25 loads being taken at New York and 100,000 bus being sold from here at ¼c better than has been the prices for some time. The market shows considerable stubbornness on the decline. Good buying orders are in evidence and the very bearish feeling is not so strong as it has been. We are not feeling very bullish but at the same time we cannot see that selling wheat in the face of dangerous proposition which the market is open to a very wise action and while advocating the securing of profits on good bulges we think that well protected purchases of wheat around or below 68c should prove profitable.

Corn shows continued inaction with outside trade very small. There were heavy country offerings and a million or two of corn has been bought on yesterday's bids. Receipts were 477 cars with 330 estimated for tomorrow. Clearances 217,000 bus. There were 150,000 bus sold from here and 25 loads taken at New York. Probably the chief interest in the market was the sale of corn against purchases of the cash stuff. There is a very evident demand for corn on all breaks for shipping purposes and we believe that this will be perfectly adequate to absorb any increase in offerings and what reaction there may be will be duly met by cash business. We do not feel weak on the corn situation and favor purchases on breaks.

The oat market continues to act in concert with other grains and shows very little independence in itself. Receipts were 135 cars with 140 estimated for tomorrow. Clearances 45,000 bus, 100,000 bus sold from here. There seems to be a feeling that the selling is by the country, who is long not only the cash but options and what demand there is comes from shorts.

The provision market opened strong on small hog receipts and a slightly better price at the yards. There were 32,000 hogs with 32,000 estimated for tomorrow. It was reported there were 2,000,000 pounds of hams sold today. The hogs West were only 79,000 against 83,000 last year. It is difficult to understand how outsiders are ignoring possibilities in the provision market with everything so statistically strong. The market looks like a very safe investment on purely legitimate grounds, leaving aside the speculative possibilities which continued backing by strong interests may bring about.

WEARE COMMISSION COMPANY.

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.
New York	4,000	22,563
Philadelphia	12,808	18,723
Baltimore	40,166	36,491
Toledo	4,732	3,000
Detroit	4,344	7,574
St. Louis	6,000	14,000
Boston	54,705	......
Chicago	49,279	25,615
Milwaukee	18,200	4,200
Duluth	48,143	11,621
Minneapolis	200,070	45,050
Kansas City	24,050	20,800

CHICAGO OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. May.	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Open	23¼	32¾@¾-⅞	$10.67
High	23¼-⅜	32¾-⅞	10.67-70
Low	23⅛	32½-⅝	10.62
Close	23¼A	32⅝-¾A	10.67N

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May—				
Open	67½B	65⅜-½	68⅛-¼	74½-⅝
High	67¾	65½-⅝	68⅜	74⅝-¾
Low	67	64⅝-¾	67½	73⅞-¾
Close	67⅝B	65⅝-½	68⅛-¼B	74½A
July—				
Open	68⅝B	66¾B	68¾-⅞	74⅝
High	68⅞B	66⅞-67	69⅛	74⅝
Low	68¼	66¼	68¼	73¾
Close	68⅞B	66⅞	68⅞B	74⅜A

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Jan. 31.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 northern, January, 65¼c; May, 65⅝@¾c; July, 66⅝c. On track, No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 northern, 65¼c; No. 2 northern, 63¼c.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Jan. 31.—Close: Wheat, March, 75⅜c; May, 74½c; July, 74½c. Corn, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.—Wheat easy, ⅜d lower. March, 5s 10⅝d; May, 5s 10d. Corn, ⅛d lower. February, 3s 6⅝d; May, 3s 6¼d; July, 3s 6⅜d.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: The bulk of trade was transacted on a retail basis. Demand on logging horses feeble with prices varying below the current quotations. Canadian buyers were the only wholesale buyers, and their selection consisted principally of first-class farm chunks. The supplies of horses was too large to effect any advance in prices and as the values are at the lowest possible point, prices will probably be maintained unchanged this week. Quotations:

Drafters, choice	$110@140
Drafters, common to good	80@110
Farm horses	75@120
Farm horses, common to good	50@75
Mules	75@120

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Cattle, receipts, 15,500. Steady, dull. Beeves, $4.00@6.25; cows and heifers, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.85; Texas fed beeves, $4.00@5.20. Hogs, receipts today, 30,000; tomorrow, 27,000; left over, 2639. Active, steady to shade higher. Mixed and butchers, $4.50@4.80; good to choice heavy, $4.70@4.82½; rough heavy, $4.55@4.65; light, $4.45@4.70; bulk of sales, $4.65@4.75. Sheep, receipts, 20,000. Steady. Sheep, $4.60@5.35; lambs, $5.00@7.00. Official receipts and shipments for yesterday: Cattle, receipts, 3230, shipments, 5570. Hogs, receipts, 28,928; shipments, 5558. Sheep, receipts, 17,931; shipments, 1084.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders, in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.		
Print creamery, per lb	26½@	27½
Cream, spearators, fancy	26 @	27
Dairies, fancy, special make	20 @	21
Packing stock	14 @	14½
Dairy, fair	18 @	20
CHEESE.		
Twins, flat, full cr'm, new	13 @	13½
Full cream, Young America	14	
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13 @	14
Brick, No. 1	13 @	14
Limburger, full cr'm, choice	13	
Primost	5½@	6
EGGS.		
Candled, strictly fresh	15 @	16
Candled, storage	11 @	12
NUTS.		
Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50	
Filberts, per lb	13 @	14
Chestnuts, per lb	12 @	13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb	14	
Soft shell almonds, per lb	17	
Brazils, per lb	8 @	9
Pecans, per lb	10 @	11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	8	
Raw peanuts, per lb	5½@	6
HONEY.		
Fancy white clover	15 @	16
Fancy white clover in jars, strained, per lb	12½@	13
Golden rod	13 @	14
Dark honey	12 @	13
Buckwheat, dark	12 @	13
MAPLE SUGAR.		
Vermont, per lb	12	
Ohio, per lb	10	
Maple syrup, per gal	90	@ 1 00
PEAS AND BEANS.		
Fancy navy, per bus	2 25	@ 2 40
Medium, hand picked, bus	2 00	@ 2 15
Brown beans, fancy, bus	1 90	@ 2 10
Green and yellow peas	1 40	
POPCORN.		
Rice corn, shelled	3½@	4
Choice, per lb	3 @	3½
FRUITS.		
Apples, per bbl	3 50	@ 4 50
Seedlings California oranges	2 75	@ 3 00
California navels	3 00	@ 3 25
Messina lemons, per box	3 25	@ 3 50
Bananas	1 50	@ 2 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	50	@ 60
Dates, per lb	13	@ 15
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25	@ 1 35
Concord, crates	2 00	
Pears	2 00	@ 2 25
Cranberries	7 75	@ 8 00
CIDER.		
N. Y. sweet cider, per keg	2 75	@ 3 00
Fruit juices, per keg	3 50	@ 3 75
VEGETABLES.		
Celery, dozen bunches	35	@ 75
Hubbard squash	1 25	
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bus	1 75	@ 1 85
Sweet potatoes, per bbl	4 50	@ 5 00
Potatoes, per bus	45	@ 48
Beets, bus	70	@ 75
Radishes	75	
Onions, green dozen bunch	75	@ 85
Carrots, per bus	50	@ 60
Rutabagas, per bus	35	@ 40
Oyster plant, per doz	25	@ 30
Horse radish, per lb	8	
Parsley, per doz	20	@ 25
Cauliflower, per doz	2 40	@ 2 50
Lettuce, per bus	1 00	@ 1 25
Red and green pepper	1 00	@ 1 25
Mint, per doz	30	@ 50
Cabbage, per 100 lbs	1 75	@ 2 00
Cabbage, new California crates, per 100 lbs	2 00	
Red cabbage, per doz	50	@ 60
LIVE POULTRY.		
Spring chickens	7	@ 8
Hens, old	6	@ 7
Old roosters	5	@ 6
Turkeys, fancy	9	@ 10
Turkeys, common	8	@ 9
Ducks	7	@ 8½
Geese	7	@ 8
MEATS.		
Mutton	6½@	7
Lamb	7 @	7½
Vel, good	8 @	8½
Beef, dressed	5½ @	8
Hogs	6	
Veal, fancy	9	
BRAN AND SHORTS, CAR LOTS		
Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	14 50	@15 00
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	14 00	
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	14 00	
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	13 50	

LAND SCRIPS,
PINE LANDS,
STOCKS.
H. W. COFFIN,
Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
Nassau and Pine Sts., New York;
13 Congress Street, Boston.
Dealers in
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS
and other
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances subject to draft at sight.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 31.—Butter, receipts, 7186 packages. Firm. June creamery, 20@23c; Western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 16@18c. Cheese, receipts, 1184 packages. Fall made fancy large, 12¾@13c; fall made fancy small, 12¾@13c; large late made, 11¾@12c; small late made, 12@¼c. Eggs, receipts, 8008 packages. Firm. Western, 18c loss off; Western ungraded at mark, 11@17½c.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Butter, steady. Creamery, 19@24c; dairies, 19@22c. Eggs, firm. Fresh, 15@½c. Dressed poultry, steady. Turkeys, 8½@9c; chickens, 7½@8½c.

OTIS REPORTS CASUALTIES.

Sends List of Two Killed and Four Wounded.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The following casualty report was received at the war department today from Gen. Otis:

"Casualties—Killed, Luzon, Jan. 13, John H. Keliey, Company B, Twenty-second infantry, near Caigan; 27th, J. E. Howland, sergeant Company E, Twenty-seventh infantry, at Morong.

"Wounded, 6th—Michael J. Grady, Company G, Fourth infantry, thigh, moderate, near Bacoor; 25th, Second Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, Eleventh cavalry, foot, slight, at Lilucan; 4th, Thomas O'Rourke, Company E, Twenty-seventh infantry, pelvis, mortal, at Morong. Panay; 18th, Christian A. Jorgens, Company C, Nineteenth infantry, leg, slight, at Antique. "OTIS."

The Police Court.

Business was light and sentence heavy in police court today. Ed Mahoney, charged with stealing a pair of overalls from Jacob Lieberman, was given the benefit of a 30-day sentence. James Simmis, a colored man, arrested yesterday by Detective Donovan for threatening the life of Ida Blitcher, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. His hearing was held late this afternoon as was that of Joseph St. Arnaud, charged by the humane officer of driving horses which were unfit for heavy work.

Truelsen Meetings.

Mayor Truelsen will speak at Fond du Lac and New Duluth this evening. The speakers, besides the mayor, will be Alderman Neff and William E. McEwen. The Fond du Lac meeting will be opened by the mayor and he will then go to New Duluth where W. E. McEwen will have opened the meeting by the time he arrives.

Transfers Its Lands.

All of the acre property formerly held in this county by the Northern Pacific Railroad company has been transferred to the Northern Pacific Railroad company by a deed filed in the office of the register of deeds this morning. The deed runs from A. L. Carey, special master in chancery, and the receivers to the Northern Pacific Railway company, and the consideration is $117,700. The property transferred includes lands granted by the United States to the road.

GAINS IN THE STOCKS

Decline During the Last Hour Was Checked By Buying Orders.

SUGAR FORCED DOWN

Close Active and Firm and Gains Except In Few Stocks.

New York, Jan. 31.—The market showed continued symptoms of vigor at the opening this morning, with moderate gains recorded throughout on very active dealings. The metal stocks were the leaders, American Hoop rising 1¼ and Steel & Wire over a point. Sugar vibrated rather feverishly, losing an opening gain and then rising again. The demand for stocks was very active during the first hour, but was freely fed to take profits by yesterday's buyers. The market absorbed these offerings steadily and the bulls were encouraged to renewed efforts in the general group. Steel & Wire pushed above 57, and other members of the group responded 1@2½. New York city stocks were rather quiet, as was Brooklyn Transit. Railroad stocks were lightly traded in, with Burlington and Southern Pacific most active. Large amounts of Sugar were unloaded toward 11 o'clock, dropping it over 3 points. The general market held steady, but became dull.

Sugar crumbled away in price until it reached 117¼, other shares were forced to sag, but losses were not large. The announcement of the failure of a stock exchange house was followed by sales under the rule for their account of large blocks of speculative issues. About 15,000 shares of Sugar were liquidated and 8000 shares of other issues. The offerings were absorbed on a rising market, Sugar recovering 1½ and Steel and Wire, St. Paul and some of the low price railroads displaying marked strength. The bond market was irregular on a fair volume of business.

Realizing sales were dribbled upon the market in a steady stream in the last hour, forcing Sugar down to about the low point, Steel and Wire below 57, and Brooklyn Transit 1½ for the top. Sharp fractional reactions were general, and Burlington lost over a point. The volume of dealings was diminished on the decline. Supporting orders checked the decline. The close was active and firm at a rally, and showed net gains, except in a few prominent stocks.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Sugar	120½	121⅝	117	118¼
Am. Steel Wire com	56	58⅜	55¾	57½
Tobacco	100¾	102½	100⅜	101⅝
Atchison com	20	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛
Atchison pfd	61	62½	61	62⅛
Brooklyn Transit	74¼	77	74	75⅞
C., M. & St. P.	118⅞	119⅜	118¼	119
C., B. & Q.	122⅝	124	122⅜	123
C. & N. W.	160⅞	160⅞	158½	158½
Federal Steel com	53⅛	54½	53⅛	53¾
Federal Steel pfd	74⅞	74⅞	74¼	74⅞
L. & N.	79¼	79½	79	79¼
Manhattan	95½	96½	94¾	95½
Missouri Pacific	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44¼
N. P. common	51⅞	52⅜	51¾	51⅞
N. P. preferred	74¾	75	74⅞	75
People's Gas	105	106	105	105½
Rock Island	107	107⅞	106¾	107¼
Southern Pacific	38½	39	38½	38¾
T. C. I	86¾	87⅜	86¾	87¼
Leather preferred	76⅝	76¾	76⅝	76¾
Union Pacific pfd	75⅞	75⅞	75¼	75¼
Union Pacific com	47	47¼	46¾	47
Illinois Central	112½	112¾	112½	112½
Leather com	17	17	16¼	16½
Money	2½@3	3	2½	2½

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 31.—The cotton market opened steady, with prices one to three points higher on bull news from the belt, supplemented with good buying orders. The trade is giving special attention to the transfer of commitments in the near future to the farmers. The enormous demands of exporters for the present crop, cotton permits this change of base being done at an advantage.

Cotton spot closed steady; midland uplands, 8c; midland gulf, 8¼c; sales, 4225 bales. Cotton futures closed steady. February, $7.71; March, $7.69; April, $7.67; June, $7.67; July, $7.60; August, $7.65; September, $7.27; October, $7.10; November, $7.07; December, $7.06.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Jan. 31.—Money on call steady at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent; sterling exchange, easier, with business in bankers' bills at $4.87½@¾ for demand, and at $4.84@¼ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83¼@¾. Silver certificates, 59½@60½c; bar silver, 60⅛c; Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds, easier; 2s, registered, $1.02½; 3s, registered, $1.09¼; coupon, $1.10; new 4s, registered, $1.33; coupon, $1.34; old 4s, registered, $1.14¾; coupon, $1.14¾; 5s, registered, $1.12; coupon, $1.13¼.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 31.—Consols for money, 100½; for account, March, 100½.

COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, Jan. 31.—Close: Adventure, 5@¼; Allouez, 2¾; Arcadian, 16@17; Arnold, 5¼@6; Ashbed, 50c bid; Atlantic, 24@26; Baltic, 17½; Bay State, 50c bid; Bingham, 10½; Bonanza, 1¼; Boston & Montana, 267; Butte & Boston, 48@50; Calumet & Hecla, 735@745; Centennial, 15½@16; Cochita, 12¾; Copper Range, 25; Dominion Coal, 42½; Franklin, 14@¼; Humboldt, 1@¾; Isabella, 7; Isle Royale, 21¼; Mass, 8¾; Mercedes, 8½; Michigan, 6@½; Mohawk, 12½; Old Colony, 4¼@½; Old Dominion, 17¼; Osceola, 69¾; Parrott, 41; Pioneer, 2; Quincy, 138@143; Rhode Island, 4½; Santa Fe, 4½@¾; Tamarack, 175@185; Tecumseh, 3@4; United States, 14¾@15¼; Utah, 29; Washington, 1@¼; Winona, 4@5; Wolverine, 39; Zinc, 16.

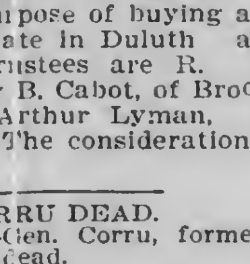
Transferred to Trustees.

The 100 feet at the northwest corner of Superior street and Second avenue west, recently sold to Bryan Lathrop, of Chicago, for other parties, has been transferred by him to the proper parties, who are represented in the deed as trustees for the purpose of buying and improving real estate in Duluth and Superior. The trustees are R. M. Bradley and Henry B. Cabot, of Brookline, Mass., and Arthur Lyman, of Waltham, Mass. The consideration is $95,000.

GEN. CORRU DEAD.

Madrid, Jan. 31.—Gen. Corru, formerly minister of war, is dead.

Nasal CATARRH
In all its stages there should be cleanliness.
Ely's Cream Balm
cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.



Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

VALIDITY ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page 6.)

petition with the owner were estopped from claiming to represent others than the owner now, and that, therefore, the Holmes judgments would still affect the property. It turned out, however, that both Dodge and the bank had deeds to the property from Markell, and though they had never been recorded, Mr. Howell told the truth when he bid for the owner.

It was agreed between the attorneys that the points against the law and the sale would be submitted to the attorneys for the plaintiffs by Feb. 6, that the replies would be submitted to the defendants' attorneys by Feb. 12, and that the arguments should take place Monday, Feb. 19.

HITS LOW MARK

The Thermometer Drops to Twenty-Two Below—Wind High In the Night.

True to the predictions of the meteorological experts, the cold wave established another frigid record this morning. During the night the mercury took a long dive and aided by a terrific Northwest wind, which attained a velocity of forty-two miles an hour shortly after midnight, the silver thread kept dropping till it recorded 22 degrees below zero shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. All night the wind ran past the tower of the government building at from twenty-four to forty miles an hour, but at daylight grew milder, till it finally died out, but the themometer kept its downward course till nearly 8 o'clock.

Duluth and Moorhead are the chilliest places in the United States today, but over the Canadian border at the oldtime winter resorts, where the manufacture of icy blasts is the only industry, the mercury is much lower.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the barometric map of the weather office showed another cold wave developing away out in British Columbia and Weather Forecaster Richardson says from now on typical winter weather may be expected.

The weather reports today indicate the following maximum temperatures from the leading stations of the lake region:

Duluth	—22
Moorhead	—22
Bismarck	—18
St. Paul	—18
Sault Ste. Marie	—12
Green Bay	—12
Milwaukee	—10
Chicago	— 8
Marquette	— 2

While today's weather is record breaking for its frigidity, it is by far the healthiest and invigorating of the present winter. The attendance at the schools is back to the normal, though a number of the younger pupils, who were nipped by yesterday's biting winds, are still out of school.

The school on Duluth Heights has resumed again and everything is reported comfortable there today. At the Emerson school yesterday morning forty-eight pupils were reported with nipped ears, noses or fingers and one of the teachers was prostrated by the severe cold. This school is located high on the hillside at Eleventh avenue west and the wind had a clean sweep at the little ones as they trudged along to school.

The local weather bureau has issued a forecast for February weather from data covering this station during the past twenty-nine years. The mean normal temperature should be 15 degrees. The precipitation, if the month does not differ from the normal, should be about 1.11 inches. The highest temperature in February was on Feb. 21, in the year 1877, when the thermometer registered 59 degrees above zero. The coldest February day on record was on Feb. 9, last year, when it was 36 below zero. On Feb. 26, 1876, the wind blew from the northeast at the rate of fifty-two miles an hour.

ROBERTS WANTS PAY.

The Utah Man Demands His Salary and Mileage.

Washington, Jan. 31.—B. H. Roberts, of Utah, who was recently excluded from membership in the house, has made a formal demand on the sergeant-at-arms of the house for his salary and mileage, amounting in all to about $2000. The demand was accompanied by the presentation of papers relating to the claimant's right, and also, it is said, with the suggestion that suit would be begun to enforce the claim in case it was not paid. The sergeant-at-arms declined to accept the service of the papers.

NOT SO COLD.

"Yes, I suppose this does look like cold work," said a West Philadelphia housemaid, as her employer stopped a moment on Saturday morning to express a word of sympathy for her in her apparently chilling job, relates the Philadelphia Record. She knelt in the bitter cold, with bare arms and hands, and scrubbed her employer's marble steps. The wet, white flesh of her round and pretty arms brought forth words of commiseration from the man. She thanked him for them and said: "When you see us bare-armed maids hanging out clothes that freeze stiff before we get the clothespins in them, or when you see us scrubbing, like me, marble steps that ice over as fast as they are wetted, you think it's hard work? Well, truly, we are comfortable enough. We keep our arms and hands wet with hot water, and that is as good a protection against the cold as sealskin is. As long as we keep the bare, exposed flesh wet, it isn't really bare and exposed at all; it's protected perfectly. It looks cold, don't it?" asked the housemaid, glancing at her pretty bare arms. "It's just as warm, though! Feel."

Cafe, observation and parlor cars on Queen & Crescent route, Florida and New Orleans limited.

TURNED TO ACCOUNT.

A comedian in a Paris theater recently made a great hit out of a painful incident, relates Collier's Weekly. While indulging in a bit of horseplay on the stage he struck his head accidentally against one of the pillars of the scene upon the stage. The thud caused a flutter of sympathy to pass through the audience.

"No great harm done," said the comedian. "Just hand me a napkin, a glass of water and a salt cellar."

These were brought, and he sat down folded the napkin for a bandage, dipped it in the glass, and emptied the salt cellar on the wet part.

Having thus prepared a compress according to prescription, and when everyone expected he would apply it to his forehead, he gravely rose and tied it round the pillar.

The Queen & Crescent is the shortest line Cincinnati to New Orleans, Jacksonville and all points southeast.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio. 'Phone No. 9.
Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup. St.
Funeedany printing, see R. P. Co.
Choice offices for rent. Apply to W. M. Prindle & Co.
A flowing oil well is better than a gold mine. Buy Columbia Oil company stock.

Duluth Camp No. 8 Woodmen of the World will give a ball and supper at Columbia hall tomorrow evening. Flaaten's orchestra has been secured for the occasion.

Miss Clara Schinlaub has left the Business university to accept the position of stenographer and correspondent for J. K. Dion & Co.

William Douglas, charged with introducing liquor on an Indian reservation was released from the county jail today upon giving a bond for $200. He is an Indian and a very bright one. He received his schooling at the Carlisle school.

Charles E. Hanson has received his discharge from bankruptcy. Some opposition was offered to his discharge, but it was not sustained.

The Improved Order of Red Men will give a dance and supper at Elks' hall Monday evening Feb. 5. All are cordially invited to attend

C. E. Shannon will speak on his Alaskan trip at Catholic Association hall tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence society. There will also be a short program of very interesting numbers.

Mary J. Crosby has begun suit in district court against Samuel Wells and others to recover $250 on a note. J. Q. A. Crosby is the attorney.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Alfred Leonard and Anna Imberton, and to Jacob Kero and Lena Siml.

After a sickness lasting but two weeks Heinrich Schneider died suddenly yesterday afternoon at St. Mary's hospital. He had many friends to whom the news of his death was a great shock. He was 37 years of age and leaves a widow and five small children. Death was the result of a severe attack of typhoid fever. No arrangements for the funeral have been made pending the arrival of relatives from Minneapolis.

Two woodsmen were brought in on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern train this afternoon with badly crushed feet. They were taken to St. Mary's hospital where they gave their names as A. Stryker and Oscer Robinson. Neither of the injuries are serious.

PERSONALS.

Judge I. E. West, who is now in the East near Philadelphia, is very feeble and is unabel to feed himself so completely has his paralysis overcome him.

John L. Snapp, of St. Paul, was at the Spalding last evening.

Roland H. Hartley, of Minneapolis, was at the Spalding last evening.

E. J. Longyear, of Hibbing, was in the city last evening.

Charles Bradbent, of Nickerson, is at the St. Louis.

S. W. Campbell, of Ashland, was at the St. Louis last evening.

John C. Eden, general freight agent of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, came up from St. Paul last evening.

B. J. Carney, of Grinnell, Iowa, is at the St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. William Horkan left here Tuesday for Reedsburg, Wis., having been called here by the death of Mrs. Horkan's mother, Mrs. James McCabe.

Cures dizzy spells, tired feeling, stomach, kidney and liver troubles. Keeps you well all the year. Rocky mountain Tea taken this month. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Coin's New Book.

One of the most priceless privileges of American citizenship is the ballot, and it is the solemn duty of every man to inform himself on public questions in such a manner as to enable him to use that ballot for the best interests of his country, his fellows and himself. One of the clearest, simplest and plainest books on public questions is Coin on "Money, Trusts and Imperialism," in which these questions are treated in a manner that makes them plain to every one. Whether a man is of one party or another, he should read this book that he may understand these questions, form his belief and to tell why he does so. These books for sale at all news stands. 25 cents per copy.

DEWEY ASKS FOR PENSIONS.

Addresses House Committee In Behalf of Officers' Widows.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Admiral Dewey today appeared before the house committee on pension in behalf of the bills before that committee to pension the widow of the late Charles V. Gridley, of the Olympia, at the rate of $200 per month, the widow of the late Commander E. P. Wood, of the Petrel, at $1000 a month; the mother of Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant, at $50 per month, and the widow of the late Capt. Henry E. Nichols, of the Monadnock, at $100 per month.

Admiral Dewey spoke eloquently of the service officers of the Asiatic squadron had rendered to their country and of the deep interest he felt in the welfare of those they had left behind. While he did not advocate the amounts asked for in the bill, he appealed to the committee to deal generously with these noble women.

NORTHWESTERN BONSPIEL.

The International Trophy Contestant Has Been Selected.

Milwaukee, Jan. 31.—The players in the Northwestern curling contests were late in getting started today and, owing to the cold weather, the draws are being played off very slowly.

The executive committee elected a Milwaukee rink, of which O. W. Robertson is skip, to play against the Canadians for the Walker international trophy.

Today's scores up to 2 p. m. follow:

Second draw, Duluth Jobbers': Chicago, George Wood, 11; Columbus, B. F. Beileck, 12. Arlington, G. McMillan, 10; Portage, A. G. Halstead, 13.

Second draw, St. Paul Jobbers': Chicago, E. W. Kibbs, 18; Portage, J. E. Jones, 15. St. Paul, S. F. Fullerton, 11; Arlington, R. Robertson, 10. Baraboo, E. G. Marriott, 11; Cambria, A. E. McCall, 10.

Consolation: Mauston, W. F. Winsor, 18; Baraboo, M. H. Mould, 19. Waupaca, J. L. Sturtevant, 16; Portage, H. S. Rockwood, 15.

BRYAN TO PORTLAND.

Boston, Jan. 31.—William J. Bryan left this city en route to Portland early today. Only about 100 people were at the station to bid him good-bye. The train made a short stop at Lawrence, where Mr. Bryan made a brief speech. Mr. Bryan will address a mass meeting in Portland tonight.

"Neglected colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

Here's Your Opportunity!
To get a late style of Overcoat at a heavy discount.
C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

To really enjoy a 10-cent cigar, smoke "Chancellor," Winecke & Doerr's leader.

The Chancellor is reliable. Winecke & Doerr's leading 10-cent cigar.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at our office until 12 o'clock noon Thursday, Feb. 1st, next, for the furnishing and driving of piling for foundation of our new warehouses on Lake avenue. Plans and specifications for the work may be seen at the office of our architects, Palmer, Hall & Hunt, Lonsdale building, Duluth. The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved. Mark envelope, "Bid for Piling Foundation." Address
THE MARSHALL-WELLS HARDWARE CO.
—Duluth, Jan. 20, 1900.

Notwithstanding the state of the weather, our different departments are fairly busy. Tomorrow the Weather Man promises us—WARMER AND FAIR.

Our offerings in Dress Goods, Silks, White Goods and other lines are tempting hundreds of women folks to buy now.

$1 and 75c Silks on sale at
25c a yd.
$1.50 and $1.25 Silks on sale at
50c a yd.

Clean-ups of this season's selling in the Dress Goods Section.

Black Goods.
$1.25 and $1.00 Fancy Cords, Creponettes, Mohair, Figures and Etamines—per yard......... 69c
$1.75 and $1.50 Mohair Crispes, Silk Matelasses, and Fancy Zibolines—a yd... $1.19
$2.50 Black Crepons on sale at—per yard........ $1.69

Colored Dress Goods.
At 35c the yd—
Plain Venetians, Silk Striped Fancies, little Checks and Plaids, reliable Jamestowns and Silk mixtures—they were 50c and 60c; now 35c the yard.
At 50c the yd—
56-inch Tailor Suitings, all-wool Homespuns and Fancy Plaids, cheap at 75c, now 50c the yard.
At 58c the yd—
Silk and Wool Fancies, Tweed effects, colored Crepons, and Striped Novelties, they were $1.00, are now 58c the yard.
At 75c the yd—
56-inch Homespuns and Venetians, Sharkskins, Illiminated Fancies, French and Scotch Plaids, etc., were $1.25 and $1.50, are now 75c the yard.
At 98c the yd—
English Coverts, French Tweeds, Fancy Homespuns and Ziboline Plaids; they were $1.50 and $1.75; are now 98c the yard.
Reversible Plaid Backs-
In Gray, Brown and Blue, were $2.25 and $2.50, now $1.75 the yard.
French Zibolines—
French Zibolines—High grade French stuff, in tufts and stripes, were $2; now $1.25 the yard.

Remnants...
To close at mere shadows of former values.
Pattern Suits—
1/2 OFF

Silberstein & Bondy Co.

DOES COFFEE AGREE WITH YOU?
If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15 and 25 cents.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.
SOLD IN DULUTH AT
The Ideal Beer Hall.

Entirely
Up to date
The
Remington
Standard Typewriters
New Models.
6, 7 and 8
Absolutely Reliable, Always.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
327 Broadway, New York.
Local Office: 323 West Superior Street,
DULUTH, MINN.

BLOOD POISON
Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY COMPANY—1946 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

THE EVENING HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

Published at Herald Building, 220 West Superior St.

Duluth Printing and Publishing Co.

Telephone Calls: Counting Room—324, two rings. Editorial Rooms—324, three rings.

10c A WEEK.

EVERY EVENING DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Single copy, daily	.02
One month	.45
Three months	$1.30
Six months	$2.60
One year (in advance)	$5.00

WEEKLY HERALD.

$1.00 per year, 50c for six months, 25c for three months.

Entered at Duluth Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

Herald's Circulation High-Water Mark...

17,148.

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), Jan. 31.—Zero weather prevails in the lake region, Iowa, Eastern Nebraska, Eastern South Dakota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Assiniboia and Ontario, with lowest temperatures ranging from 20 degrees to 30 degrees below zero over Minnesota, the Red River valley and Western Ontario. From Wyoming northward the cold has moderated somewhat, but in Western Montana and British Columbia it is a little colder again. The barometer is highest over North Dakota and British Columbia, and lowest over Eastern Ontario. Light falls of snow occurred during yesterday or last night at Detroit, the Soo, Marquette, Rapid City and Miles City, with brisk to high northwesterly winds over the south shore and westerly end of Lake Superior yesterday forenoon and last night.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Battleford	0	Med'cine Hat	6
Bismarck	—18	Memphis	20
Calgary	20	Miles City	11
Chicago	—8	Milwaukee	—10
Davenport	—8	Minnedosa	—32
Denver	20	Moorhead	—22
Detroit	—2	North Platte	10
Dodge City	16	Oklahoma	18
Duluth	—20	Omaha	—6
Edmonton	12	Port Arthur	—21
Escanaba	—6	Prince Albert	—
Green Bay	—12	Qu'Appelle	—18
Havre	12	Rapid City	10
Helena	22	Shreveport	34
Huron	—20	St. Louis	4
Kamloops	16	St. Paul	—18
Kansas City	2	Sault Ste. Marie	—12
La Crosse	—14	Swift Current	4
Lander	10	Williston	—11
Marquette	—2	Winnipeg	—30

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight. Probably snow flurries and not so cold Thursday. Fresh westerly winds.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: Wisconsin—Fair and continued cold tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer in western portion Thursday afternoon; brisk northwest winds. Minnesota—Fair tonight, possibly followed by snow flurries in north portion Thursday; not so cold Thursday and in west portion tonight; brisk northwest winds, becoming variable Thursday.

THE CITY'S DEFAMERS.

The News Tribune endeavors to justify its foul slanders against the city that are being seized upon by the enemies of Duluth and used to the injury of the city by quoting from the files of The Herald during last year. What these extracts have to do with the present condition of the city does not appear. All that is shown is that The Herald criticized the police department and denounced the state of affairs on the "Bowery" at that time. But the News Tribune omitted to state that as the result of the criticisms by The Herald there was a change in the conduct of the police department and that the "Bowery" was freed to a great extent of the bad features that called forth the criticisms it quotes. Since November there has been little to criticize in regard to the condition of the "Bowery" or of the manner in which the police department has been conducted.

Nothing can justify the publication of the utterly false and defamatory articles that appeared in the last Sunday edition of the News Tribune. In these articles Duluth was pictured as a place unfit for the habitation of decent and respectable people. The outside world was told that in Duluth a "carnival of crime and immorality flourishes all the year round." People that may be contemplating removal to Duluth were warned away by the damnable lie that a "howling saturnalia of all the vices parades the streets of Duluth." They were informed by the same revilers of the city that a "jubilee of thugism, gambling and harlotry has been studiously pampered in this community for years." There is no citizen of Duluth who does not know that these statements are false from beginning to end. They were made and are made because the Willcuts gang of politicians, whose mouthpiece is the News Tribune, vainly imagine that they can elect Mr. Hugo to the mayoralty by raising a great hue and cry about the police department and detract the voters' attention from the question of municipal ownership. They apparently care nothing for the reputation of the city abroad, if only they can get control of the city offices. To further their political ends they have been ready to smirch the city's fair fame and send their lies and slanders broadcast, regardless of their effect on the city's interests.

Mr. Hugo is certainly unfortunate in having such a despicable gang around him, and as he has given no sign that he disapproves of the dirty campaign inaugurated by his political managers and advisers, it must be concluded that he does not disapprove their proceedings. Had he come out at once and denounced the slanders against the city's good name he would have stood higher in the estimation of the people. Duluth cannot afford to place in office men who will approve the publication of lying stories, damaging to the city, because they hope thereby to improve their prospects of election. There will be a fitting rebuke for these slanders administered at the polls next Tuesday.

THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

In the Engineering Magazine for February, P. B. Delany reviews wireless telegraphy, showing the actual place of Marconi's work and proving that all the credit for the discovery does not belong to him, but that, like most great inventions or improvements in the arts and sciences, wireless telegraphy is the outcome of the labor, not of one man, but of several. It is interesting to observe to what extent the way had been marked out for Marconi. He studied Hertz, and Hertz studied Maxwell, who had Michael Faraday's experiments before him showing some sort of relationship between electro-magnetic waves and light. Hertz could not have overlooked Professor Henry's discovery forty years before, of the effect of an electric spark upon a distant needle.

James Clerk Maxwell, in 1873, after nearly ten years' investigation, published his famous mathematical equations establishing the law of identity of light and electro-magnetic propagation through the ether. Professor Fitzgerald, of Dublin, had already affirmed his belief in the theory. Hertz proved this by actual measurement of the waves.

Professor Lodge and others had experimented with wave transmission before Marconi came on the scene. The waves had been sent through walls and other obstacles, but the idea of using them for long-distance telegraphy, if thought of at all, was not seriously considered. Professor Lodge says that nothing but "stupidity" prevented it.

Professor Hughes, the inventor of the microphone, had discovered that a high-tension spark affected certain forms of his instrument at a distance, and claims to have been quietly planning a wireless telegraph for years before Marconi was heard of. Onesti, an Italian professor, had experimented with copper filings as a valuable conductor, but it remained for Professor Branly, of the Catholic university of Paris, to produce the "coherer," a working receiver for electro-magnetic waves transmitted through the ether. In this simple little device, not larger than two inches of lead pencil, coupled with the Hertz oscillator, Marconi saw his wireless telegraph, and proved the truth of Professor Lodge's rueful remark that "nothing but stupidity" had delayed the wonderful achievement.

THE PAPER TRUST.

An extract from the Superior Telegram with reference to the paper trust was published by The Herald yesterday. It directed attention to the fact that the cost of print paper has been advanced 100 per cent within the two years, with the result that publishers are finding it necessary to raise their subscription rates. The advance in the price of print paper has been made arbitrarily by the paper trust simply to increase its profits and not because it costs the trust even the fraction of a cent more per pound to manufacture the paper. There is only one way to stop the exactions of this robber trust, and that is to secure the repeal of the tariff on wood pulp and all materials entering into the manufacture of white print paper, and also the abolition of the duty on paper.

The organization which has doubled the cost of white paper to the publishers of the country has not only secured the control of the mills, but of the raw material which enters into the manufacture of its product also. Both the raw material and the manufactured article are protected by a tariff duty. With outside competition cut off, with control of the mills, the spruce forests and the water power adjacent thereto, it is not surprising that this gigantic monopoly is able to give the screw of the vise which holds the newspapers of the country a turn whenever it feels so disposed.

As was stated yesterday, it is proposed in an address issued by the Colorado Editorial association, to unite the publishers of the country in an effort to secure the repeal of that portion of the tariff law which affords protection for the trust in the exercise of its rapacity. There is every reason for the removal of the duty on wood pulp and paper, and none for its existence. The paper manufacturers do not need it, because they are already selling their product in successful competition with the paper makers of other countries in all the markets of the world. As a revenue producer it amounts to almost nothing and is therefore of no importance to the government.

Unless congress should forestall action in the matter by a repeal of the paper and pulp tariff, it is expected that the American Newspaper Publishers' association, which will meet in New York in February, and the National Editorial association when it meets in New Orleans next month, will take such action as will compel attention to the demands of publishers for relief from the exactions of the paper combine.

According to government licenses issued there are 212,156 retail liquor dealers in the United States, 4121 more than in 1898. There are 4495 wholesale dealers, 1959 breweries and 1907 rectifiers of spirits. During the last year 25,202,901 bushels of grain and 2,198,513 gallons of molasses were used for the manufacture of liquor in this country, which produced 107,618,128 gallons of spirits and 1,657,808 gallons of rum, making a total of 109,275,928, which is about one gallon and a half to every man, woman and child in the country.

The World Almanac and Encyclopedia for 1900 is a book of over 600 pages crammed full of statistical and other valuable information about apparently "everything under the sun." There is no almanac that can be compared with the World's, which is superior in every respect to all similar publications. And all it costs is 25 cents a copy. No man can afford to be without it. Published by the Press Publishing company, Pulitzer building, New York.

The Portland, Ore., Telegram states that a private letter from an intelligent and conscientious soldier in the Philippines, received last week says: "My opinion is that the officers could have suppressed the insurrection long ago if they had wanted to do so." And, further: "They will suppress it or come as nearly doing so as they wish, before the next election." And this man is a Republican. There is a volume of campaign dynamite in such a letter.

Henry Irving, the actor, according to a current report of a remark of his, made a very deep and appropriate, though a Yankeefied, answer to this question propounded to him: "Has the theater any other mission than to amuse?" He might have said that innocently to amuse is a great "mission," but he cut deeper, and asked: "Has food any other mission than to please the palate?"

The Hartford Courant asks: "What earthly reason is there for this calm taking it for granted that the next Republican nominee for the vice presidency must be a New Yorker and acceptable to T. C. Platt?" In reply the Springfield Republican says: "Address M. A. Hanna, Washington, D. C. He knows."

The president is alleged to be booked already for a great tour across the continent next September and October, or just before the presidential election. By a divine dispensation the battleship Ohio will be launched in San Francisco at that time and the president must be on hand.

The Topeka State Journal says that if the financial condition accredited to the Castellanes be as represented in Paris it must have been painful to them to learn of Miss Helen Gould's donation of $125,000 to the naval branch of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

One of the speakers in congress against Roberts declared the polygamist should go to the penitentiary instead of trying to get into congress. Perhaps he should. But what of some others who are now in congress?

Rev. J. M. Atwater, who died in Cleveland the other day was well known in the Middle West. He was educated at Hiram college under the late President Garfield and was afterwards president of that and other colleges.

The Interior, a leading religious newspaper, says: What Christ would do is a pleasing academic question. It has none of the embarrassments with it of the question, "What ought I to do?"

There is no issue of imperialism, it is said. Yet the Republican national committee's literary bureau is said to be planning a big campaign in printer's ink on that question.

A Chicago man has made a display of originality. He has eloped with his own wife—a more commendable proceeding than eloping with another man's wife.

Count Castellane is still fighting a duel at long range with the editor of the Figaro. It is a safe proceeding, and so the count is very brave.

The Des Moines News well says that if congress wants to do something for the whole people it should pass a postal savings bank bill.

LIGHT AND LIVELY.

Indianapolis Journal: "What is ambition, Uncle Theodore?"

"It is a man's conceited idea that he is big enough to become popular outside of his own town."

Somerville Journal: The man who never had a boil in his life doesn't know what real happiness is. Real happiness consists in getting rid of one.

Indianapolis Press: He—You look good enough to eat.

She—Do you think I am good enough to feed?

Love is woman's whole existence, and, naturally, she overlooks less bets in the game than man does.

New York Press: "What's the matter?" inquired the Shade of Abimeloch. "You look put out."

"I should think so," said the Shade of David, with irritation. "I hear some chump on earth has been writing about my Harem."

Philadelphia Press: Mrs. Smith—O! Is that you? I'm so glad to see you here.

Mrs. Smythe—Really, you—

Mrs Smith—Yes: I was afraid at first that everybody would be more fashionable than I.

Detroit Journal: The Graces spoke today, in sadness, of worldly affairs.

"And you, Modesty," several of these exclaimed at once, "are become a mere matter of clothes with most people!"

"Oh, my name is pants all right!" sighed Modesty, shyly.

The times were indeed parlous, when all this could be true.

An Astonishment.

There's a mighty curious feller who is livin' out our way,
He never seems as anxious as the rest to have his say.
He listens to an argument as quiet as kin be
An' never makes an effort to break in an' referee.
An' once upon a time—us folks is talkin' 'bout it yet—
We asked him his opinion so's to help decide a bet.
It was on a general topic that excited h'gh and low.
This feller thought a minute. Then he said he didn't know.

We'd heard a lot o' people who had struggled to explain
Each query. It 'ud give you palpitation of the brain
To hear the way they figured. An' their words were of such length
That tryin' to remember them was jes' a waste of strength.
But the wisest of them never, with their great display of wit
Within my recollection made the memorable hit
That he scored when, after thinkin' very carefully an' slow,
He faced the situation an' confessed he didn't know.

—Washington Star.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News: The unexpected seldom happens more than once.

The bite of a toothless dog might be termed a soft snap.

Some people are radical in theory but conservative in action.

The hungry actor at the table is willing to take everybody's part.

Men tell more lies about their weight than women do about their age.

The foremost question of the day is concerning the prospective weather.

The bill board makes the actor glad, but the board bill makes him tired.

When two souls have but a single thought the thought seldom interests outsiders.

The silent watches of the night should be replaced by an alarm clock for late risers.

Some people remain away from church when it rains because their religion isn't waterproof.

The tariff makes some things come high, but old bachelors and spinsters are on the free list.

It is a curious fact that the best way to make both ends meet is to pursue a straight and honorable career.

Globe Sights.

Atchison Globe: Some people amount to so little that other people refuse to gossip about them.

Gossip is conducted on the endless chain lines. When it reaches you, break it.

About the only time the average man shows an interest in domestic affairs, is when a rat trap is to be baited.

Here is something that may interest women who are looking for husbands: A man hates mightily to marry an entire family.

The average young person spends so much time reading pretty poems about Opportunity, that he neglects to grasp those in his way.

An Atchison woman never gets to go to church because her husband always goes, and there is no one left to take care of the babies!

PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS.

Philadelphia Ledger: When the transport now on the way to the Philippines arrives at its destination Gen. Otis will have 65,000 troops under his command. It has been repeatedly announced that the insurrection has about reached its vanishing point as an organized movement, and that the uprising is degenerating into guerrilla warfare merely. The report of the capture of Aguinaldo and the complete dispersion and disarming of his followers would be extremely gratifying news for the country. The prospect of a long campaign in Luzon for the suppression of guerrilla bands is not inviting. Yet it is the kind of warfare to which Aguinaldo would naturally resort before complete submission. The announcement that the American troops in Luzon will now be engaged in the pursuit and extermination of guerrillas only may or may not presage speedy peace. The precise situation in the other islands of the group is not clear, and the fact that the 65,000 American soldiers now in the Philippines are necessary to complete the suppression of the insurrection, to garrison towns and to insure order indicates the magnitude of the military task still before us in these distant possessions.

The size of the American army of occupation is greater than the British contingent Wellington had with him at Waterloo. It is greater than the combined English, French and Turkish armies that invaded the Crimea in 1854. The immensity of the problem involving the quick transit of so large a force to such a distant destination is hardly realizable by those not immediately engaged in the work. England has accomplished a great feat in the mobilization of her armies in South Africa, and in times past has sent large bodies of troops by water to India and elsewhere. It is a task which seems inseparable from colonial expansion, even when carried forward by a nation which is confessedly the most successful in ruling foreign peoples. Our responsibility in the Philippines will remain exceedingly great and expensive, even if the optimist predictions of high officials, presumably fully conversant with Philippine affairs, that the existing insurrection is insignificant and "confined to Luzon," should be verified. The military needs of the American occupation, as estimated by American officers, for the installation of American government in the group, require the presence of 65,000 trained troops. And, when we have solved the military problem in the group, we must take up the scarcely less difficult duty of civil government, if it be decided that the group shall be permanently ours. To rule the group we require the genius and mastery of a Clive. It is not good policy to go out to meet trouble half way; but the American people should intelligently anticipate and analyze the problems of government. Congress should discuss them as fully, broadly and fearlessly as it will in the coming weeks discuss every phase of the currency question.

A Bachelor's Reflections.

New York Press: Be sure you are right, then let the girl go ahead.

Convention is the soul's barbed-wire fence to keep the cattle off.

A woman's sympathies half the time are with the one she hopes will get licked.

Probably the only place where a man has a pocket which he never uses it is in his nightshirt.

If all the microbes were elephants some women wouldn't make any more fuss about them.

When a man's 20, pleasure is business; when he's 30, business is business; when he's 40, business is pleasure.

When a woman gets mad at her husband she always tries to break his heart by taking to kissing him the way women do.

Every time a man gets married there is some woman who makes up her mind that she would have refused him, anyhow, if he had been fool enough to ask her.

It is a funny thing that a woman can carry seven bundles and a baby around all day and never get them mixed up and hold the baby by the string.

HOW MAUSER BULLETS WOUND.

After seeing their wounds, nearly all caused by gunshot, the onlooker is struck by the clean, well-defined, small circular entrance and exit the Mauser bullet makes. It produces a canal not much, if anything, larger than a good-sized goose quill, and cuts its way through flesh and bone as neatly as an archimedean drill would, leaving no ragged edges. It produces little local disturbance or bad after effects. Hence shock to the system and subsequent septicaemia are, owing to the lessened destruction of soft parts and splintering of bone, minimized considerably. By careful antiseptic treatment the wounds heal in about twenty to thirty days.

The course which some of these Mauser bullets take without rupturing important vessels or producing dangerous effects is simply marvelous, says the London Mail. To cut through soft parts and follow the tracks made by these missiles without doing irreparable injury would tax the dexterity of the most skillful and delicate anatomist that ever handled a scalpel.

An extraordinary case is that of a soldier who was shot completely through the head, the Mauser bullet entering the cranium on one side and emerging on the other. Not only is he living, but his wounds have healed without a check—a slightly restricted jaw movement, due to muscular paralysis, alone retarding his discharge. In this instance the bullet entered just in front of the left ear, escaping the temporal artery, took a forward and somewhat downward course along the floor of the skull, pierced the right maxillary (cheek) bone and emerged below the eye on that side. There results some facial disfigurement, but he sees, eats and sleeps well. One may consider him a lucky fellow in having exchanged the experience of cranial perforation by an old Brown Bess for that of a modern Mauser bullet.

Working Women

are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for free advice about their health.

Mrs. Pinkham is a woman.

If you have painful periods, backaches or any of the more serious ills of women, write to Mrs. Pinkham; she has helped multitudes. Your letter will be sacredly confidential.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is known wherever the English language is spoken.

Nothing else can possibly be so sure to help suffering women. No other medicine has helped so many.

Remember this when something else is suggested.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Her helping hand is always outstretched to suffering women.

IN MICHIGAN.

Copper Range May Buy Atlantic & Lake Superior---Range Notes.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 31.—Special to The Herald.—It is likely that the Copper Range railway will purchase the Atlantic & Lake Superior railroad, now owned by the Atlantic Mining company, with part of the proceeds of the bonds to be issued under the trust mortgage for $5,000,000 filed here last week. The Copper Range will certainly extend to Calumet this year and probably to Choate also, to connect with the Chicago & Northwestern. It is the suspicion locally that the Copper Range line may become part of the Chicago & Northwestern system when completed.

Thomas R. Dnstan gives no sign regarding his alleged candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. He took the same position two years ago when mentioned as a candidate, deciding at the last moment not to cross swords with Pingree. It is reasonably certain he would take the nomination, but he does not care to enter the race unless the prospects of winning are good. Meanwhile Osborn is making a strong canvass throughout the upper peninsula and has gaind a strong following. Considerable acrimony is liable to develop in the state and congressional campaigns.

Ontonagon—Some very good specimens of copper bearing rock were taken recently from one shaft sunk on the Butler vein at the Belt property in Ontonagon county. Two of the four shafts were unwatered last summer and what water gathers in the shafts now is kept pumped out. It is quite probable that exploratory work in the property may be pushed with the coming of warm weather for the history of the Belt mine is a most encouraging indication of what it may be in the future. The two shafts that were unwatered last fall are sunk on two well known amygdaloid lodes—the Butler and Knowlton.

Calumet—Another old mining property in Keweenaw county has been sold under the sheriff's hammer at the court house at Eagle River. There was but one bidder for the property, L. C. Palmer, of Marquette, and the property was knocked down to him for $4850.

The Winthrop, adjoining the Central on the west, comprises 900 acres, and in 1852 expended $90,000 without any very encouraging results. They operated on a fissure on the sw¼ of section 23, and w½ of section 26, town 58, range 30.

Marquette—At a mass meeting held here over 250 Boer sympathizers passed resolutions condemning the Transvaal war and calling upon McKinley to mediate. Fifty dollars were raised

Duluth's New City Charter.

To the Editor of The Herald:

In your issue of Jan. 29 Mr. Snively undertakes to justify the purchase of the water and gas plants, first, by insinuating that the rates of these commodities have been reduced, but, failing to find figures to support his position, he switches off on the maintenance of a more extensive plant and therefore greater expense, and that even at the same cost we have better water and a system capable of accommodating a greater population without extra cost, all of which I admit.

But, Mr. Editor, reference to the water and gas in my previous communications was simply to call the public's attention to facts which everybody now knows—that is to say, that, contrary to public expectations, after the many gilded statements made by parties who favored the purchase and ownership of the water and gas plants, there would be reductions in the cost of these commodities, yet we find that the cost, as stated before, is just about the same, and that we have to provide for and maintain the plant without any other benefit than the satisfaction of calling it our plant, as Mr. Snively expresses it. And being 'our plant, it ill becomes us to criticize it; but allow me to ask Mr. Snively how we would have come out this year if the times had not improved from what they were last year. For instance, when a large number of stores and dwellings were vacant all over the city, and therefore using no gas or water. If, as Mr. Snively says, we come out even this year, it is reasonable to estimate that we would have come out nearly $100,000 short last year.

Again, the supplementary system having just been completed, all new, was not supposed to require much repairs or expense. Therefore this year is not a fair year for comparison.

Again, Mr. Editor, the promoters tell us about the wisdom of this purchase. Now, if Mr. Snively is correct, the new or supplementary system is furnished with much larger pipes than the old system. Why so? if not to continue the larger pipes as we go along and as the city grows, all of which would have been done by the old company, who started in the early days, when Duluth had less than 5000 people, and put in a plant capable of accommodating 50,000, but as the phenomenal growth of Duluth soon demonstrated, the city extended until sewerage had to find an outlet near the pump house, so that a new location had to be found for the intake. It was quite natural, just as we will have to do again in the course of time—and then what? More expenses and a greater business.

But now, Mr. Editor, we are drifting away from the subject. The question is do we, or do we not, want a new charter, and do we want to issue more bonds to acquire street railways, steamboats, aerial ships, automobiles, electric plants, a system of heating to furnish power and heat to the inhabitants of the city, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines, and, in fact, I believe the city could build and operate market houses all over the city and go into a general commercial business if it saw fit under that charter. But, of course, bear in mind that in order to carry on such extensive business, the officers want more pay, and in order to make sure of it, it is proposed to increase the pay right from the start, not even to wait until they get all these things. No wonder all candidates are in favor of it. I would, too, if I was a candidate, or looking for a soft snap in return for political favors. No, Mr. Snively's position is untenable. He says that the new charter makes the mayor and counil the agents only of the people. As I said in my first communication, we don't want to take away the power from where it ought to be and give to schemers. We want the mayor and council to enjoy their present power, but we propose to hold them accountable for their acts, and to strict economy, which is well done under the charter, that is now about right, having been construed by the courts clause by clause, until now we know where we are at. An expensive experiment indeed which we do not propose to begin over again. So I say, no bonds, no new charter, no nothing, except good honest officers, and out of all present candidates we can make no mistakes; they are all good.

P. BENETEAU.

DO NOT WASTE CELERY.

It is a well-known fact that celery is an excellent food for the nervous system, and it is equally a fact that it is not eaten as much as it should be by persons with a tendency to nervous disorders. And in many households where it is frequently served it is the custom to discard the coarse green stems and all the green leaves of this expensive vegetable, which is not only a mistake but a needless extravagance.

Every sound bit of celery is valuable. The outside stems contain all the nerve stimulants in an even greater proportion than do the tender white ones in the center of the stalk. No housekeeper should permit a sound piece of celery to be thrown away. Stew the coarse parts and serve to your family a most delicious dish.

Take the green outside stalks that cannot be eaten raw, wash them thoroughly and scrape off all brown spots with a knife. Cut the stalks in half-inch pieces, reserving all the sound green leaves in a dish by themselves. Put over the minced stems to stew in boiling water and let them cook about an hour and a half, then add the leaves and continue the cooking a quarter of an hour longer, letting the water boil down so that there may be none to pour off. Salt to taste. Add a little pepper, a small piece of best butter and a scant half-cup of cream, or milk, if you haven't the cream, and thicken with a teaspoonful of flour mixed smooth with a little cold milk. Serve hot, and you will have a dish which will speedily become a favorite, and will help, better than medicine in building up wasted tissue and supplying nerve power.

If there is not quite enough celery to make a dish, cut some cabbage into inch pieces and cook for half an hour in the celery. It will take the flavor of celery, and make a most agreeable dish.

Celery and cabbage may also be used together as a salad with a boiled dressing, in place of mayonnaise. It will be found very nice, and is a change from the usual salads.

Spinal Disease Cured in Four Months

Richard D. Creech, of 1062 Second Street, Appleton, Wisconsin, says:

"Our son Willard was absolutely helpless. His lower limbs were paralyzed, and when we used electricity he could not feel it below his hips. Finally my mother, who lives in Canada, wrote advising the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I bought some. This was when our boy had been on the stretcher for an entire year and helpless for nine months. In six weeks after taking the pills we noted signs of vitality in his legs, and in four months he was able to go to school. It was nothing else in the world that saved the boy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."—*From the Crescent, Appleton, Wis.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

Friday and Saturday We will begin the Greatest Lace Sale The Ladies of Duluth and Superior ever saw.

Panton & White.

IN THE BATTLE....

for recognition, which is now more active than ever between the builders of Pianos, many firms have disappeared, while a few have not only maintained the altitudes gained, but have strengthened their hold by admirable means. Among the leaders the Vose must very certainly be regarded as a strong factor, and as one in the class of instruments which has given to America the prestige of holding the paramount position in the musical industry of the world. The Vose Piano satisfies in every particular and is sold at a popular price.

French & Bassett,
Reliable Piano
Dealers.
Duluth, Minnesota.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND BALL AND SUPPER
Given by Duluth Camp No 8,
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD,
Columbia Hall, 20th Ave. West, Thursday Evening, Feb. 1st.
Flaaten's Orchestra. E L. Fisher, Prompter
Tickets, 50c per couple.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATER.
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.
DUNNE & RYLEY Present—
Mathews and Bulger,
In the latest version of the big Vaudeville Operetta—
By the Sad Sea Waves.....
Everything absolutely new but the title of the piece.
Ran 103 Nights at Herald Square Theater N. Y.
35—STARS OF COMEDY—35
PRICES—Dress Circle, $1.00; Parquet, 75c and $1.00; Family Circle and Balcony, 50c.

LYCEUM THEATER
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
THE PLAY THAT LIVES FOREVER.
ONE NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 5th.
The Greatest and Quaintest of all Anglo-Swedish Comedy Sensations.
YON YONSON
THE RECORD BREAKER.
A Perfect Production in Every Detail.
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
FIRST M. E. CHURCH, DULUTH.
MISS KATHARINE E. OLIVER in
THE LITTLE MINISTER.
— Arranged from J. M. Barrie's popular story —
CHARACTERS IMPERSONATED:
Garvin Dishart......The Little Minister
Babbie .... A Gypsy Girl
Old Nanny ....A Poor Woman
Dr. McQueen .. The Village Physician
Rob Dow .... Reformed Drunkard
Micah Dow ....His Little Son
Jean .....The Minister's Maid-Servant
Lord Rintoul ....A Wealthy Nobleman
Act I—Babbie's Power. Act II—An Awakened Soul. Act III—The Flood.
TONIGHT!
Tickets 50c. Seats at Chamberlain & Taylor's.

PARLOR THEATER.
Wm. J. Wells, Manager.
19 Second Avenue West. Open Every Night.
VIOLA CLIFFORD'S ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
BIG VAUDEVILLE SHOW.
Matinee every Saturday. 2:30 p. m.

PUMPING ENGINES

M. H. McMahon Goes Into Mr. Hugo's Connection With Prescott Contract.

Charges Him With Being Interested In the Contract.

At the Bethel last evening M. H. McMahon charged T. W. Hugo with corruption in connection with the contract let by the city to the Prescott company for the construction of the two pumping engines for the Lakewood pumping station. The pumps were to have cost $92,500 when set up and completed at Lakewood. They actually cost the city $134,253.22. Mr. McMahon not only charged Mr. Hugo with being corrupt in the matter, but with also being a party to the contract.

Mr. McMahon went back to the time when the building of the water plant was under way. He called attention to the fact that in 1896 there was a Republican council with Henry Truelsen as mayor. The D. Clint Prescott company came before the council and wanted the contract for furnishing the pumping engines for the Lakewood station. The council finally took the matter out of the hands of the board of public works and proceeded to arrange the letting of the contract itself.

Mr. McMahon said that Mr. Hugo was a man who had seen service in the council for a number of years and was well on to the ropes.

On Sept. 26, 1896, the D. Clint Prescott company's bid was submitted. The price given for the pumps complete and set up was $92,500.

On Oct. 5, 1896, the waterworks committee of the council submitted to the council a resolution providing for the employment of T. W. Hugo and two other consulting engineers to act with the committee in the examination of plans and prices for the pumping machinery.

On Oct. 12 the board of public works addressed a communication to the council asking that bids be obtained for the pumping machinery and objecting to letting the contract without. The communication received no consideration.

On Oct. 19, 1896, on motion of the waterworks committee of the council T. W. Hugo and two other engineers were appointed to investigate the proposition of the D. Clint Prescott company.

On Oct. 26 the report was turned in and it was favorable to letting the contract to the company. The council thereupon directed that the contract be entered into and employed T. W. Hugo as consulting engineer.

That contract provided that "the contractor, Prescott & Co., shall and will, at their own proper cost and expense, and according to the best of their art and ability, do all the work and furnish all the material that may be required in manufacturing, delivering and erecting at the city's pumping station at Lakewood, engines, boilers, traveling crane and other machinery set forth in the plans and specifications attached to the contract for the agreed and total price of $92,500."

This contract, said Mr. McMahon, was entered into by a Republican council against the protest of the board of public works. He said further that all of his statements were taken from the records on file in the city hall.

On Nov. 16, 1896, T. W. Hugo made application to be appointed the inspector of the city upon the pumping machinery, and was so employed by the city at the rate of 1¼ per cent on the contract price. Under his employment as consulting engineer and inspector, Mr. Hugo was to make the estimates to be allowed the contractor monthly under the terms of the contract. He was the sole representative of the city in the dealings with the D. Clint Prescott company.

December 4, 1895, Mr. Hugo presented the first estimate to the council, and it amounted to $4370.86. Mr. McMahon suggested that this was considerable work to be done in the first thirteen days, and read some of the items allowed in the estimate, as follows:

E. C. Prescott, belt	$ 11 86
Duluth Trust company, bond bill	462 50
M. A. Ryan, stack repairs	195 90
LaVaque Paint and Wall Paper company, glazing	27 71
A. E MacManus, legal services securing bond	245 00

"Where can a belt be found in the pumping engines at Lakewood," asked Mr. McMahon. "Where is there glass in the engines? What part of those pumping engines does a bond form? What have legal services got to do with work actually done on the construction of those pumps? Where does stack repairs come in on a plant not yet built?"

Other items were given as follows, the amount allowed on them being 73 per cent:

Prescott & Mars Co., coal	$ 116 90
Duluth Light and Water company, water rent	15 00
Rankin & Greer, printing	3 31
J. J. LeTourneau, printing	13 75
W. H. Squier, receiver, rent	300 00
Scrap iron, etc.	63 63
Timekeeper	70 00
Stenographer	70 00
Bookkeeper	100 00

Mr. McMahon took these amounts one by one and asked where they could have ever represented work actually done on the pumping engines?

Two other items allowed by Mr. Hugo were as follows:

J. G. Slocum, salary to Nov. 1, 1896	$ 666 66
D. C. Prescott, month ending Dec. 1	600 00

These items were also condemned by Mr. McMahon as being no part of the work done on the engines, and he pointed out the amounts allowed as salaries as extravagant.

On the following dates Inspector Hugo turned in the following:

Jan. 4, 1897, amount	$11,704 14
Feb. 8, 1897, amount	12,983 38
March 1, 1897, amount	9,903 09
April 5, 1897, amount	14,654 55
May 3, 1897, amount	10,327 91

The following are a few of the items of "material and labor" which went into the construction of these engines, as follows: Estimate No. 2, Jan 1, 1897:

LaVaque Paint and Wall Paper company, glazing	$ 3 38
Duluth Trust Co., forge stacks	24 00
Chamberlain & Taylor, office supplies	6 75
E. L. Prescott, packing	39 75
Duluth Trust Co. moulding sand	225 75
C. Kerstan, cupola work	76 75
Prescott & Mars, coal	377 86
Chamberlain & Taylor, office supplies	9 43
E. L. Prescott, telephone $20; packing, $14.34	34 34
W. H Squier, receiver, rent	150 00
J. C. Slocum, draughtsman, to Dec. 1, 1896	133 33

These items were liberally ridiculed by the speaker, who asked again what part they constituted in pumping machinery, and he again reiterated that Mr. Hugo was supposed to be allowing for work actually done on the construction of the pumps. He also said that the Duluth Trust company seemed to be in the business of furnishing bonds, molding sand, forge stacks, etc. All of the estimates Mr. Hugo made were padded with such things as these, he said.

In 1897, the year following, a fusion council was elected, and men like C. E. Shannon and others began to nose around and try to learn the condition of affairs. On May 6, 1897, the council demanded of Mr. Hugo to know whether or not the pumping machinery could be completed for the contract price. In a written communication to the council in answer he says, after stating that he had estimated from good authority or actual figures the amount of bills outstanding or would be outstanding before the work would be completed, "there does not seem to me any reason why this cannot be done.

Acting upon Mr. Hugo's expert judgment, the council allowed Prescott to continue with the contract, and the following additional estimate was made by Mr. Hugo:

June 4	$ 8,261 86
June 7	982 27
July 2	15,398 78

Making a total of $78,586.75 paid on the $92,500 contract up to July 2, 1897, and on that date and WITHIN SIXTY DAYS AFTER advising the council that Prescott & Co. WOULD BE ABLE TO COMPLETE the contract for the CONTRACT PRICE, he informed the council by a written communication that Prescott & Co. WOULD NOT BE ABLE to complete the engines.

The council called in another consulting engineer and then when Mr. Hugo had dropped out and was not there to check the bills the company quit business and the city had to complete the work which was not then half done. The engines cost the city $41,783.22 more than the contract price.

"I charge that T. W. Hugo was not only dishonest, but that he was a party to the corrupt deal and I am going to prove it," said the speaker.

"In 1896 some time before the Prescott contract was made, T. W. Hugo wrote to different manufacturers of pumping machinery and asked for their price for manufacturing and setting up two pumping engines of a certain capacity which he specified. They happened to be of the same size as those which the city of Duluth wanted. Among others he wrote to the E. P. Allis company, of Milwaukee, one of the largest manufacturers of that kind of machinery in the country. Here is a letter written to the board of public works by that company and if it does not brand Mr. Hugo as a party to the Prescott deal, I miss my guess:

M. J. Davis, President Board of Public Works.

Dear Sir:—We enclose copy of letter we received Oct. 1, and in reply to this we mentioned an approximate price of $45,000 for 6,000,000-gallon engine, to work under 320-foot head, but in spite of the writer's (Hugo) declaration that he wished the figures only for his own information we added $5000 above the price we would make in competition, for fear that the figures might fall into the hands of possible competitors, and which they appear to have done.

It would appear as though the gentleman were endeavoring to carry water on both shoulders, which is a good deal like a lawyer being employed both for the prosecution and the defendant. Yours truly, E. P. ALLIS CO.

"Upon that record," said Mr. McMahon, "I charge that Mr. Hugo at all times had an interest in the Prescott contract. I charge that when he approved that estimate of A. E. McManus for legal services that he had an interest in having it paid. I charge that he was profiting by it when he had all those bills paid.

"I charge that when on May 6, 1897, Mr. Hugo was asked to inform the council whether the Prescott company could complete the engines, after he had allowed them to be paid $63,000, that he knew it could not and that he must have been profiting by the transaction or could not have done it.

"I ask you after scrutinizing that record if you are willing to place Mr. Hugo where he can do more harm than he could as consulting engineer of the city."

"Mr. Hugo goes around," he said, "howling 'the Bowery! the Bowery!' for the purpose of blinding the voters to such things as these." Mr. McMahon's remarks were frequently interrupted with applause and were listened to with almost breathless attention.

Previous to Mr. McMahon the audience was addressed by J. Porter Neff and he made a fine talk. T. J. McKeon also spoke and August Stahlbusch, the candidate for alderman in that ward also made a short speech and was received with much applause and good feeling by the people of his ward.

It was rather late when Mayor Truelsen arrived. He had been speaking at the school hall across the canal.

He opened by referring to the warm feeling which he always had for the section of the city in which he was then addressing his old friends and said it was the place where much of his young manhood had been spent. In reference to his official life he said that he had always done his duty as he saw it and that he should continue in the same line of conduct. If the people were satisfied with his work in the past he would like to have them vote for him but if they were not he would not ask their support for he would not change his line of conduct which he believed had always been for the best interests of the city.

The opposition is trying to raise all kinds of issues to blind the people to the real one. They are shouting about the police force. Their statements are not based on facts. The police department has been efficient and faithful and as long as they do their duty he would stand by them. With half the force more arrests have been made than ever before. In another year the city will be in a little better shape and the service can be bettered somewhat.

The Republican party has adopted a platform favoring municipal ownership, he said, and yet has placed on that platform men who have always opposed it.

Alderman Crowmell said in the council when told in the council that he was elected on a platform of municipal ownership that "the people all went crazy over municipal ownership two years ago," and that the platform did not mean anything. He confessed that he got votes under false pretenses. What did the Republican party do to him for that treachery and falsity to the interest of the people. They nominated him again and he is again running for office on the same kind of a platform.

"They are howling about the terrible immorality of the city and they picture Duluth to the world as a place where vice runs riot and law and order is a thing unknown. At the same time the man whom they will appoint chief of police, if they get into office, is going around telling the saloonkeepers that if they get into office they can run their places all the time. They tell the little fellows that they will close the big ones up and let them run. That is their campaign of deceit. They are the people who are talking morality. How is that for hypocrisy?"

The mayor went into the water plant history briefly and presented Mr. Hugo's standing in the past in reference to the purchase of the old plants.

He ridiculed Mr. Hugo's inconsistency in reference to the issue of bonds telling how at first he was unwilling to issue bonds to build a lighting plant but had now changed front and was willing to do it. He said it reminded him of a story of a party of soldiers who were out foraging. They were hungry and finally one fellow came across some eggs in a nest. He began eating them raw, so hungry was he. Finally he broke one and a little chicken appeared.

"'Peep, peep,' it said.

"'Oh, no, you peep too late,' said the soldier."

That is exactly the position of Mr. Hugo, said the mayor. He is peeping too late.

The mayor's address was not long owing to the lateness of the hour, but it was frequently applauded.

While the crowd was waiting for the mayor to come, J. F. Duncan, the colored barber was called upon and after much urging came forward. He told a funny story and applied it very neatly to Mr. Hugo's position in the campaign.

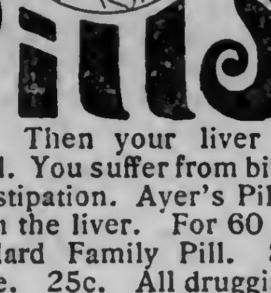
The audience at the Bethel numbered about 200 and at the school across the canal there was also a fine audience.

"He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; cleanses it of everything, gives perfect health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints



Ayer's Pills

Dizzy? Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO. NASHUA, N. H.

WEST END MEETING.

T. W. Hugo Addresses the Seventh Ward Voters.

The issues of the campaign were again dodged last evening at a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting held in Smith's hall on the corner of Thirty-eighth avenue west and Third street. S. N. Lester was the presiding genius and T. W. Hugo was the first speaker. The audience had to pay the closest attention to follow the various stunts in dodging. Mr. Hugo said that Mayor Truelsen was not responsible for the building of the water plant, but that he was responsible for the Bowery.

William Hubbard made a short speech accusing the present police administration of corruption, and R. D. Haven and J. A. Blix followed along similar lines.

W. H. Smallwood made his maiden speech on the stump for Mr. Hugo, and said that municipal ownership would be better taken care of under the administration of T. W. Hugo than under the present administration. He said he was always suspicious of men that wanted to hold office more than two terms, and thought that Duluth could struggle along without Truelsen at the helm.

HARDWARE DEALERS

State Convention to Be Held Here During the Coming Month.

BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR

Advertising Duluth and the Convention Has Been Prepared.

The fourth annual convention of the Minnesota Retail Hardware association, and the second annual convention of the Northwestern Retail Hardware association, will be held in Duluth Feb. 14, 15 and 16, and the local hardware men are busy preparing the proper sort of a reception for the many guests of the city that will be here during those three days.

The organization of the Minnesota association was perfected at a meeting in the state capitol in St. Paul in 1897, and it has been growing steadily and rapidly ever since, until now it is one of the most effective trade organizations in the Northwest. In 1898 Minneapolis had the convention, and in 1899 it was again in St. Paul. This year Duluth was accorded the honor of being the convention city, and it is hoped that even a better time and a more profitable will be spent here than at any previous meeting. The officers are as follows: James E. O'Brien, Crookston, president; J. W. Berg, Little Falls, vice president; Thomas McCracken, Minneapolis, secretary; George D. Parmele, Rochester, treasurer. The executive committee is made up as follows: W. G. Holmes, Austin; Joseph Mason, St. Peter; J. R. S. Cosgreve, Le Sueur; G. W. Welles, Duluth; A. A. Marzolf, St. Paul; H. B. Gardner, Minneapolis; O. H. Myron, Ada; James E. O'Brien, Crookston; J. W. Berg, Little Falls.

The convention will open Feb. 14 with the meeting of the executive committee at 11 a. m., at the convention hall. At 1 p. m. payment of dues will be in order, and at 2 o'clock the convention proper will open. There will be an address of welcome by the mayor, and a reply by President O'Brien. The secretary and the treasurer will read their reports, after which officers will be elected and committees on transportation, resolutions, grievances, receptions, auditing and reports announced. Ex-President Ladner will speak, and there will be papers by members. At 9 p. m. that evening there will be an entertainment by the Duluth and Twin City jobbers.

The second day's proceedings will open with an executive session at 9 a. m., followed by the reports of committees, talk on insurance by President Hatch and other members, and a general discussion. At 2 o'clock there will be an open meeting and a reception, with remarks by jobbers and manufacturers. E. A. Moye will read a paper, and then committees will be appointed to confer and correspond with Iowa and Illinois concerning union with the Northwestern association. New business will be in order. The third day will be spent in visiting jobbing houses and other points of interest.

The Duluth hardware men have put out a very handsome souvenir of the convention in the shape of a well-printed and beautifully illustrated book, containing the program, plans, history, etc., of the associations, and a large number of pictures of Duluth scenery, including the wholesale district, Superior street, various buildings, etc. The famous speech of Proctor Knott on Duluth, accompanied by statistical comments, is also given. The book is well filled with advertisements that are pleasing examples of the "art preservative."

TO HAVE BIG TIME.

Elks Will Initiate Class of Twenty-Five Candidates.

The grand old order of Elks is figuring on a big time tomorrow night, and it is a notorious fact that when Elks figure on a big time something usually happens. The occasion of the aforesaid large time will be the reception of a class of twenty-five candidates into the realms of Elkdom, and the ceremonies attendant upon the act of conferring this invaluable privilege upon the class will be elaborate and noteworthy. Not only will all of the antlered brethren in Duluth be out in force, but Dr. George C. Gibert, of Grand Rapids, will head a herd from the Itasca county woods in the neighborhood of Grand Rapids. This delegation will be met at the train by a delegation of Duluth Elks, which will lead the visiting herd in pomp to the stamping ground of the Duluth herd in Elks' hall.

Ericson's Discount Sale

On Winter Overcoats, Ulsters and Boys' Reefers is sure to interest all shrewd buyers.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

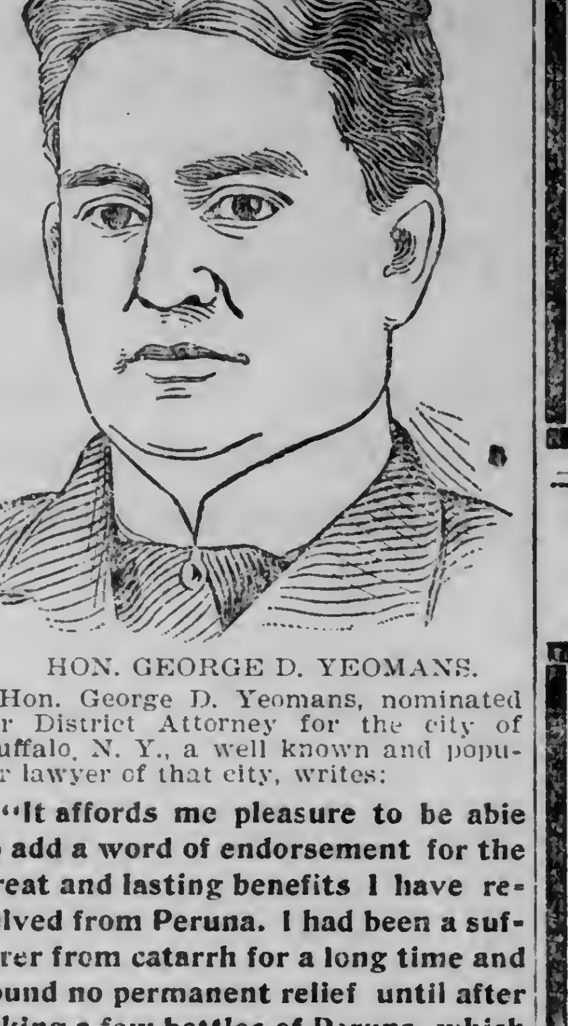
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.



A BUFFALO ATTORNEY

Cured of Catarrh of Long Standing By Peruna.

HON. GEORGE D. YEOMANS.

Hon. George D. Yeomans, nominated for District Attorney for the city of Buffalo, N. Y., a well known and popular lawyer of that city, writes:

"It affords me pleasure to be able to add a word of endorsement for the great and lasting benefits I have received from Peruna. I had been a sufferer from catarrh for a long time and found no permanent relief until after taking a few bottles of Peruna, which have permanently relieved me."

Address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a free book on "Winter Catarrh."

AMUSEMENTS.

MATHEWS AND BULGER.

The two popular comedians Mathews and Bulger will be seen at the Lyceum this evening in their play, "By the Sad Sea Waves." Much favorable comment has been given this latest piece of theirs and it evidently abounds in no end of opportunities and that Mathews and Bulger have taken due advantage of them goes without saying. Their managers, Messrs. Dunne and Ryley, have selected an extraordinary company, among the better known being Mlle. Le Seye, Jane Lennox, Bessie Challenger, Mina Hickman, Mabelle Rothers, Agnes Wayburn, Mable Meredith, Eva Leslie, Marie Wood, Marie Dellafontaine, Lottie Ettenger, Ed Wayburn, W. J. Deming, W. H. McCart, Tony Hart, Thomas A. Kiernan, Harry Sinclair, George Gelder, Horace Tabor and others.

"YON YONSON" COMING.

"Yon Yonson," which is now playing to crowded houses in Minneapolis, comes to the Lyceum theater next Monday evening. It will again be presented by the same company that appeared in this successful play at the Lyceum last September, being headed by the only exponent of Swedish dialect, Arthur Donaldson. He will again sing his famous Scandinavian folk songs while the Lumbermen's quartet will render a number of new songs. The play, as heretofore, will be given a magnificent scenic production.

MISS KATHERINE OLIVER.

Tonight Miss Katherine E. Oliver will appear at the First Methodist church in the Star Lecture course and will present "The Little Minister," the very pretty story by James Barrie. The Northampton Daily Herald said of her:

"Miss Oliver is to the work of the modern Scotch novelist what Gibson is to Richard Harding Davis. The marvel of it all is not so much that a young woman in a blue evening gown can transform herself into an old village doctor, a Scotch housewife, an auld licht minister, or a one-eyed London gamin, as that she can do it without letting her audience, as critical a one as Northampton could furnish, see how and when she did it. Of the many distinguished and entertaining people whom the Home Culture club have brought to Northampton, none have surpassed Miss Oliver in the pleasure given her audience last evening."

The Southland, Its Resources.

For valuable information to all who contemplate settling in the South for business or for residence, "The Southland," a book recently issued, is the best publication yet put out. This is a handsome volume of 184 quarto pages, issued by the Southern Railway company, and is devoted to an exposition of the present resources and development of the South.

The volume is a work of art. The paper is of the finest and most expensive kind, and the arrangement and entire make-up of the volume is done with great skill and with an eye to the convenience and pleasure of those who read it.

On the first page are these words: "This volume is dedicated to the people of the South by the Southern Railway company, whose interests are identical with those of the states traversed by its lines."

The author of the book is Frank Presbrey. The style is smooth and altogether attractive, and the illustrative feautres have been worked out with taste and charming effect. There are interesting and well-executed pictures throughout, giving the reader comprehensive ideas of the commercial, industrial, agricultural, picturesque and climatic advantages of the great country which is being fast developed in various ways. These pictures have been selected with a view to the instruction as well as the pleasure of the reader, and their arrangement and classification have been made with much care and fine judgment.

The initial chapter is devoted to a review of the South, its customs, advantages and various features in the past, with a sketch of its present condition and a glance into its great and glorious prospects. The advantages of the soil, climate, social, religious and educational facilities are clearly set forth and some comparisons made as to its industrial, agricultural and commercial strength with that of other countries. While its mineral, timber, land and water transportation, and other strong points which appeal to the capitalist and laborer alike are set forth in comprehensive style, its numerous attractive resorts for health and pleasure seekers, sportsmen and tourists, and its many beautiful places for people seeking a more congenial climate and social element are not lost sight of. Every page has illustrations, and it is all so nicely gotten up that one cannot but feel a thrill of pride and patriotism when glancing over the book.

The writer carries one through all the Southern states, setting forth the many advantages of these states and the various points of interest in them. It is all illustrated so nicely that one wonders how clearly the many attractions of the great Southland through which the Southern railway traverses are set forth to him who would inform himself about the country abounding in possibilities. Copies of the work may be had by enclosing 15 cents (the actual postage required) to J. C. Beam, Jr., Northwestern passenger-agent, 80 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

We are Getting Ready for the

Greatest Lace Sale

Ever Seen in the Northwest.

Panton & White.

Burlington Route

Best Line to Chicago and St. Louis......

"The Limited," the finest train in the world, leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m. every day. Electric lighted, steam heated, has compartment and standard sleepers, reclining chair cars, coaches, and dining car on the cafe plan. "The Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Chicago, Ill.

GEO. P. LYMAN,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

SELLING STOVE ENAMEL.

Two Young Men Get the Best of West Enders.

Two young men have worked a corner on stove enamel out in the West End during the past few days. The men are strangers in that part of the city, but they are smooth. They are selling a stove enamel guaranteed to be the best thing ever invented. They say they are the sole agents for Duluth and the Northwest, and that the enamel will only be offered for sale by them for a short time, and then the agency will be turned over to a certain hardware store and the selling price will be doubled. The West End has been pretty well worked, and yesterday Garfield avenue was canvassed by the two men. The enamel is not a new invention. The men purchase it from the hardware store they say they are going to give the agency to, and pay 25 cents a gallon for it. The price for which several samples sold yesterday was $1 a quart.

Madden Is Held.

Barney Madden was arraigned before Judge Edson in police court yesterday afternoon, charged with robbing Thomas Brennan. The Bowery man, in a very positive denial, said that the money found on him was his own, but Brennan claimed differently. Madden was held for an examination tomorrow morning, and his bail fixed at $500. Brennan, the man robbed was sent up for ten days for drunkenness, in order to keep him out of reach of Madden's friends, and Joe Riley, the man arrested with Madden and Brennan, was allowed to go free, as there was nothing to prove against him, and Brennan, after he had sobered up somewhat, said that Riley was his friend, and that they had been working in the woods together.

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

Loses One Thumb.

Walter T. Parker, of 1113 London road, met with a very painful accident over at West Superior yesterday morning. He was employed in the machine shop of the Superior Shipbuilding company, and in some way the steam drill caught one of his thumbs and tore it from the hand. He was taken to St. Mary's hospital, where he is resting easily today. Young Parker is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Parker.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

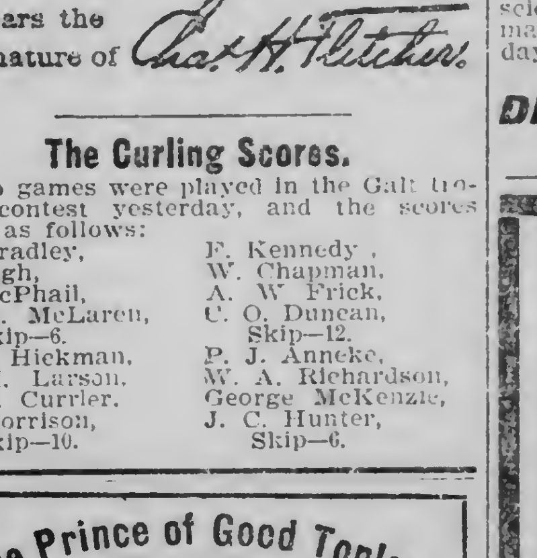
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Curling Scores.

Two games were played in the Galt trophy contest yesterday, and the scores were as follows:

R. Bradley,	F. Kennedy,
J. Pugh,	W. Chapman,
S. McPhail,	A. W. Frick,
F. N. McLaren, Skip—6.	C. O. Duncan, Skip—12.
J. T. Hickman,	P. J. Anneke,
L. M. Larson,	W. A. Richardson,
F. A. Currier.	George McKenzie,
D. Morrison, Skip—10.	J. C. Hunter, Skip—6.



The Prince of Good Tonics.

A Non-intoxicating Malt Extract that is especially Recommended for Weak Nerves, Indigestion and Insomnia.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE

BUILDS UP A DEPLETED SYSTEM.

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED IT?

ALL DRUGGISTS

Prepared by VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO.
Milwaukee, U. S. A.

Duluth Branch. TELEPHONE 62.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Regli & Esterly is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. C. Regli retiring. In the future the firm will be known as Harris & Esterly. All accounts owing the firm of Regli & Esterly are payable to the new firm, they assuming all liabilities of the firm of Regli & Esterly.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, this 22nd day of January, 1900.

E. E. ESTERLY,
E. C. REGLI.

For a Case of Val. Blatz Bottled Beer, Wiener or Private Stock, Telephone 4118

ROHL BROS.,

203 West Michigan St.

Dealers to the Family Trade.

DR. DORAN

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Special Diseases—Specialist.

He has cured others, he can cure you. Dr. Doran's European training and his long hospital experience has made him phenomenally proficient, and HIS SUCCESS IS EQUALLED BY NO PHYSICIAN IN AMERICA. The doctor treats all chronic diseases or diseases of long standing; diseases of the stomach, spitting of food, loss of appetite, weight and fullness under the left breast and stomach flatulence, nausea, costiveness, diarrhoea, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, pain in the head, gloomy feelings, peevishness, irritability, general debility and cold feet; DISEASES OF THE LIVER, indicated by pain in the left side, backache, bad complexion, dry skin, furred tongue, etc. HEART DISEASE, organic and functional, palpitation, fluttering, irregularity of the pulse, pain, dizziness, dropsy, etc., etc. DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, with difficult breathing, cough, pain, spitting mucus and blood, loss of flesh, hoarseness, etc. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, pain in the back and loins, scanty and dark colored urine, sediment, etc. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN NERVES called neuralgia, epilepsy, fainting fits, paralysis, etc. DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BLOOD AND PELVIC ORGANS, proper care and treatment of irritable bladder, gravel, piles, fistula and fissures of the rectum; seminal weakness, loss of manhood, loss of womanhood, chronic skin diseases, as eczema, psoriasis, etc. SURGICAL OPERATIONS performed with neatness, skill and the LEAST POSSIBLE PAIN. CANCERS examined, explained and removed without knife or pain, no case undertaken unless RELIEF IS GUARANTEED. We operate for scars, moles, hare lip, fissures of the palate, crooked or club feet, stiff joints caused by injury, rheumatism, etc. EAR DISEASES causing deafness, discharges, polypus, accumulated wax, false ear drums, etc. Diseases of the NOSE AND THROAT, such as catarrh, ulcerated throat, hoarseness or loss of voice treated by simple scientific appliances to which hitherto unmanageable diseases must yield in a few days.

DR. J. E. DORAN, Duluth,
215-17 New Jersey Building.

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT

In the East, West, North or South.

THE MORNING TELEGRAPH is concededly the brightest daily paper in the Union. Its news of the day is concise. Its financial news is authoritative. Its theatrical news is complete. Its racing news is simply unapproachable. It has special features that cannot be obtained from any other source.

THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH is as good as half a dozen other weekly papers put together. It gives you six times the entertainment the average weekly does. It is brmful of tale and anecdote of persons and things you know, or would like to know. It is a mighty interesting paper, with an interesting personality.

THE PICTURE SUPPLEMENT is not equalled by any other newspaper on the face of the globe. The pictures are timely, interesting, newsy and new. They are in some respects superior to the original photographs, and no amount of description could do them the justice that your own eyes would.

Sold everywhere, by every live dealer, every day in the week. If your dealer does not happen to have it on hand, insist that he get it for you. If he is the right kind of a man, he will supply you. If he won't supply you, we will.

TRIAL RATES FOR ONE MONTH:

Sunday Only.....25 Cents
Daily and Sunday.....One Dollar

DAILY TELEGRAPH CO.,
140 W. 42nd Street, New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
The Great Eastern
THE Duluth
BURROWS STORE.
SUPERIOR ST. 3rd AVE. W.

Alfred Dolge Felt Slippers & Shoes

Men's and Boys' Footwear at Away Below Wholesale Prices....

Read these sensational prices for this week.

60 pairs Men's Felt Shoes in Lace and Congress, several different styles, worth from $2.00 to $3.00; your choice for	$1.39
150 pairs Men's Buckle Arctics, Rolled Sole, Snow excluders, regular $1.75 and $2.00 goods, all sizes from 6 to 12; your choice for	$1.39
60 pairs Men's Low Arctics, worth $1.00, sizes 6 to 7½, broad or narrow toes, your pick for only	17c
125 pairs Men's Low Alaskas, worth $1.25—all sizes from 6½ to 10; your chice for	39c
72 pairs Men's low rolled edge Rubbers for German Socks, worth $1.75, all sizes from 6 to 12; your choice for	$1.29
100 pairs Men's Rolled edge Rubbers with best Oil Grain Taps, worth $2.50; your choice for	$1.89
48 pairs Boys' best Buckle Arctics, worth $1.25 and $1.10—in all sizes from 12 to 6; your choice for only	87c
150 pairs Men's lightweight, black lined Buckle Arctics, all sizes, cheap at $1.50; yours while they last for	$1.29

The last slash at the Cap Department. A merciless cut for this week— Winter Caps Half Price

63 dozen Men's Winter Caps in blue and black Kerseys, large plaids, plain and fancy mixtures in Brighton, Golf, Hartford and Dewey styles at **exactly half price.** They are the odds and ends of this season's Caps which are from one to four of the regular stock.

Odds and ends of Men's all-wool Cloth Caps, plain and fancy—50c qualities	25c
Odds and ends of Men's Silk Plush and Kersey Caps—$1.00 qualities	50c
Odds and ends of Men's Fancy Plaids, satin padded lining, plain visors—$1.50 qualities	75c
Odds and ends of Men's fine Nigger Head Cloth Caps, satin lined, full pull down bands—$2.00 qualities	$1.00

All regular lines of Caps with full line of sizes at 25 per cent discount.

All Fur Caps at exactly half price.

Over 400 Men's Fashionable, Comfort-Giving, Blizzard-Defying

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS AT HALF PRICE FOR THIS WEEK

Should come as GOOD NEWS to Duluth and Vicinity—

In Box-Coats, Great Coats, in Bishops, in Ulsters, (in all shapes, in all styles, lengths and sizes), in Kerseys, Fur Beavers, Gray Vicunas, Irish Friezes and Rough Oxfords, Meltons, Chinchillas, Coverts and Fancy Back Whipcords.

M. S. BURROWS

Get Your Money Ready
and take advantage
of the..........
GREATEST LACE SALE
ON RECORD!
Panton & White.

GOOD INTENTIONS.

Trouble Caused By a False Alarm of Fire.

At first flush one might imagine that the crank who turned in a false alarm was responsible for the chapter of accidents that followed in quick succession. But there is no doubt that he thought he was preventing a great conflagration, says the New York Press.

At exactly 11:55 a. m. he saw what he believed to be smoke rolling from between the cracks in the fence of John McClave & Sons' lumber yard, in Eleventh avenue, near Twenty-first street. It was only steam from an exhaust pipe, but the kind-hearted crank didn't know that.

Hook and Ladder No. 12, from No. 237 West Twentieth street, was tearing along toward Eighth avenue. Right in its way was a butcher wagon, halted because of a balky horse. William Kaiser, the driver, had been at the business only four days. When a policeman, a minute or two later, plucked Kaiser from a narrow doorway in which he had been jammed the driver gave a horrified glance at the wrecked butcher wagon and said: "There goes me job." Then the policeman arrested him for obstructing the streets.

About the time Kaiser was sailing through the air toward that doorway, Dr. J. A. Campbell, of No. 320 West Twenty-second street, was making a professional call in Eighth avenue, leaving his horse and carriage in the care of a colored driver. The horse saw Kaiser's parabola and dashed up the avenue to see what it all meant, the colored man skating on his coat tails along the harsh pavement, the lines having become entangled around his arm.

At Twenty-second street a mulatto girl was wheeling across the avenue a baby buggy containing little Sarah Westcott, of No. 356 West Twenty-third street. The buggy went under the feet of the doctor's horse, while the girl was dashed one way and the baby the other. Neither was injured in the least.

At Twenty-third street Atta Poplifo, who probably reached No. 14 Baxter street some time last night, if he ever stopped running, was grinding out on his organ alleged Italian opera, when the doctor's horse hit him. The Italian started on a dead run down the avenue and soon was lost to sight.

The doctor's buggy wrecked the organ, and all the keys combined in a dying groan that terrified a bystander so that he slipped on the sidewalk and sprained his leg. He had to be sent home in a carriage. The last howl from that organ was too much for the runaway horse too and it fell in the street and permitted a fat policeman to sit on its head without protest.

Meantime, the original crank, who had turned in the false alarm, was trying to save persons in nearby houses who didn't want to be saved. Finally an intelligent man hit him on the nose until it bled, and then he went away.

DULUTH IMPERIAL FLOUR.
WE GUARANTEE EVERY PACKAGE OF
TO BE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

VALIDITY ON TRIAL

Forfeited Tax Law Cases Taken Up By the Full Bench.

TESTIMONY IS BRIEF

Arguments Will Be Made on February 19---Many Attorneys Interested.

No single bit of litigation in a long while has gathered in the district court of St. Louis county such an array of talent as was centered in court room No. 1 this morning when the cases involving the forfeited tax law and sale were taken up by the full bench, Judges Ensign, Cant and Dibell sitting. In all there were about twenty-five attorneys present, though not all of them were interested directly in the four cases that were taken up. The others have cases pending, or clients who are interested in the outcome of the test cases.

It was decided yesterday afternoon that as the four cases on the calendar all involved practically the same issues, they should be tried together, all the judges sitting, and that after the testimony was all in a date for the argument should be fixed. This date was set this morning for Monday, Feb. 19, and at that time all the points that will be raised against either the law or the sale will be thoroughly argued, and the three judges will consult on their decision. Whatever that may be, it is assured that an appeal will be taken to the supreme court in order that the issues may be finally determined, and the titles to the property involved settled for all time.

The forfeited tax law provided that property on which taxes for 1895 and prior years were due should be sold following the delinquent tax sale in May, 1899, and that the purchasers at that sale should receive absolute titles to the property. Of course the former owners are not going to let their property go without a struggle, so it is probable that all possible objections to the law and the sale will be threshed out during these proceedings. In many cases the owners have made no defense, and suits to quiet title have been concluded without opposition. But in the cases on trial the value of the property was enough to cause the former owners, or holders of judgment against the owners, to make a determined fight to knock out the law or the sale, or both.

Little appeared this morning as to the points that will be made against the constitutionality of the law. In all four of the cases that were taken up the plaintiffs, who are seeking to quiet the titles conveyed by the forfeited sale, simply introduced their sale certificates and rested. In each case, also, the defendants objected to the introduction of the certificates, on the ground that the law under which they were made is unconstitutional, and that, therefore, the certificates are of no effect. These objections were not argued in any case, but were overruled by the court and exceptions only taken. The arguments on the constitutionality of the law will come up at the session in February.

In only one case, that of A. Fitger & Co. against C. L. Abell and others, did the defense state its points on the constitutionality of the law, and in that they were not so definite as they will be when the arguments are made. T. J. Davis, representing the defense, objected to the introduction of the forfeited tax sale certificates on the ground that it was in conflict with that section of the constitution of the state of Minnesota which prohibits special legislation, with that section of the constitution of the state that provides that men shall not be deprived of their property without due course of the law, and with that section of the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution which also provides against depriving men of their property without due process of law.

The four cases taken up this morning were as follows: National Mahaiwe bank against Clinton Markell and others, John L. Dodge against C. Markell and others, J. J. Baskerville against W. E. Richardson as assignee for the American Loan and Trust company, and A. Fitger & Co. against C. Lee Abell and others. The attorneys in these cases are as follows: In the first two John G. Williams appears for the plaintiff and Phelps & McManus and Billson, Congdon & Dickinson for the defendants; in the third, J. H. Brigham is for the plaintiff and S. D. Allen for the defendant; in the fourth, Schmidt, Reynolds & Mitchell are for the plaintiffs and Davis, Hollister & Hicks are for the defendants.

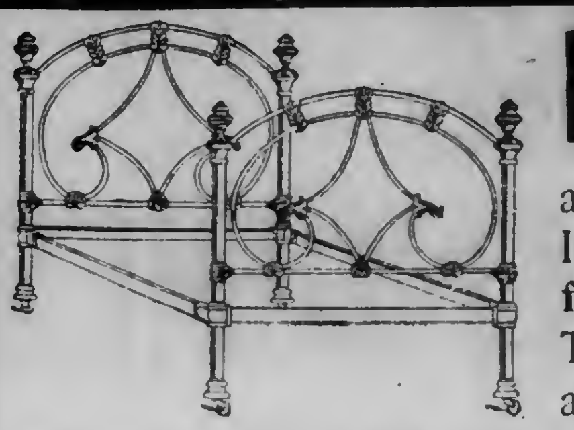
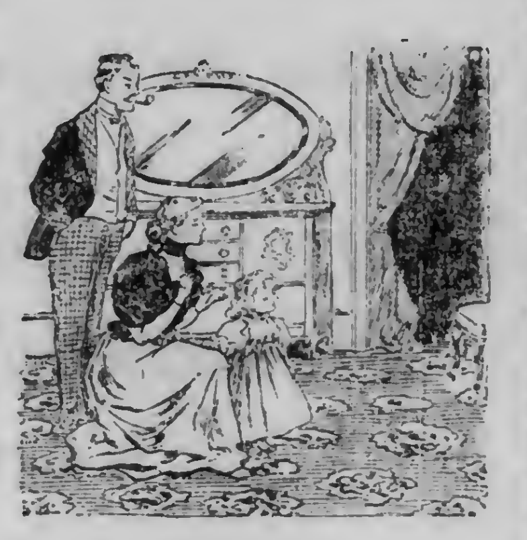
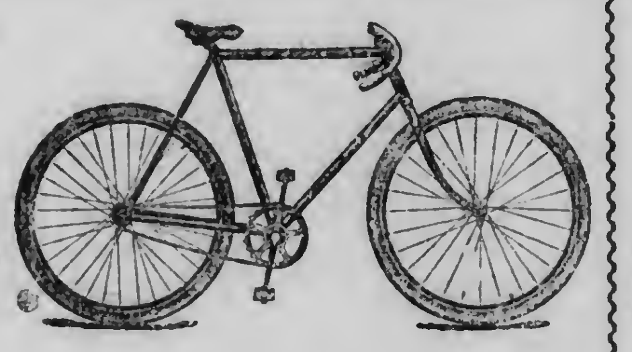
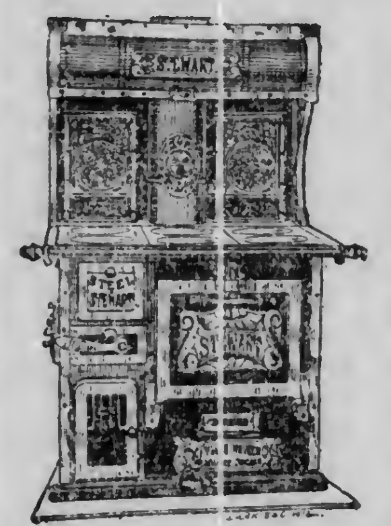
The testimony in each of the cases was very brief. As stated, the plaintiffs only introduced their sale certificates and rested their cases on them. The testimony for the defense was also brief, and tended to show irregularities in the sale. It looked at noon as though all the testimony would be in early this afternoon.

The first cases taken up were those of the National Mahaiwe bank and John L. Dodge against C. Markell and others, which were tried together by stipulation. Stipulations settled most of the points in the testimony in all of the cases, the only direct evidence going in being that connected with the sale. In the Markell case W. J. Holmes, the holder of judgments against the former owner of the property, was placed on the stand and testified that he attended the sale to bid on the lots, which were in Hunter & Markell's division, and that someone on the other side of the room in which the sale was held bid the state tax for the owner, that being a common expression, and the property was knocked down to the unknown bidder. Supposing that his judgment interests would be protected if the property was bid in by the owner, he did not pay any further attention to the matter, and did not bid on the property. He did not hear the name of the purchaser mentioned, and supposed that the unknown bidder had an arrangement with the auditor by which the same name should be entered on each piece of property.

Arthur Howell, Mr. Williams' clerk, who bid in the property, said that he did call out "state tax for the owner," and he admitted that he did it to deter others from bidding though in some cases his bid was raised. He said that he bid in the property for both Dodge and the bank, and that as the lots went to the different ones alternately, he had no arrangement with the auditor, but called the name of the purchaser each time. He thought he called it in the same tone as his bid.

In the examination, Mr. Phelps, in explanation of his line of questioning, said that his point was that the bidders who called out that they were bidding for the owners, and thus kept others from bidding through reluctance to com-

(Continued on Page 3.)





In Furnishing a Home....

Don't forget that quality is remembered long after price is forgotten.

Good wearing furniture and house furnishings are a specialty with us. We are particular that no shoddy built or shabbily finished goods are purchased by our buyer and consequently we never have such goods to sell. You may, therefore, rely upon the fact that whatever you buy of us is not only reasonable in price, but also of the very best quality obtainable.

We are Duluth Agents for the Celebrated—
COLUMBIA and IMPERIAL BICYCLES....

Without a doubt more
Stewart Steel Ranges
have been sold within a given time than any other range in existence. Other dealers discourage the sale and use of steel ranges, but **Stewarts** give perfect satisfaction to the user. Twenty-two styles and sizes to select from. Your old stove taken in part payment for a new one.

New Goods
are arriving every day. In Iron Beds we are showing forty-three different styles. To induce you to come in and inspect our stock we will sell to you a full size, best white enamel, brass trimmed Iron Bed, worth $4.50, for only $3.35

We have already received several large shipments of Carpets for spring trade in new and exclusive patterns. If you are not ready to buy now come in and look at them anyway.

In Dressers and Chiffoniers....
we are showing forty-six styles of each in all the latest styles and finishes. Antique Oak, Golden Oak, Bird's Eye Maple, White Enameled, Genuine Mahogany, and Mahogany finish, with Commodes to match, and prices are always right.

Remember that your credit is always good here. We have no notes for you to sign and we do not charge interest. We have everything to furnish the home. **Furniture, Carpets, Shades, Draperies and Lace Curtains, Stoves and Ranges, Tinware, China, Clocks, Sewing Machines, Etc., Etc.**

SMITH, FARWELL & STEELE Co.
LIBERAL AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, DULUTH, MINN.

ZOLA ACQUITTED.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The court before which the case was tried, today acquitted M. Zola in the libel suit brought against the novelist by M. Ernest Judet, of the Petit Journal, arising from M. Zola's father, that the letters published in the Petit Journal were forgeries or wilfully garbled. M. Zola was fined in default at the first hearing of the suit, during his flight to England.

February Clearing Sale.....

Clearing Without Reserve

All Overcoats, Suitings and Trouserings made to your order in our usual good style and workmanship at 25 per cent below regular prices.

To give you an idea of the magnitude of the many bargains that await you we will quote a few items

Trousers, former price $7.50—Clearing Sale	$5.75
Trousers, former price $9.00 - Clearing Sale	$6.75
Trousers, former price $10.00—Clearing Sale	$7.50
Trousers, former price $12.00—Clearing Sale	$9.00
Suits, former price $25 —Clearing Sale	$18.75
Suits, former price $30 —Clearing Sale	$22.50
Suits, former price $35 —Clearing Sale	$26.50
Suits, former price $40 —Clearing Sale	$30.00
Suits, former price $45 —Clearing Sale	$33.75
Overcoats, former price $30—Clearing Sale	$22.50
Overcoats, former price $35—Clearing Sale	$26.50
Overcoats, former price $40—Clearing Sale	$30.00
Overcoats, former price $45—Clearing Sale	$33.75

And so on through the entire line. This is one great bargain event of the entire year which you should not miss. Our regular patrons are earnestly requested to take advantage of this unusual buying opportunity. This sale will continue until February 10.

Duluth Art Tailoring Co.
306 West First Street.
French & Bassett Block, Opp. Board of Trade.
Telephone 181.

BLAKE'S CAREER

A Distinguished Former United States Officer Aiding the Boers.

An Adept Indian Fighter and is Probably Giving Cronje Pointer.

John Y. Fillmore Blake, an ex-army officer of wide experience in guerrilla warfare, is taking an active part in the attempt being made to keep the English out of the Transvaal. So far as is known at the present time he is one of two West Pointers who are giving the Boers the benefit of a superb military education, backed by experience gained in the most savage Indian warfare.

United States army officers, at least those who are in touch with the war news from South Africa, are closely following the campaign for professional reasons. Those who know Hood or Blake take an additional interest in the war, as the cables tell of British reverses brought about by tactics similar to those employed to whip the Indians. The Sixth cavalry, United States army, are smiling grimly at the manner in which "Alphabet" Blake is "rubbing it in" in the case of an English war correspondent, who described him as "an American adventurer called 'Col.' Blake." Thereby hangs a tale.

In the issue of the London Graphic bearing the date of Nov. 18 there appeared a half-tone reproduction of a photograph showing a body of men marching in column across a street in Johannesburg. No. 3 of the first set of fours carried a partially furled flag; the men kept perfect line and distance. As a matter of fact there was nothing in the illustration to warrant the title under it, nor the explanatory reading-matter which accompanied it. Yet there was an insult to two great races in the "stuff."

In bold, black type was this heading: "TRAITORS! THE IRISH BRIGADE SERVING WITH THE BOERS."

Then came the following highly interesting reading matter:

The men of the Irish-American—Irish mainly—brigade who left Johannesburg on the outbreak of the war to fight the British are described as "some of the worst sweepings of Johannesburg" and as "all loafers." They were about 120 strong, and were led by an American adventurer called "Col." Blake. Their avowed object was loot, and probably that is all they would be good for. The Boers themselves have a poor opinion of them, and were very anxious to keep them out of the way to prevent their doing anything disgraceful. When they left Johannesburg no rifle or cartridge belts had been served out to them. The Irish flag bears the motto: "Remember Michelstown."

Recent cables stated that "Col." Blake was with Cronje at Modder River, and this was before the Boers so thoroughly thrashed Methuen's forces. It was the second disastrous "surprise" which had befallen the British troops. So it is a fair presumption that Blake has earned the eagles so slurringly given him by the London correspondent.

While it may be true that "Alphabet" Blake has some of the characteristics of the adventurer in his make-up, there is yet to appear the man who can question his bravery, deny his brilliancy or his marvelous control of men. Faults he has—many of them—but his sterling qualities more than counterbalance them. His record in the United States army is one which any man would be proud to possess, says the Chicago Chronicle.

That much-scanned, much condensed book known as the "Army Register" has little to say of John Blake. Put into English, that little would read something like this: "John Y. Fillmore Blake, born in Missouri; apointed to the Military Academy from Arkansas; became a cadet Sept. 1, 1876; received his commission as second lieutenant June 12, 1880, and was assigned to the Sixth cavalry; made first lieutenant Oct. 5, 1887, and resigned from the service Aug. 19, 1889."

But that brief record says nothing of nine years of the hardest kind of service which the "galloping" Sixth put in whipping hostile Apaches into submission. Nor is there the slightest mention of a campaign that covered Arizona, New Mexico, the panhandle, the southern part of Indian territory, and far into the land of the Mexicans. Army officers are supposed to know all of this and the register is not intended for civilian eyes.

There is no question that the most brilliant man in the class of '80 was Oberlin M. Carter. During the hard bone for four years he was the honor man. It is within the range of possible probabilities that if Blake had been inclined to exert himself he might have stood higher in his class, for he is the possessor of one of those peculiar brains which absorb and master difficult things with little or no effort. But he is constitutionally lazy excepting in matters relating to the application of the art of war. As it is, Carter is disgraced and an army prisoner at Leavenworth for his connection with the scandals in the improvement of Savannah harbor and Blake is following out his democratic instincts in fighting to preserve the South African republic.

Several months before his graduation the White Mountain Apaches had shown signs of desiring to take the warpath, and Blake, who was sure of making the cavalry, prayed that he would be ordered to join the "galloping" Sixth, then in Arizona under command of Col. Eugene A. Carr. In May the Apaches under the leadership of the medicine man and prophet Nockaydetklinne, took the warpath, and there began a series of Indian atrocities, extending over a period of nine years, which have never been approached in the history of the Southwest.

To his intense delight, Blake was ordered to join his heart's desire, and without a thought of the three months' leave which was his he flew across the continent as fast as steam could carry him. On reaching Chicago he learned that Troop M, to which he was assigned, had taken the field, but he was to report at Fort Lowell, long since abandoned, and ascertain, if possible, its whereabouts. Two weeks later "the fledgling from the Point" reported to his captain, William A. Rafferty, in the heart of the White mountain district. The fact that a tenderfoot had ridden through a hostile country alone and found his troop was a surprise to Rafferty. And that was the first that Blake caused his captain. If the former knows anything about his old chief's career in Cuba it will cause no amazement, because it was what he would have expected.

It was early in this campaign that Blake first met a man who became famous at San Juan hill, Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, at that time captain of I troop in the "galloping" Sixth. Two years later "the man without a hurdle on his straps" carried a message to that beau ideal Indian fighter, the Gray Fox, which resulted in the killing of Nockaydetklinne at Cibicut creek and saved a squadron of the Sixth from being massacred.

In those days the troops in the department of Arizona spent most of the time chasing Indians—Apaches, Commanches, Cheyennes, Kiowas, Navajoes, and Zuni—from the upper part of the Indian territory far into Old Mexico. It was rarely they saw a garrison unless sent home wounded or sick with fever. And this was the sort of existence led by Blake for nine years. When his regiment did reach "God's country" all of the fight had been knocked and licked out of the Indians in the Southwest, and helpless settlers, ranchers, and prospectors could travel the land without fear of massacre.

Possibly in no other country could Blake have learned those tactics and that strategy which is such a feature of guerrilla warfare, for in no other land did similar conditions exist. He learned to fight and whip a wily foe, to guard against surprise and the demoralizing night attack, to meet cunning with its fellow and win, to endure the pangs of hunger and the awful torture of thirst, to assimilate the craftiness of the savage and applying it to the trained brain, beat the Indian at his own game. These were some of the lessons which Blake has not forgotten, and, it is apparent, are being used with telling effect in South Africa.

A man who knew well the ex-cavalry officer said this about him the other day: "Paramountly Blake was and is a fighter. At the same time he is the oddest mass of contradictions that I've ever seen. He was the life of the mess, loved a joke and could tell a capital story. At night about the campfire he used to sing 'Benny Havens' and talk of his life at the academy. Then there would be long stretches of moroseness, when it was impossible to get a word from him. Faults he had, and they were glaring; but it seems to me that his heart was in the right place, despite the things he did to make enemies in the service—and he possessed them in abundance. I heard several years ago that he was in South Africa, and later I saw in the papers that he was with the Boers. Of course the style of fighting the burghers are putting up is the sort that would worry the English most, and Blake is just the sort of man to use all of his experience in Indian warfare to keep the British out of the Transvaal. It is intensely funny to read of the English troops running into 'another' trap, and they were again 'surprised.' That's Apache fighting all over."

Early in 1887 Blake was ordered to Fort Leavenworth to take his examination for promotion and there met Miss Kathryn Aldrich, the youngest daughter of the late M. V. Aldrich, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The courtship was brief, and when the young Indian fighter rejoined his troop he was engaged to one of the wealthiest belles of the land of pine barons. There was a military wedding in St. Mark's church, and there were many of the young men of the valley city who scowled at the tall form in full dress cavalry uniform. Their predictions were "that 'Kit' Aldrich had made a mistake."

This was due to a dinner given by them at the Peninsula club to the coming benedict. There were rumors of much wine and decidedly peculiar conduct on the part of the guest. His fiancee taxed him with this, and it was promptly denied. After he had resigned from the army at the repeated request of his wife, the Blakes returned to Grand Rapids, where for several years they lived the life of people of wealth. Inactivity did not suit the husband and he started the Grand Rapids Transfer and Cold Storage company. It was a success from the start, but the humdrum life of a business man was not to Blake's liking. There was a rift in the martial clouds and one fine morning Grand Rapids society was astounded several years ago with the intelligence that "John Blake had gone to South Africa to shoot big game."

Nothing injurious in
BROWN'S
Bronchial Troches
A great relief for coughs, hoarseness, throat and lung troubles.
John I. Brown & Son, Boston.

Free reclining chair cars Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent route night trains.

MICHIGAN SENSATION.

Son of James A. Ellis, Saginaw, Cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Best Physician In City Gave the Lad Up—Said Plainly That He Couldn't Be Cured—But He Is Cured and Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Saginaw, Mich., **JAN. 31.**—One of the most sensational cases ever reported in this city is that of the 19-year-old son of Mr. James A. Ellis, Saginaw, East Side. The case reflects the greatest credit on Dodd's Kidney Pills, now in universal use all over the world. In March, 1893, Mr. Ellis' son was taken sick. One of the best physicians in the city was consulted. He pronounced the case Bright's disease, which has always been considered incurable. He attended the young man for several months, but finally gave him up. It was no use. Bright's disease couldn't be cured.

Another eminent physician was consulted. He said that he though he might cure him. If he couldn't he would say so. After a few months' trial he also acknowledged that the case was beyond his skill. The lad was confined to his bed long before this, and death was now looked for at any moment. The doctor said it was useless to give him medicines, as he could not live.

Mr. Ellis about this time saw Dodd's Kidney Pills advertised. He determined to put them to the test and see if his son was really beyond human aid. He procured a box. It was thought that the boy showed an improvement and another box was bought. With delight it was seen that there was no doubt about it. The pills were curing him. Another box was taken and the improvement was apparent to all. To cut a long story short, Dodd's Pills made a well man of him. Mr. Ellis, senior, himself writes:

"I will state that my son is now at work and is taking his twenty-fifth box. He says he is well and thinks it useless to continue taking them, but I insisted on his taking the pills. A great many people have come to me to know what we used to cure my boy, and I have told them Dodd's Kidney Pills. I cannot say enough for them. I want all sufferers to know of his wonderful cure."

Wedding Rings.
GEIST & ERD, JEWELERS,
121 West Superior Street.

WHEN YOU ADVERTISE FOR HELP

Do they advertise where nobody expect you to or where the people who want to work always look, viz: THE EVENING HERALD?

Johnson & Moe

2102-4-6-8 West Superior St.

TODAY ENDS

One of the most successful years in ou business career, made so by the liberal patronage of the thrifty people of Duluth, who know the value of the dollar and where to get the mostfor it.

Our Business Year Commences Tomorrow, Feb. 1,

And we propose opening the campaign of the new year with some

Hot Bargains for this "snappy" cold weather. Here you are for Thursday, Friday, Saturday:

Our Great

HALF PRICE SALE

of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets

Will continue until SATURDAY NIGHT—Positively no longer. We have still a liberal assortment to choose from. Pick them now while you may at EXACTLY HALF PRICE. It means:

Our $5.00 Coats $2.50
Our $10.00 Coats $5.00
Our $12.50 Coats $6.25
Our $15.00 Coats $7.50
Our $20.00 Coats $10.00

and so through the entire line.

Our Entire Stock of

LADIES' FUR JACKETS AND CAPES

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

You will save from $5 to $10 on every garment by buying now.

Ladies' Astrakhan Jackets, worth $32.50—THREE DAYS' SALE PRICE...... **$25.00**

Ladies' Astrakhan Jackets, regular price $35.00 THREE DAYS' SALE PRICE...... **$27.50**

Ladies' Astrakhan Jackets, regular price $45.00—THREE DAYS' SALE PRICE...... **$35.00**

Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets, elegant garments, regular price $35; 3 days' CLEARANCE PRICE...... **$27.50**

Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets, worth $45; THREE DAYS' CLEARANCE PRICE...... **$35.00**

Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets, worth $47.50; THREE DAYS' CLEARANCE PRICE...... **$37.50**

Our Entire Stock of

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS at Exactly Half Price.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS—Black figured Skirts, worth $1.50; Clearance price.. **99c**

Black Crepon, Black and Blue Serge, Black Novelty Stripe, braid-trimmed, well made Skirts, worth $4.00; Clearance price...... **$2.98**

125 Ladie's and Misses' Golf Hats almost given away—all shades worth up to $2.50; to clear the lot, your pick—each...... **29c**

New Embroideries.

A most magnificent line of new handsome patterns, in Swiss and Hamburg Edgings and Insertions—special values at—per yard—

5c, 6c, 9c, 10c, 12½c, 15c and up.

DRESS GOODS DEPT.

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE!

Black Mohair Crepons, choice styles, worth $1.68; Note three days' Clearance price—per yard...... **98c**

Black, Mohair Silk-finish Crepons, handsome patterns, worth $2.25; Note 3 days' Clearance price—per yard...... **$1.48**

Two-toned Silk Crepons, in Green, Red and Helio mixtures, worth $3.00, Note three days' Clearance price—per yard...... **$1.98**

Fancy Silk Mixed Novelty Suitings, worth $1.25 and $1.50; Note three days' Clearance price...... **98c**

10 pieces 50-inch all-wool Novelty Suitings, suitable for Skirts, worth $1.25 and $1.50; note 3 days' Clearance price...... **68c**

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Men's Mackinaw Mittens, sold all over at 10c a pair—Clearance price...... **5c**

16 doz Men's Gloves and Mittens, regular low price, 19c; Clearance price...... **13c**

Odd lots of Men's Underwear, worth 50c and 75c apiece, at exactly Half Price.

Men's Natural Gray Wool Underwear, somewhat broken in sizes, worth $1.00; Clearance price—per piece...... **68c**

Men's all-wool Jersey ribbed, flesh colored, all sizes; Clearance price, per piece...... **79c**

Never before sold less than $1.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We have a nice unbroken line of Boys' Suits, in new, up-to-date goods. They are nearly all heavy weights. During this sale take your choice at just ONE-THIRD OFF our former low prices.

BOYS' REEFERS.

On all remaining Reefers we make a straight discount of 40 PER CENT OFF former low prices.

SHOE DEPT.

In order to still further clean up stock we have picked out a table full of good Shoes, though a little off styles, from which we say—Take your pick at—

HALF PRICE!

These are mostly Men's and Women's.

Ladies' Felt Slippers, cheap at 49c; special...... **39c**

All odd lots of Ladies' Felt and Flannel Lined Slippers, worth up to $1.25; sale price...... **89c**

—Some sizes missing.

Ladies' Felt and Flannel-lined Shoes, special offering at 25 PER CENT DISCOUNT throughout the entire line.

Ladies' $2.50 Fine Shoes, all new up-to-date goods from certain reliable Western makers; special a pair.... **$2.13**

Johnson & Moe

WEST DULUTH

The people of West Duluth are wondering where the money comes from that pays for the papers which the News Tribune is circulating in West Duluth today. This morning the people who were on the streets when the papers arrived, first opened their eyes and then whistled to themselves as though to say "We can see which way the boodle goes." The News this morning published clippings from The Herald which they were anxious to have everybody see. They also realized the fact that if the papers were offered for sale there would be very few people see these clippings and so they started a free circulation bureau at the Republican headquarters. They also hired a number of boys to distribute them throughout the residence portion of the town.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

There is much complaint against the street railway company because of the cold cars. West Duluth people think the company is trying to save on coal bills by freezing the people. For some time the cars have been almost totally without heat.

The 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. O'Brien was seriously burned yesterday afternoon. The child's clothes caught fire from the stove, and before the father could put them out the child had been burned so bad that her recovery is doubtful. Mr. O'Brien burned both his hands so that he will be laid up for some time.

Herman Kringle, second engineer for the Merrill & Ring Lumber company, returned home last Saturday from Saginaw, Mich., bringing with him his wife.

There will be a Republican-rally tonight at which time the candidate for mayor, and the candidate for alderman from the Eighth ward, with the assistance of several of their friends will tell why they should be elected.

The work on the ore dock was suspended yesterday on account of the cold weather. Soon after starting this morning one of the pile drivers met with an accident causing another short delay.

Timothy Lane, father of E. A. Lane, who came to West Duluth a week ago, died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The remains will be sent to Ettrick, Wis., today for burial.

The ladies of St. James' Catholic church will give a social at Gilley's store this evening.

Prize carnival at West Duluth rink tonight. Full K. of P. band.

First of series of lectures by J. H. B. Smith at Congregational church, Thursday night, Feb. 1. Subject, "Ben

Call for Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor. Every first-class dealer has them.

Watch This Paper Tomorrow Night For Our

Lace Sale.

Panton & White.

JUMP ON PETTIGREW

Administration Senators Attack Him For Criticising Philippines Policy.

HARD WORDS USED

Senator Sewell Says the South Dakota Senator Is a Traitor.

Washington, Jan. 31.—When the senate convened today, Mr. Hale made a partial report of the conference committee on the urgent deficiency bill. It was adopted and further conference was requested.

Mr. Pettigrew wished a statement made by Aguinaldo printed as a document. He said that if it was not allow, he would read the statement and thereby get it in the record. Mr. Hawley said he would object to the reading as treasonable.

"It is giving aid and comfort to the enemy and that is what the senator from South Dakota is doing all the time," said Mr. Hawley.

Mr. Pettigrew asserted that the departments were holding back information. Mr. Lodge objected to the Aguinaldo statement because he said it was a mass of falsehoods. He resented the statement that information was being held back.

Mr. Lodge also read a statement from Admiral Dewey denying the statement of Aguinaldo and saying that he had never received him with military honors, nor saluted the Filipino flag, nor promised the Filipinos independence in any way whatever.

Mr. Spooner thought it was about time to draw the line upon this constant and daily suit of Aguinaldo against the United States. He said that no statement of a man in arms against the United States should be placed upon the records of the senate. It would, he thought, be construed as encouragement to those in insurrection against the flag and authority of the United States.

Mr. Spooner made a touching allusion to Gen. Lawton and read from a letter of the dead general, who deprecated the utterances of the anti-imperialists in America on account of their effect in the Philippines.

Mr. Gallinger said that it was time the argument of the South Dakota senator should cease in the senate. He said it was a question whether we should believe the charges of Aguinaldo or the statements of Admiral Dewey.

Mr. Pettigrew then read from the queen's speech at the opening of parliament, and said that it was made to appear that the English were attacked by the Boers. There was no more truth in that statement than in the similar one that the United States had been attacked by the Filipinos.

Mr. Oswell said he was not in favor of Philippine acquisition, but, no matter what his personal opinions were, he supported the flag when it was attacked. He deprecated beyond measure the action of the senator from South Dakota, and, under the circumstances, he was a traitor to his country in supporting the archtraitor of the United States who had sold himself to Spain and betrayed his own country. He characterized the proceedings as monstrous.

Mr. Teller said he doubted if there was much profit in continuing this kind of discussion. He did not agree with Mr. Sewell. Any senator had the right, on his own responsibility, even in times of war, to differ and criticize the administration. Mr. Teller said the people of England were divided as to the Boer war, and members of parliament would criticize the government. He doubted whether any member would rise up and call them, criticizing the government, traitors.

Mr. Teller said if we had withdrawn from the Philippines, Aguinaldo would not have been the ruler, but some European flag would be flying there. The islands were valuable, and by some arrangement European nations would have effected an agreement by which they would have held them.

Mr. Hawley said that Aguinaldo had been exhibited before the world as an embezzler and a scoundrel. He said that the document that Mr. Pettigrew wanted to print gave aid and comfort to the enemy. He referred to Aguinaldo as a friend of the senator from South Dakota.

Mr. Pettigrew said he yielded to no man in his fidelity to his country. He said by a reversal of our policy in the Philippines the honor of the country could be retained. He defended Aguinaldo from the charges made against him, and read from the documents from the peace conference showing that American generals spoke highly of Aguinaldo.

When Mr. Petigrew concluded, Mr. Berry spoke against the financial bill.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In the house today, a bill was passed to correct an error in the last river and harbor bill relating to the appropriation for the improvement of Buffalo bayou and the Galveston ship canal. The house then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Sherman, in charge of the measure, explained its provisions.

GAVE UP THE JOB.

The following story on Lord Roberts gained currency a few years ago in the British army, says Collier's Weekly. The dirtiness of the Afghan is proverbial, and it is said that on one occasion Gen. Roberts captured a soldier who was so exceptionally dirty that it was thought necessary, for the safety of the whole camp, that he should be washed. Two genuine Tommy Atkinses were told off for the purpose. They stripped the prisoner and scrubbed at him for two hours with formidable brushes and a large quantity of soft soap. Then they threw down their brushes in disgust and went to their captain.

"What's the matter, men?"

"Well, sir," they replied, somewhat excitedly, "we've washed that 'ere Afghan chap for two hours, but it wasn't any good. After scrubbing him, sir, till our arms were like to break, blessed if we didn't come upon another suit of clothes."

Smoke Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor, everywhere the favorite 10 cent cigar.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

PROFESSIONAL.

HAIR, MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED Germicide guaranteed for dandruff and falling hair. Corns removed without pain. Mme. Boyd, 216 West Superior street.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

IF IN NEED OF A NO. 1 TYPEWRITER call at 12 Fifth avenue west and see the cheapest one on the market for thirty days.

HOTELS.

Hotel Northern,
208 West Superior St.,
Serves Business Men's Lunch

Every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2. p. m. Oysters, Live Lobsters, Crabs and deep sea delicacies at all hours. First-class Chef in charge.

One block from Union Depot.
WINDSOR HOTEL,
Rates, $1.50 a day.
JAMES SULLIVAN, Prop.
Duluth, Minn.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS FITTING

THOMPSON-WAUGH COMPANY, 230 West First street.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

TRYING TO KEEP DARK

Continued From Page 8.)

company could afford to pay $20,000 to buy a council, but they couldn't buy me at any price. When the second contest was on $25,000 was offered, not to me, but to buy one of my best friends and supporters off.

"Then they are impudent enough to want to know my private business matters, and ask what right I had to borrow money from the Policeman's Relief association on mere personal security—making creditors of the men under my charge?

"If the News Tribune could explain some of the loans it has negotiated as easily and honorably as I can in this instance, it might have the right to ask me such questions without blushing. However, I will say that at the time I borrowed the money I was compelled to make a loan somewhere to save what little property I was able to hold on to. A member of the relief association heard that I was endeavoring to raise the money. They had money in the American Exchange bank drawing 2 per cent interest, and they agreed to let me have it on good security at 8 per cent interest. It was a business proposition with me and a business proposition with the association. Now, if I had been receiving as much boodle as the Republicans try to make out, do they think that I would have had to borrow that money? In answering the next question I will say that Iwan Hansen does appear as an endorser on one of my notes.

"The third question is, 'Did you borrow $500 from a policeman?' No, I never borrowed $500 or $1 from a policeman, and whoever says I did, lies.

"In answer to the other questions I will say that I never charged the city up with transportation to St. Paul and Minneapolis when on city business and riding on a pass. However, I have been to Minneapolis on official business more times without a pass than I have with a pass. I have no idea what the Armory rentals donated to charitable concerns would amount to during the past year. The Armory board used to allow it for worthy charitable purposes for a nominal sum that would simply pay expenses. In that way we helped many a good cause along and the city did not lose a single cent, because if we had not given the use of the Armory as we did it would not have been used at all.

"I was not aware that beer was sold in a number of places last summer without a license, except the places raided by the police where fines were paid into the municipal court.

"Then they ask me, 'Did you ever drink beer in a blind pig in company with two aldermen?' No, certainly not. I suppose they refer to the German society at Turner hall, where during the entertainments beer is served as a refreshment, and people in buying the general ticket of admission, help pay for the beer. In that case the Kitchi Gammi club is also a blind pig. It is run on the same principle as the German society. More rot."

Can't be perfect health without pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

All Boys' Reefers

Going at great reduction. When we say reduction in prices we mean it.
C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at once to Mrs. S. C. McCormick, 121 East Second street.

STENOGRAPHERS

Assisted to positions without charge. Call for application blank. Remington typewriters for sale or rent. WYCKOFF, SEAMENS & BENEDICT, 323 West Superior street.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 721 Third street east.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; small family, 224 Third avenue east.

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO PLAIN sewing. Address T 89, Herald.

COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1010 East Second street.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 218 Fourteenth avenue east.

GIRL WANTED—TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework, at 316 East Second street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 405 East Third street.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND work in family of three. Apply 325 East Second street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

PANT MAKER WANTED—STEADY job for right man. S. R. Harrington, 614 West Superior street.

WANTED—SIX MACHINISTS. PERMANENT employment. Apply at once. Clyde Iron Co., Duluth.

WANTED—GOOD MACHINE DRILL runners, accustomed to hard ground. Wages $2.75, or contract work if preferred. Steady employment. Golden Star mine, Mine Center.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITHS. APPLY at once. Clyde Iron company.

WANTED—FLOOR MOULDERS AND machinists at the National Iron company, Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COATMAKER. Janzig, Board of Trade.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS on easy payments. No experience or capital required. Gately Supply Co., 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING TO DO AT 226 West Third street.

SITUATION WANTED BY EXPERIENCED dry goods and gents' furnishnigs man. H. E., Herald.

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND BY the day by a young woman. 14 East First street.

YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE PLACE in boarding house or hotel to do second work or wash dishes. Agnes Miller 2118 West Seventh street.

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER, general office work. Can furnish best of references. Address H 69, Herald.

A WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE day. Can turn her hand to any work. Apply to 17 East Superior street, room 9.

WORK WANTED BY A WIDOW. APPLY at the Bethel.

WANTED—POSITION AS CLERK OR cashier by young lady of experience. Address T 91, Herald.

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG MAN 27 years old; I am married and will accept a position that will make me a living. Address Telephone 597.

WANTED — HOUSECLEANING, OR stores and offices to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FRESH MILK COW. 2312 Park street, East End.

THREE CHEAP DELIVERY HORSES for sale. From $15 to $40. Address T 90, Herald.

PIANO $175 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT Piano, almost new; cost $450. First-class maker. 2 and 3 Banning block, opposite Glass block.

DO YOU WANT A LOT IN SIXTH DIVISION, West Duluth? Make me an offer for one on Norton, near Central. R. F. Belleperche, 627 Chamber of Commerce.

ORGAN $30 ESTEY MAKE, HIGH top, walnut case, nearly new. 2 and 3 Banning block, opposite Glass block.

FOR SALE—PALACE MEAT MARKET. Best location in city, doing a good business. Cheap. Corner Twelfth and Tower avenue, West Superior, Wis.

FOR SALE—TWO CUTTERS, ONE speeder and one single two-seat. If wanted seat drops in behind. Will sell cheap. Apply M. S. Burrows, the Great Eastern.

Horses! Horses!

Large consignments of heavy logging and draft horses are daily placed on the Midway Horse Market of
BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN,
Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.

FOR SALE—BUFFALO OVERCOAT IN good condition. Address K 100, Herald.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

MONEY TO LOAN. ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER FOR ILLUSTRATED LECTURE; some cash required: also soprano singer. Y 86, Herald.

LOTS OF MONEY MADE IN STOCKS in Wall street with $50. Principal guaranteed. Send for particulars. Ainslee & Co., bankers, 32 Broadway, New York.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE SMALL buildings in East End; also large building, suitable for livery and sale stables. A. R. Macfarlane & Co., 112 Exchange building.

3-ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT, 212 EAST Third street.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT — TWO FURNISHED front rooms, with board. 130 Sixth avenue west.

FOR RENT—THREE MODERN FURNISHED rooms, electric light, furnace heat, etc., 101 East Fourth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH ALL CONVENIENCES for rent reasonable. 102 East Second street.

FURNISHED ROOM, BOARD CAN BE obtained next door. 1009 East Second street.

FURNISHED ROOMS — HOUSEKEEPING. Stove. 309 West Superior street.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT. 230 West Second street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, modern conveniences. 322 West Third street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman. 619 West Second street.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—FLAT FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED; cheap. 722 West Fifth street.

FOR RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. Gas, electric light, bath. $16.00 per month. Cooley & Underhill, American Exchange Bank bldg.

FOR RENT—HALL.

MASONIC TEMPLE HALL, FOR dances, concerts and entertainments. Seats 200. Elevator. Apply to E. P. Alexander, Torrey building.

WANTED—TO RENT.

SMALL MODERN HOUSE AT LESTER Park; no children. Address T 88, Herald.

MIDWIFE.

MIDWIFE — MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. Croix avenue. Private hospital.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND shelving and counters in good condition. Scandinavian Co-Operative Mercantile company, Two Harbors, Minn.

WANTED—A CASH REGISTER, SECOND hand, in good order, cheap for cash. J. S. Sutherland, Parlor resetaurant, Virginia, Minn.

PIANO POLISHING.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE OF ALL kinds repolished and repaired. C. O. Kristensen, 2 East Michigan street.

CLAIRVOYANT.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRVOYANT. 704 East Second.

HOUSE MOVING AND STACK RAISING.

HOUSE - MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved by D. Mackenzie, 114 Eighteenth avenue east, south.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. and A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings meeting Feb. 5, 1900. Work, Second degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Feb. 12, 1900. Work, —. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Feb. 13, 1900. Work, P. M. M. E. M. degree. Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month. 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Jan. 30, 1900. Work, Templar degree. J. T. Armstead, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder, John C. Walker, financier, residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; W. C. Weld, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

I. O. F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Commerce No. 3283, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Kalamazoo block, second floor. H. W. Krause, C. R.; W. W. Hoopes, R. S.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, second and fourth Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. Harry Harrington, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—meets Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 8 p. m. at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. Work in First and Third ranks. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; H. W. Krause, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F., meets Tuesday evening Jan. 30, 8 p. m. Work in Third degree, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS TO QUICK BUYERS!

16 lots in Sixth street, one block from Portland square; price $3750—less than $250 a lot; easy terms. In the next year or two these lots can be sold for $500 apiece. Here is a chance to make some money. Come and see us.

JULIUS D. HOWARD & CO.,
REAL ESTATE.
201 First National Bank Building.

A good lot in West End for...... **$200**

Money on hand to loan for a building on this lot.

Chas. P. Craig & Co.,
103 Herald Building. Telephone 547-3 Rings.

Established 1886.

J. C. MISHLER,
REAL ESTATE.

If you want to buy or sell, come and see me, write or wire. J. C. MISHLER, 307 and 308 Exchange building, Duluth, Minn.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

ASK FOR C. J. TUFTE'S NORWEGIAN Cod Liver Oil. Our import of 1899 is excellent.

TRAINED NURSE.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND OBSTETRICAL nurse. 117 East Fifth street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**9 00 am *1 55 pm *11 15 pm	ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS	*6 45 am **1 40 pm *7 00 pm

Sleepers for 11:15 p. m.; train ready at 9 p. m. Passengers may remain in sleeper at Minneapolis until 8 a. m.
Train for Fond du Lac and New Duluth **9:00 a.m.
FROM UNION DEPOT, CITY TICKET OFFICE, 332 West Superior street, corner Providence building. Tickets sold to all points. Telephone 218.

EASTERN R'Y OF MINNESOTA.

City Ticket Office—432 West Superior St.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 10 p. m. *11 15 p. m.	ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	†2 10 p. m. *7 00 a. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.		
*8 15 a.m. †3 00 p.m.	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	*6 45 p.m. †12 m.

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.
J. G. MOONEY,
Northern Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..Iron Junction..Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar...... Wolf Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar.... Virginia Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar.... Biwabik Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar.... Mt. Iron Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar.... Hibbing Lv	12:35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON.
General Passenger Agent.

North-Western Line.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8 35 a m *4 30 p m	St. Paul, Mpls., Twilight Limited—	**3 05 pm *9 59 pm
*5 10 p m	Chicago, Milwaukee, Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Fast Mail.	*10 55 a m

Wagner Sleepers. Free Chair Cars.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.

Telephone 44.
426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave.	*Except Saturday. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
*7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED Copper Country	†8 30 am
†8 40 am	Daylight Express	†7 55 pm

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar....... Ely Lv	7:19 a.m.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of three hundred fifty-five dollars ($335), which is claimed to be due and is due at the date hereof upon a mortgage duly made and delivered by Charles McNamara and Catherine McNamara, his wife, and Bertha E. Hill and Frank R. Hill, her husband, mortgagors, to Robert G. Peck, mortgagee, dated November 12, 1891, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on November 30, 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m. in Book 98 of mortgages on the page numbered 161 and the page immediately preceding.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that under the power of sale contained therein, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, to-wit: Lot numbered 8, in block numbered 105, of Second Division of West Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof, situated in St. Louis County, Minnesota, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, $25 attorneys' fees and the disbursements allowed by law, which said sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, on March 15, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated January 31, 1900.
ROBERT G. PECK,
Mortgagee.
McGIFFERT & HUNTER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
310 Exchange Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-31-Feb-7-14-21-28-Mch-7-1900.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—SS.
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.
In the matter of the assignment of John Flood, Insolvent:

Notice is hereby given, that at a special term of the above named court to be held at the court house on Saturday, February 3rd, 1900, the undersigned will apply to the court for an order discharging him as assignee herein and for the release of his bondsmen as such assignee.
F. S. KELLY.
Duluth Evening Herald, Jan. 31 3t

Compare our prices with all others. If you care to save 35 per cent on your purchases, visit this sale. Read these prices.

SUFFEL & CO.
129-131 W. Superior St.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS STILL CONTINUES. EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH MUST BE SOLD.....

Underwear—

LADIES' $1.75 Combination Suits	98c
LADIES' $2.75 quality Tights	$1.75
LADIES' $2.25 quality Tights	$1.25
LADIES' $2.00 quality Tights (small sizes	98c
LADIES' 75c Cashmere Bands	39c
LADIES' 65c Heavy Fleeced Underwear	39c
CHILD'S 25c and 30c Fleeced Underwear	15c
CHILD'S 40c and 50c Fleeced Underwear	25c
BOYS' 50c Drawers	25c
INFANTS' all-wool Saxony Underwear	15c
MEN'S heavy Gray 75c Underwear	35c
MEN'S $1.25 Underwear (all kinds)	75c
MEN'S $1.50 Underwear (all styles)	98c

Eiderdowns—

All Eiderdowns, worth 85c, 75c and 65c, at a yd	29c
CHILDREN'S $1.25 Combination Suits	59c
CHILDREN'S $1.35 Combination Suits	69c
CHILDREN'S $2.00 Combination Suits	98c

Dress Goods—
EVERY YARD OF DRESS GOODS MUST GO.....

14 pieces heavy wool 59c Dress Goods, at	25c

ENTIRE STOCK OF SILKS AND VELVETS BELOW COST.

Ladies' Jackets—
ABOUT GIVEN AWAY.

Choice of Ladies' $12.50 Jackets	$4.95
Choice of Ladies' $10, $9.50 and $8.50 Jackets	$3.95

Choice of all Ladies' Capes— HALF PRICE.

Flannels, Etc.

Best 7-oz 65c Buffalo Flannel	29c
Best 35c Wool Factory Flannel	19c
All Colored 12½c Cotton Flannels	8c

ALL ART DENIMS BELOW COST.

Outings—

One lot of 6c Outings—per yard	4c
All 12½c Dark Outings—per yard	9c

Men's Shirts—

Men's Heavy Blue Flannel $1.00 Working Shirts	69c
Men's regular 75c quality Working Shirts	49c
Men's Finest $1.50 Flannel Shirts at	95c

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF MEN'S WHITE LAUNDERED DRESS SHIRTS—

The $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00 quality, all go at each	59c
Men's Best quality 15c Linen Collars	7c
Men's best 25c quality Linen Cuffs	10c
Men's best 25c Link Cuffs—two pairs for	25c
Men's $1.50 Mufflers at	50c

Sweaters—

Men's $1.75 Wool Sweaters	98c
Men's $1.25 Wool Sweaters	75c
Boys' best $1.00 Wool Sweaters	59c
One lot of soiled Sweaters, each	25c

Napkins—

Linen Damask, colored border, $1.25 quality—per doz	73c
Fancy Turkey Red Napkins, the 85c quality, a doz	49c
Colored Linen Napkins, 60c quality	33c
Turkey Red Table Covers, 85c quality	45c

Corsets—

Thompson's Glove-fitting Corsets, $1.25 and $2 quality	98c
One lot of $1.00 Corsets	59c
C. B. $1.25 Corsets	89c
C. B. $1.50 Corsets	98c

Yarns—

One lot German Knitting Yarn, worth 30c and 25c a skein (in Brown only)	15c
Best 12½c Imported Saxony—per skein	6c
Best Imported 15c Shetland Floss—per skein	6c

THREAD----4c a Spool.
Best 6 cord Spool Thread, all others charge 5c, OUR PRICE 4c

Embroidery Silks—

All Filo Silk, Rope Silks, Etching Silks, etc, a skein	3c
Two skeins for	5c
WOOL MITTS—Children's Wool Mitts, a pair	3c
SILVER POLISH—25c quality—per box	3c
BABY RIBBON—Best 2c quality—a yard	1c
PINS—Best 10c Brass Pins—per paper	4c
Good 3c Pins, at—per paper	1c

Dress Linings—

Best 5c quality Lining Cambrics	3½c
Best 12½c English Silesia	8c
Best 15c English Twilled Silesia	10c
All 15c Percalines—Closing price	10c
French Elastic Duck	9c

Dress Skirts—

All $1.75 Dress Skirts	98c
The $3.00 quality Dress Skirts	$1.75
The $3.75 quality Dress Skirts	$2.50
The $5.00 quality Dress Skirts	$3.50

House Wrappers—
Our Ladies' House Wrappers are perfect fitting, and extra wide in the skirt.

Ladies' $1.50 Fleece-Lined Wrappers	98c
Ladies' $1.75 Fleece-Lined Wrappers	$1.25
Ladies' $2.00 Fleece-Lined Wrappers	$1.48

Blankets—

Full size Cotton Blankets—per pair	39c
OUR REGULAR $1.75 BLANKETS AT	$1.05
KNITTING SILK—Best 40c Corticella Knitting Silk	28c
WHALEBONE—Best 20c Whalebone at	9c
ICE WOOL—Best Ice Wool—per box	7c
ANGORA WOOL—Best 14c quality—per ball	8c
KID MITTS—Ladies' $1.00 Kid Mitts	49c
INFANTS' BOOTEES—25c quality, at—per pair	10c
BUST FORMS—Ladies' 50c Bust Forms	25c
KNITTING COTTON—Regular 8c Knitting Cotton	4c

Laces....

Will Be Almost Given Away
At The Big Store

Friday and Saturday.

Panton & White.

Progressive Cinch Party.

The progressive cinch party given by the young men of St. Anthony's church last evening was a social and financial success, about seventy-five couples attending. The head prize was awarded to C. P. Murphy and Miss Kipper carried away the consolation prize. During the evening a musical program was rendered and the following numbers were given: A duet by Miss Belle Jacques and Miss Flee Jacques: a quartet by Messrs. Robert Hamp, Joe Toben, Ed Kreimer and Joe Kreimer: a duet with guitar and banjo accompaniment by Miss B. Jacques and Miss F. Jacques; a quartet by Ed Kreimer, Joe Toben, Miss Julia Eischen and Miss Belle Jacques.

The next social will be given two weeks hence, and will be under the auspices of the young ladies.

PURITY GUARANTEED

False statements and misleading tests to deceive the dealer and consumer are being made by alum and phosphate Baking Powder representatives as to the ingredients used in

"SNOW FLAKE"

C. R. Groff Company guarantee the purity of Snow Flake as manufactured from cream tartar, soda and starch, complying with the Minnesota law.

$1000 offered for any Snow Flake Baking Powder containing any than the three above named ingredients, or containing any alum, phosphate, etc., declared illegal by the Dairy and Food Commissioner. (See December Report.)

Mr. Dealer and Reader: Keep this offer as our personal guarantee to you.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 12, 1900. **C. R. GROFF CO.**

YOUNG PEOPLE'S RALLY.

Addressed By Rev. R. A. Torrey of Moody Institute.

The meeting of the Young People's union, held at the First Methodist church, last evening, was largely attended. It was presided over by its president, J. J. Order, the singing was led by Mr. Wing, and special music was rendered by Mrs. Knebel and the choir. The service was opened by the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Dr. Cleland led in prayer, and the Scripture lesson, Psalm 103, was read by Mr. Order, who then introduced the speaker, Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago Moody institute.

Dr. Torry said he seemed destined to receive a cold reception from Duluth, as the last time he was here the mercury dropped about 50 degrees below zero, but then he found warm hearts to greet him here.

"We are on the verge of a mighty, sweeping revival, under the baptism of the holy spirit," he said. "Most of us are going to see it. It will be a revival coming down from God, not gotten up by man, and we, as young people, want a hand in it."

The text was found in Prov. 11, 30: "He that winneth souls is wise." His address was along this line, and presented the advantage of working for the betterment of the souls of men.

The meeting was a very successful one, and gave to the young people interested a new enthusiasm.

It's folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Trade Is Dull.

Local trade on Michigan street has been duller for the past few days than for several years for the season, and such demand as there is is largely for the cheaper grades of goods, and notably in butter are the higher priced grades neglected.

There cannot be said to be any improvement in eggs, despite rather hopeful talk in some quarters. The price still rules at 11 cents for storage and 14½ to 15 cents for countries, and liberal tenders of storage stock on consignment are not indications of growing strength. The supply of countries, also, continues liberal.

Oranges are moving very slowly.

Quotations were unchanged yesterday.

Taken this month keeps you well all the year. Greatest tonic known. Rocky Mountain Tea, made by Madison Medicine company. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

A Good Investment

Of your spare dollars is to secure one of those "up-to-date" Winter Overcoats and Ulsters now being sold at a great discount by

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

TRYING TO KEEP DARK

Morris Crowd Does Not Like to Have Its Activity Brought Out.

WHAT IT WOULD MEAN

Election of Hugo Means Morris-Willcuts Rule---Mayor's Vigorous Answer.

The Republican campaign managers and their organ are disturbed over having the public learn the part that Page Morris and his following in this city are taking in the present municipal campaign. They do not like it, and hence they make light of it and say that it is done for effect. They know well enough that many men in their own party dislike the dictatorial policy pursued by Morris, Willcuts and their crowd, and that their active interest in this campaign is not as welcome as it might be. There are many Republicans who find it very galling to work under the management of the "kitchen cabinet" machine, and they would like to see the federal office-holding crowd keep their hands off and be content with what they have without grabbing for more.

The success of Mr. Hugo in this campaign would mean that the same crowd which now rules Page Morris and has dictated all his appointments in this section would have the control of the city administration, and that it would be employed to strengthen Morris in any and every way possible. Lee Willcuts is not yet ready to loosen his grasp on affairs in Duluth, and it is through Page Morris that he must look to keep that power. That is why he is in this campaign so strong. It is not mere party loyalty that has brought him into it. There has been much murmuring against Page Morris, and the smouldering fires could be very easily fanned into flames, and Willcuts knows it. To check that possible uprising he is in this campaign, for with Hugo the winner the power of the Willcuts machine would be absolute. On the other hand, if Hugo is defeated, nothing will be lost, for he can fall back upon the assertion that Duluth is a fusion city anyway, and that it is hopeless to try to carry it. There is much to gain and nothing to lose, and the astute Mr. Willcuts knows it well.

Just let the Willcuts, Getty, Smith crowd get hold of the Duluth administration and see how they will shape it to suit their own ends. How did they do when they got control of county and federal affairs? L. M. Willcuts is collector of the port, the fattest office in this part of the country; in fact, there are few better in the state. William A. Cant is on the bench. Jay M. Smith is receiver of the United States land office. William Getty has only been out of office for a few months, and that accident happened through the unforeseen defeat of the Republican candidate for governor. He is now looking for a chance to get back in again. These are a few of the principal places. There are any number of the minor positions which are filled with the heelers of this machine and they are always looking for more. Further rewards are in sight for the workers if the Republicans win out, and that is why the Willcuts followers are making such desperate efforts to elect the ticket. They know that their boss is the kind of man who will demand full recognition of his part in the campaign, and that they will be taken care of.

* * *

A series of questions evidently intended to draw a piercing note of anguish from Mayor Truelsen, was propounded through the News Tribune editorial columns this morning. Instead of anguish, however, the mayor read the question over with a languid, amused smile, and then dictated the following with fierce impetuousness:

"The first question is: Do I remember that Mr. Patton, and not Mr. Keating, was city engineer at the time I made certain recommendations to the council regarding the location of the waterworks?

"Mr. Keating was the city's engineer at that time. He was engaged because he was an expert in water plant matters, and the city paid him a salary of $4500. I said Mr. Keating, and I mean it."

"'The second question was relative to Dr. Routh opposing me? He was health officer at that time, and I believe he did have some recommendation to make. I did not attempt to delay the construction of the plant at Lakewood, even though I did recommend a full investigation of Mr. Keating's suggestion that the plant could be located at the foot of A avenue, one mile from Lester river, or on Minnesota Point, and still furnish as pure water as could be obtained at Lakewood at a much less cost. This was at the suggestion of Mr. Keating, but the council finally decided on Lakewood, and there was no delay, except from 1891 to 1894, when Mr. Hugo was president of the council that failed to carry out the instruction of the people when they voted the bond issue to build the plant in August, 1891.

"The third question was: 'Did I not oppose the acquiring of the waterworks by purchase or construction until I returned from that Chicago conference?'

"Why that is all rot. The News Tribune claims to know so much, it must certainly have known that our supplementary system was partly completed before I ever thought of going to Chicago. No, I was not opposed to the purchase or construction at that time, except at the price the News Tribune advocated in the interest of the Duluth Gas and Water company."

"Then they want to know if Mr. Richardson said I received $50,000 at that conference. No, because he has not the backbone to make a plain statement. The insinuation that I received $50,000 at that conference has been made time and again. Alderman Jefferson tried it in the council meeting, and Republicans have been making it behind my back ever since. There is not one of them that has the manhood to come out boldly and make the statement. Instead of that they skulk about and try to stab in the back. I defy any man to make that statement publicly.

"The next question is: 'Who offered you $100,000 or any sum to withdraw your opposition to the waterworks' purchase?'

"No person ever claimed, to my knowledge, that I was offered $100,000, nor has any person offered me a direct bribe in this connection, but a certain stockholder of the gas and water company asked me three separated times during that fight 'if the company had been around to see me?' The last time he hinted in the sneaking little way that the News Tribune does now that the company could afford to pay $20,000 if the first protest was dismissed. I told him to get out. I had no doubt that his

(Continued on Page 7.)

FREIMUTH'S

Attend Our Great Removal Sale!

The entire stock of Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Goods, Blankets, Cloaks, Suits, Furs, Linens, Carpets, Draperies, Hosiery, Underwear, Etc., goes at a sacrifice.

Profit By This Golden Opportunity.

Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets at ONE-HALF PRICE!

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits at ONE-HALF PRICE!

The Whole Colored Dress Goods Stock is at Your Mercy. NOTE THE REDUCTIONS.

65c and 75c Colored Dress Goods now 35c a yard.
Choice of Wool Checked Novelties.
Fancy Wool Plaids.
Double English Whip Cords, Diagonals, Fancy Granites and Jacquards.

85c Colored Dress Goods now 45c a yard.
HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF—
Colored Herringbone Cheviots.
Wool Bengaline Cords.
Checked Fancies.
All Wool Granites.
All Wool Etamines.

$1.00 and $1.25 Colored Dress Goods at 65c a yard.
INCLUDING—
50-inch All Wool Oxford Cheviots.
44-inch Novelty Cords.
44-inch Changeable Granites.
44-inch Colored All Wool Storm Serge.
46-inch Imported All Wool Fancies.
44-inch Tufted Figures.

$1.50 Colored Dress Goods now 85c a yard.
INCLUDING—
50-inch All Wool Venetians.
46-inch Imported Novelties.
50-inch Camels' Hair Fabrics.
46-inch Jacquard Novelties.
50-inch Imported Two-Toned Granites.

The Entire Colored Dress Goods Stock Goes at Reduced Prices.

This is an Illustration of How Cheap the Black Dress Goods will be Sold.

75c and 85c Black Dress Goods now 49c a yard.
INCLUDING—
Black Crinkle Crepons.
Black Tufted Crepons.
Black Camels' Hair Fancies.
Black Camels' Hair Cheviots.
Black Poplin Cords.
Black Brocaded Brilliantines.

$1.00 and $1.25 Black Dress Goods now 65c a yard.
A GREAT ASSORTMENT TO CHOOSE FROM.
Black All Wool Granites.
Black All Wool Coverts.
Black Brocaded Soliels.
Black Camels' Hair Novelties.
Black Tufted Cheviots.

$1.50 Black Dress Goods now 85c a yard.
INCLUDING—
Black Figured Sicilians.
Black Mohair Crepons.
Black All Wool Brocades.
Black All Wool Canvas Cloths.

$2.50, $2.75 and $3.00 Black Crepons at $1.69 a yard.

All Other Black Dress Goods Reduced in Proportion.

Children's Jackets and Long Coats at about ½ of former price.

Fur Collarettes and Neck Scarfs at less than wholesale cost.

$25.00 Astrakhan Jackets at	$17.50
$35.00 Astrakhan Jackets at	$25.00
$50.00 Astrakhan Jackets at	$35.00
$225 Alaska Seal Jackets at	$150.00

All other goods in the Cloak Room reduced in proportion.

Fancy Quills and Feathers at Half Price.

Cut prices on Wash Goods.
FOR THE REMOVAL SALE.

Best Quality Apron check Gingham, regular price 7c—Removal Price, per yard	5c
Choice quality Dress Percales, worth 12½c—Removal price, per yard	7½c
Best Vicuna Wrapper Flannelettes, regular price 10c—Removal Price, per yard	8c
36-inch Furniture Sateen, regular price 20c—Removal Price, per yard	15c

Our Entire Silk Stock at a Sacrifice...

50c and 75c Fancy Silks now 25c a yard.
Including all our Colored Plaid and Checked Taffetas that have sold at 50c and 60c a yard.

89c Silks at 47c a yard......
Choice of Black Foulards, Black Japanese Silks, Black Brocaded Taffetas, Fancy Colored Striped Taffetas, Colored Brocaded Taffetas and Black Surah Silks.

$1 and $1.25 Silks at 68c a yard!
Including Black Satin Duchesse, Black Peau de Soie, Black Brocaded Japs, Black Brocaded Satins and Black Brocaded Taffetas.

$1.25 guaranteed Black Taffetas, now a yard	89c
$1.25 Black Satin Duchesse, now a yard	89c
$1.50 Black Satin Duchesse, now a yard	$1.10
$2.00 Black Satin Duchesse, now a yard	$1.39

See how cheap Corsets and Muslin Underwear will sell.

45c CORSETS—Removal Price	29c
50c CORSETS—Removal Price	39c
$1.00 EMPRESS CORSETS—Removal Price	79c
$1.00 EMPRESS WAISTS—Removal Price	83c
$2.75 and $3.00 C. P. CORSETS—now at	$1.48
$1.50 ELITE CORSETS—now at	$1.00
$2.00 ELITE CORSETS—now at	$1.48
50c Ladies' Muslin Gowns—at	39c
85c Ladies' Muslin Gowns—at	65c
$1.25 Ladies' Muslin Gowns—at	89c
$1.50 Ladies' Muslin Gowns—at	$1.10
35c Ladies' Muslin Drawers—at	21c
45c Ladies' Muslin Drawers—at	33c
60c Ladies' Muslin Drawers—at	45c
50c Ladies' Muslin Skirts—at	37c
70c Ladies' Muslin Skirts—at	50c
98c Ladies' Muslin Skirts—at	75c
$1.25 Ladies' Muslin Skirts—at	98c
$1.50 Ladies Muslin Skirts—at	$1.19

Great Clearing up of Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes
DURING THE REMOVAL SALE.

Ladies' hand-turned and heavy sole Shoes, worth from $2.00 up to $5.00 a pair. This is a cleaning up of every odd pair of Shoes in the store; there are all sizes. You are sure to be fitted; removal price, a pair	$1.48
Ladies' $2.50 box calf Shoes, new stylish goods, all sizes, 2½ to 6; removal price, a pair	$1.48
Ladies' $3.00 Shoes in light turns and heavy extension soles, best of styles, all sizes, 2½ to 7; to save moving them, they sell at, a pair	$1.98
Your choice of any of our $4.00 and $3.50 vesting top Shoes; nearly a complete line of sizes to select from; removal price, a pair	$2.69
Ladies' fine hand-turned Shoes, worth $4.50 and $5.00 a pair, manufactured by Baker & Bowman, Wright Peters & Co. and E. P. Reed & Co., all sizes, all widths; removal price, a pair	$2.98
Baby Shoes, 50c kind; removal price	29c
Baby Shoes, 75c kind; removal price	50c
Children's Kangaroo Calf and fine Kid Shoes, the $1.00 kind, at	79c
Misses' fine Box Calf and Vici Kid Shoes, the $1.75 and $2.00 kind; removal price	98c

Removal Sale Prices on Table Linens, Sheetings, Napkins, Towels, Etc....

Sheeting—

2 cases yard-wide Bleach Muslin soft finish, standard make, worth 9c—Removal Price—per yard	5½c
1 case 4-4 Bleached Sheeting, worth 10c; Removal Price—per yard	6½c

Bed Spreads—

2 cases large size Crochet Bed Spreads, real heavy quality, fine assortment of Marseilles Patterns, are ready hemmed, regular $1.35 quality—Removal Price	89c
1 case extra size Marseilles Pattern Bed Spreads, pearl hemmed—sold everywhere at $1.75—Removal Price	$1.25
50 fine quality real Marseilles Bed Spreads, satin finish, superb patterns; always sold at $3.50—Removal Price	$2.50

Table Linens—

10 pieces 60-in Cream Table Damask, worth 45c—Removal Price—per yard	29c
64-inch Cream Satin Table Damask, all pure linen, worth 75c—Removal price	57c
8 pieces 72-inch Silver Flax Table Damask, pure Irish Linen, real 95c quality, Removal Price—per yard	73c
66 and 62-inch full bleached Satin Damask, warranted all linen,—real heavy quality, actual value 79c—Removal Price—per yard	58c

White Goods—

50 pieces plain and fancy White Goods including pretty Checks, Stripes and Drawn work—worth from 15c to 25c a yard—Removal Price—per yard	12½c

Toweling—

25 pieces 18-inch Twill and Huck Toweling, worth 5c—Removal Price, per yard	3½c
30 pieces 18-inch Linen Glass Toweling, 12½c quality—Removal Price—per yard	8½c

Towels—

40 dozen Linen Huck Towels, size 17x32, fast colored red borders, real 12½c qualities—Removal Price—each	8c
50 dozen fine linen hemstitched Huck Towels, size 20x42, pretty fancy borders, worth 30c—Removal Price	19c

Cotton Flannel-

2 cases 30-inch unbleached Cotton Flannel, worth 7c a yard—Removal Price—per yard	3½c

Great Bargains in Carpets...
FOR THE REMOVAL SALE.

Extra heavy Union Ingrain Carpets, worth 35c; removal price, a yard	25c
Extra heavy All-wool Ingrain Carpets, choice colors and patterns, regular price 65c; removal price, a yard	50c
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, without border, regular price 55c; removal price, a yard	42c
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, good assortment of patterns, regularly sold at 65c; removal price, a yard	50c
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, regular price 75c; removal price, a yard	59c
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, worth 90c; removal price, a yard	69c
Heavy Velvet Carpets, regular value 90c; removal price, a yard	69c
Extra quality Wilton Velvet Carpets, regular value $1.20; removal price, a yard	85c

All Draperies at Removal Prices!
85c Lace Curtains at 58c pair.
$1.25 Lace Curtains at 95c pair.
$2.00 Lace Curtains at $1.48 pair.
$3.00 Lace Curtains at $2.25 pair.
$5.00 Lace Curtains at $3.85 pair.
$6.00 Lace Curtains at $5 pair.
$10 Lace Curtains at $7.95 pair.
All yard Drapery Goods at reduced prices.

Men's Underwear—
GREATLY REDUCED FOR THE REMOVAL SALE.

Men's extra heavy fleeced Underwear, worth 65c—Removal Price	39c
Men's heavy all-wool ribbed Underwear, worth fully $1.25—Removal Price	83c
Men's fine Australian Wool Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, regular price $1.25—Removal Price	95c
Men's heavy Merino wool Shirts and Drawers, regular price $1.50—Removal Price	$1.19
Men's extra quality Cashmere wool Shirts and Pants, regular price $2.00—Removal Price	$1.58

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE GREAT REMOVAL SALE AT

FREIMUTH'S

February
complete

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

The Most Complete House Furnishers
in Minnesota.
Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD
—AT—
FRENCH & BASSETT'S

Our Popular Terms.
$5.00 a month on $25 worth of goods
$6.00 a month on $40 worth of goods
$7.00 a month on $50 worth of goods
$8.00 a month on $60 worth of goods
$9.00 a month on $75 worth of goods
$10.00 a month on $100 worth of goods

Minn Hist'l Society

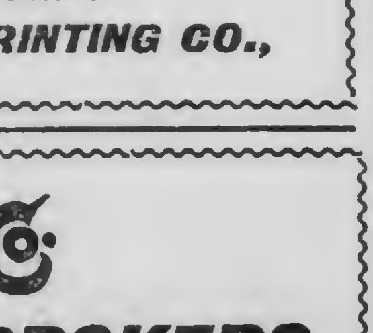
HOW IS IT WITH YOU?
"Look round the habitable world, how few
Know their own good, or, knowing, it pursue."
If the above were not true, fewer people would find their property under-insured when fire occurs and more people would have regard for the character of the insurance they secure on their property.
When you Get Insurance, Get the Best. .....We Furnish It.
GRAVES-MANLEY AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1869.
Office: Torrey Building, First Floor, Duluth, Minn.

A Pair of Eyes Worth Having....
Are worth saving. The only sure way of retaining their usefulness and beauty is to take care of them when the eyesight is defective by having them fitted with proper lenses. Our fine glasses are not only helps to the sight, but add to the beauty of the expression. Let us test your sight and fit it with proper glasses.
C. D. TROTT, Optician, 329 West Superior Street.

Here is Your Chance.....
33⅓% Discount on our Beautiful Line of Calendars.
Chamberlain & Taylor's,
323 West Superior Street.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements and Calling Cards
In the latest styles. Dance Invitations, Programs and all kinds of society printing. Rubber Stamps, Seals and Stencils.
CONSOLIDATED STAMP AND PRINTING CO.,
7 PHOENIX BLOCK.

Offices Duluth & West Duluth
H·E·Smith & Co.
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
REAL ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.
Office—Palladio Building and West Duluth Bank Building.
See us Before Negotiating Securities.


Leave at Home.....
Ely
One of our photographs of yourself and you may be sure you will not be forgotten. Our perfect likenessess will give you pleasure and convey messages of affection while you are absent.
A large size at a small price—well made, too. 7 E. Superior St.

I WANT TO SEE those people who want the very best DENTAL WORK at a very moderate price.
Rooms 5 and 6
Phoenix Block.
Telephone 755, Call 4.
D. H. DAY, Dentist.

PEACHEY & LOUNSBERRY,
15 Second Ave. W. 'Phone 336.
PERFECT PRINTING

Trans-Atlantic Lines are crowded;
Cabins will be soon at a PREMIUM to go to
Paris Exposition
Apply at Once to J. Romieux, 516 Burrows Building.

SOLDIERS SUPREME

The Militia Now Holds the Balance of Power In Kentucky.

AT SEA AS TO CHOICE

Ready to Act on Orders of Whoever Is Legally Governor.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—Two governors, and the soldiers holding the balance of power between them. That is the situation in Frankfort this morning. Whoever the soldiers decide is the proper official to obey, will be seated in the gubernatorial chair.

The soldiers themselves are in a quandary as to what they should do, and they are awaiting developments. While the officers are Republicans, many of them said this morning that they had no intention of resisting the legal governor of Kentucky, provided they were once satisfied who the individual is. All things being equal, they will stand by Taylor.

There was a change for the worse in Governor Goebel's condition this morning, and the chances are now said to be that he cannot live for any great length of time. His physicians said this morning that death might come at any time, or it might be several days before he expires. His high pulse and greatly increased respiration, Dr. Welch said this morning, indicate approaching collapse, "and," he added, "the chances are 1 to 1000 against him.

Some of the younger Democrats have broken away from the control of their leaders, and this morning were openly talking of swearing in citizens as special policemen, in order to take possession of the state buildings and capitol grounds if the troops did not obey the order issued last night by Governor Goebel.

Several appeals to the people, statements to the public and proclamations to the commonwealth were circulated, all of them being of a violent nature; one of them, which did not, however, receive many signatures, calling on the people to drive out the military by force.

The one sure thing in this political chaos is that nobody is going to drive out the soldiers. They will be driven by nobody, and do not hesitate in making the assertion. Any attack will be promptly met, and a desperate fight is certain to result.

The proprietors of the Capital hotel, who yesterday refused to allow meetings of Democrats within the building, because they had been informed by Adjt. Gen. Collier that he would immediately seize the building if they did so, declared this morning that they would allow any political meetings to assemble that did not act contrary to the rules of the establishment. They would rent rooms to anybody who wanted them, and the meeting could take its chances.

An effort was made by members of the legislature at 10 o'clock to hold a session. A dozen members of the house went to the gates, headed by Representative Charlton of Louisville. Two bayonets were crossed in front of Mr Charlton's nose as he entered the gates, and he was asked for his pass.

"I have no pass," was the reply. "I am a member of the legislature, as are these gentlemen with me, and we wish to enter the hall to hold a session."

"Nobody can enter without holding a pass," was the reply, and Mr. Charlton returned to the Capitol hotel with his companions. They announced when they left the capitol grounds that they would get all the members of the house and senate together in a body and demand admission. The information was sent after them by the sentry as they walked away that with passes they could enter, without them they could not.

A large crowd gathered at the depot this morning to greet the train from Louisville. It had been currently reported that Gen. Castleman would come in, and many of the enthusiastic Democrats expected to see him walk up to the state house and take command of the troops, rout Adjt. Gen. Collier the first thing, and then scatter the Republican officials to all points of the compass. Gen. Castleman failed to appear, however, and there was a sorry, disappointed crowd of partisans around the depot when the fact was realized. It was denied by the Democrats this morning that the position of adjutant general had ever been offered to Gen. Castleman. The report last night, however, was that an order placing him in command of the troops had been drawn up and signed.

The failure of Governor Goebel to place an adjutant general in office leaves the troops entirely at the disposition of the Republicans, and, for the time being at least, has lessened any chance of trouble from that source. The soldiers will continue to obey the orders of Gen. Collier and there will be no conflicting orders to confuse them.

It was reported this morning that Governor Taylor had reconsidered his determination to insist that the legislature go to London. It was impossible, however, to believe the story. Governor Taylor remains in his office in the executive building and practically denies himself tho all callers. He will not, moreover, discuss for publication any action which he has taken or may take hereafter. The records of the house of representatives, which were taken from the clerk of the house, Edward Lee, yesterday by the militia, while the legislature was racing around the streets in the vain endeavor to find a hall in which they could hold a joint session and seat Mr. Goebel, have been returned to him by Governor Taylor.

Gen. Collier went to Mr. Lee and said that if Lee would go to the governor and ask for his records and identify them, they would be returned to him. Mr. Lee refused to do anything of the kind, saying that the records had been taken from him and must be returned to him. He admitted, however, that he was anxious to secure possession of his book of vouchers, as members of the house were anxious for their pay. He finally consented to go with Gen. Collier to Taylor, and the latter asked Mr. Lee what books he wanted.

"I am asking for no books, Governor Taylor," replied Mr. Lee. "They were taken from me and I think they should be returned to me. The matter is optional with you, however."

Governor Taylor ordered the records returned to the office of Clerk Lee at once.

A conference of attorneys of both sides was called this morning and met in the Capitol hotel. It was announced before it began that it was for the purpose of a general discussion to see if some adjustment of the present troubles could not be reached.

The conference at the capitol was very short, so much so that it hardly deserved the name of a conference. It was opened by the action of the Republicans who, it is said, presented a proposition to the Democratic attorneys, Judge W. S. Prior and Lewis McQuown, providing that the present difficulty between the rival govenors be adjudicated by the federal courts. This was refused by the Democratic attorneys who took the stand that the matter should first be passed upon by the state courts. This was not agreeable to Mr. Edelen, and the conference was over. It was agreed, however, that a second meeting should be held in Mr. Edelen's office at noon.

The attorneys met at noon in the office of Mr. Edelen, and after some discussion, at which nothing was determined, the talk being entirely of an informal nature, it was decided to meet again at 2 o'clock.

At the conference of ex-Governor McCreary, Judge W. S. Prior, Louis McQuown and other attorneys, the question of Mr. Taylor's legal right to adjourn the legislature to meet in London was formally discussed. The unanimous opinion of the attorneys was announced by McCreary, who said:

"There is nothing in the constitution of Kentucky to authorize the governor, at this hour and under the existing circumstances, to adjourn the general assembly, and every lawyer that I have heard express an opinion regards his proclamation as a gross usurpation.

"The constitution of Kentucky fixes the day for the regular session of the general assembly and says: 'Its sessions shall be held at the seat of government, except in case of war, insurrection or pestilence, when it may, by proclamation of the governor, assemble for the time being elsewhere.'

"The general assembly is now in session, and under the constitution can remain in session sixty days. Being in regular session, the governor does not have to convene the senators and representatives and fix the place of their meeting—there is no war, insurrection or pestilence. In case of disagreement between the two houses with regard to adjournment, the governor may adjourn them for not exceeding four months, but there must be a disagreement between the two houses, and the power to convene the general assembly is not the power to adjourn it when in session."

It is rumored that Gen. Castleman is already in Frankfort in consultation with Democratic leaders but he cannot be located.

Boxes of ammunition are being delivered to Adjt. Gen. Collier. The hall of his office is packed ceiling high with cartridges. The greatest activity prevails on the capitol grounds. Blankets for the soldiers are arriving and every evidence of a protracted stay is apparent. A report that Lieut. Gray of the First had resigned is pronounced absurd by Commandant Williams.

STARTS EAST.

Special With Bodies of Lawton and Logan Leaves San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—The remains of Maj. Gen. Lawton, Maj. John A. Logan and Dr. John L. Armstrong will be taken East on a special train which will leave this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Four troops of cavalry and a representative from the Odd Fellows, of which Gen. Lawton was an honorary member, will make up the escort. Part of the cavalry will consist of Troop A of the National Guard and a detachment from the signal corps of the National Guard. From the Presidio there will be Troops F and G of the Sixth cavalry. Capt. West will be in command of the escort.

At the ferry the caskets were to be turned over to the guard of honor which is to accompany the remains East. It consists of a non-commissioned officer and four privates. The non-commissioned officer is of the Fourth cavalry, who carried the division flag all through the campaign with Lawton. He was the only man left in Troop B of the Fourth cavalry who was in it when Lawton was its captain. The privates are: John H. Methusen, Company D, Fourteenth infantry, the general's orderly; Charles A. Oakum, Troop I, Fourth cavalry, his personal orderly, and Trumpeter Frank H. Haberkamm, who will sound taps over Gen. Lawton's last resting place. Private John Waggamin of Troop F, Sixth cavalry, at the Presidio, is also to be a member of the guard.

The caskets will occupy the composite car, the baggage car intervening between it and the locomotive of the special train.

Next to the composite car is the Pullman reserved for Mrs. Lawton, her four children, Dr. Armstrong's relatives, Gen. Shafter and others. Gen. Shafter is the special escort designated to go East by the secretary of war. Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, his aide, will go with him. The escort which arrived with Gen. Lowton's remains from Manilla will also ride in this Pullman. This escort consists of Lieut Col. C. E. Edwards, Capt. E. S. King and Capt. Robert Sewell.

The other Pullman will be occupied by Mrs. Logan, the widow of Maj. Logan, her three children, her mother, Mrs. C. H. Andrews; Mrs. C. H. Parmlee, of Cleveland, and her brother-in-law, Maj. W. A. Tucker; Mrs. John A. Logan, the mother of Maj. Logan, and Mrs. Tucker, her sister, will meet the party on their arrival at Chicago.

As the train passed through Sacramento the flag was at half-mast on the state capitol, and minute guns were fired in honor of Gen. Lawton.

At Chicago Maj. Logan's body will be transferred to another train for transportation to Youngstown, Ohio, for interment.

Gen. Lawton's remains will lie in state one day each at Fort Wayne and at Indianapolis, Ind., and will then be taken directly to Washington for burial in the national cemetery at Arlington.

Washington will probably be reached on Thursday next, and the public funeral, under the direction of Gen. Wesley Merritt, will take place on the following day.

SUFFERING IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Two deaths were caused by the cold weather in Chicago the past twenty-four hours, and many persons suffered from frost bites of varying severity. Hundreds of homeless men were cared for by the police. The mercury at 7 a. m. yesterday, and at 6:30 a. m. today, touched 8 below zero, the lowest point this winter in Chicago. The forecast today promises some relief.

CARDINAL JACOBINI DEAD.

Rome, Feb. 1.—Cardinal Vicar D. M. Jacobini, formerly papal nuncio at Lisbon, is dead. He was 63 years of age and received the red hat in 1896.

RUMORS OF FIGHTING

Buller Said to Have Recrossed the Tugela and Engaged the Boers.

DISGUST IN LONDON

Over the Bickering Among the Ministers---Approval of Lord Rosebery.

London, Feb. 1, 4:30 p. m.—The St. James Gazette says it is reported on good authority that Gen. Buller has again crossed the Tugela river at three places, and that fighting has been proceeding all day long.

6:40 p. m.—The war office has no news of Gen. Buller's alleged movements as reported by the St. James' Gazette, but the paper says it has no reason to doubt the correctness of its information, though it has not learned the exact positions Gen. Buller seized.

London, Jan. 1, 2:50 p. m.—In the absence of exciting war news, the nation and the newspapers have had time to discover the utter lack of relation existing between the feeling of the people and the temper of the government, as demonstrated in parliament, where, instead of relieving the grave anxiety of the country by the declaration of measures it is proposed to take in behalf of the national safety, the ministers continue to demonstrate their inability to grasp the situation, by beating the air with recriminations, self-accusatory defence and bickerings as to the degree of responsibility attachable to the respective departments of the government.

The disgust, almost despair, noticeable on all sides, is voiced by the ultra-ministerial organ, the Globe, which says: "The heart of the empire seems paralyzed, while its extremities are in full vigor. Thus far, only one statesmen in the front rank has struck the right note, and that is Lord Rosebery."

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford started for the continent this morning, on his way to Malta to take command of the Second division of the British Mediterranean fleet.

The actual news from South Africa is of little interest. Gen. Buller maintains silence as to his future movements, but it is generally supposed he is maturing another attempt to reach Ladysmith. A letter appears today from a Hanoverian officer, formerly of the Twenty-second German infantry, but now among the military advisers of the Boers, which says that nearly 10,000 trained European soldiers, including quite 300 officers, are among the Boers. Referring to the military situation at Ladysmith, the officer says: "Owing to the strength of our position on a circle of heights, like Sedan, we cannot be brushed aside, except by a relief column outnumbering us two to one."

Owing to the discovery that cotton khaki is insufficient protection for troops sleeping on the South African plains, the government is starting to reclothe the forces in the field with woolen khaki, and has already ordered 95,000 suits in Glasgow alone.

CLOSE AFTER WARREN.

He Got Over the Tugela None Too Soon.

New York, Feb. 1.—Advices from Spearman's camp say that Gen. Warren's retreating force crossed the Tugela without the loss of a single man, but got away none too soon, a Boer 15-pounder firing at the cavalry column as it was retreating. The Boers are mounting another big gun to fire on Ladysmith.

The men who were on the firing line at Spion Kop describe the fierceness of the Boer attack and the terrific havoc wrought by the enemy's shells. When the Boers were first seen they were 1000 yards away. They then descended into a hollow. When next it was possible to see them they were only seventy yards off, and the foremost British line sought shelter behind rocks.

At this stage the first Boer shell burst, and order was given for one regiment to retire to the edge of the kopje, where there was more cover. The order was misconstrued by some of the foremost trenches who fell back. The Boers seized this opportunity and rushed at the trenches, capturing a few men. This mistake was soon observed; a bayonet charge followed, and the Boers fled.

Two of the Boer Maxim-Nordenfeldts commenced to drop shells among the British, doing terrible damage. The Boer riflemen, noticing the havoc wrought, attempted to creep close up on two occasions, only to be driven back with loss. As they retreated they appealed to the British to surrender. The response was a volley.

The formation of the hilltop is like a table, a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. The shorter side alone was available for rifle fire. The firing party which responded to the Boer attack was necessarily small. The remainder of the British force was scattered about seeking shelter.

LITTLE COMFORT FOR BRITISH.

Grit of the Ladysmith Garrison Their Only Solace.

New York, Feb. 1.—London papers have little news from South Africa today, and there is not much comfort in that little, except that the beleaguered garrison of Ladysmith did not despair when they learned of Gen. Buller's second reverse, but were still hopeful and determined. All of Gen. Buller's big guns were still at Mount Alice, Sunday, with Lyttleton's brigade covering them.

According to the latest information, the retirement from Spion Kop was inevitable. When reinforcements and a few guns arrived during the night, the position still held by the British forces was so confined that the various regiments were huddled together and it was impossible in the darkness to make proper arrangements to meet the storm of shell and bullets that the daylight would bring upon them.

The campaign in Cape Colony does not develop rapidly. The Boers at Colesberg, Steynberg and Stormberg seem to be content if they can keep the British troops in check, while Cronje operates between Modder river and Kimberley, holding Methuen quiet, while the Boers bombard the diamond city.

The London Daily Telegrah publishes a dispatch from Portsmouth, saying, in the naval circles of Portsmouth there is a strong impression that before long the government will mobilize the reserve squadron and command several cruisers to be added to it. This impression is borne out by the fact that the naval reserves who have been employed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on active service at short notice.

The work on ships in hand at Portsmouth is being pushed with all speed. Only the most necessary repairs on several cruisers, now refitting have been taken in hand.

That the channel squadron should, until the last moment, have been retained in British waters instead of being sent direct to Gibraltar is also considered a sign that some important step may be taken. The squadron remains for ten days or a fortnight at Bantry and then proceeds to Suda bay or Gibraltar.

All this, too, at a time when the tone of the continental press is not more hostile toward England than it has been for years; when no threat against England is heard in Russia or Germany, or even in France.

THE BRITISH AT PRIESKA.

Reported to Have Occupied Town on Orange River.

Cape Town, Jan. 31.—A British force, with artillery is reported to have occupied Prieska and is now encamped there.

Prieska is on the Orange river, 100 miles below Orange river station, and west of Kimberley.

MANY DEATHS IN LADYSMITH.

Boers Report Seeing the People Burying Bodies Daily.

Head Laager, Ladysmith, Jan. 30.—All is quiet here. The "Long Toms" occasionally fire on Ladysmith. The deaths in Ladysmith from fever and other causes must be enormous, as we can clearly see them burying corpses daily.

Gen. Jubert went to the Upper Tugela yesterday.

COST OF BULLER'S DASH.

Casualties North of Tugela Approach Two Thousand Mark.

London, Feb. 1, 4 a. m.—The supplemental lists of casualties fill two columns in nonpareil type in the morning papers, making 1300 reported thus far for Gen. Buller's operations north of the Tugela. The Daily Chronicle estimates that the total exceeds 2000.

The 40 per cent loss at Spion Kop is greater than any British force ever suffered, except possibly at Albuera, Spain, in 1811.

The admiralty has warned all half pay naval officers to hold themselves in readiness for service. This, with the fact that able seamen not thoroughly experienced have been withdrawn from the channel squadron is taken to indicate the early mobilization of the reserve fleet.

FEAR A BOER PLOT.

Britons Are Disturbed Over Heavy Orders For Coal.

London, Feb. 1.—The announcement that a firm of Cardiff coal shippers has contracted to supply foreign agents with 400,000 tons of steam coal for shipment abroad has occasioned genuine uneasiness. The destination of the fuel is not mentioned, but as coal at present is exceptionally scarce in Germany, France and Russia, it is probably going to one of these countries. France is already replacing her home deficiency by buying in the United States, but the American shipments are intended solely for railway locomotives, and will not be used in the navy. The vital interest which the question has for Great Britain will be understood when it is realized that Natal is depending on Wales for coal for the numerous transports that have gone to Durban, because the colonial coal fields have been closed by the war. It is pointed out that it would be a good move on the part of the Boers to drain the fuel resources of Great Britain in this manner, and in the event of sudden demands, the British navy would be perilously crippled by the loss of so much coal. Some of the newspapers advocate the government placing an embargo on such a transaction in time of war.

BRITISH TROOPS OPTIMISTIC.

Enthusiasm at Spearman's Camp---Report of Joubert's Death.

Spearman's Camp, Natal, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—There is an optimistic feeling in all ranks. The troops are confident of ultimate success. Great enthusiasm was aroused by the queen's message and Gen. Buller's speech expressing admiration for Gen. Warren's and Gen. Clery's divisions, and hoping they would reach Ladysmith in a week.

The natives persist in asserting that Gen. Joubert was killed by a shell outside of Ladysmith.

OTIS' CASUALTY REPORT.

Sends List of Four Killed and Thirteen Wounded.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Gen. Otis has cabled the following list of casualties to the war department:

"Manilla, Feb. 1.—Casualties Killed—Since Jan. 27, near Subig, Luzon, First Lieut. William Schenck, K; Tevis Bronston, L; Hillard Boone, William Shannon.

Wounded — Thirty-eighth infantry, 19th, at Taal, Datangas, D, Edward H. Chapin, thigh, severe; C, Elmer E. Leasor, face, Benjamin N. Chinn, arm, Thomas Brown, chest, Edward Weaver, shoulder, moderate; Harry Buchanan, leg. Thirty-sixth infantry, Ira Allen, chest, severe; G, Lewes Wyles, thigh, slight; Preston A. Lloyd, foot, severe. Nineteenth infantry, 8th, near Cebua, B, Alfred Berry, corporal, neck and face, severe; K, Willard E. Bell, leg, severe; M, Charles William Sisler, arm, slight; I, Henry W. Sumner, corporal, thigh, moderate. OTIS."

FIRE AT FAYETTE.

Minneapolis, Feb. 1.—A special to the Journal from Fayette, Iowa, says a fire this morning destroyed nine buildings. The loss is estimated at $60,000. Those who lost stock were: George Hoover, Drs. Parker and McLane, James Bros.' grocery; Doty & Hull, meat market; George Scobey, feed store; Drs. Dorman and Forbes. The city engine house and Fayette Ice company's plant were also burned.

NEVER SAID IT.

New York, Feb. 1.—The Hanover Courier learns from a thoroughly trustworthy source that the kaiser never uttered the unflattering remarks regarding English generals which were recently attributed to him. The Madgeberger Zeitung learns that Dr. Leyds will in all probability be again received by Count Von Below. The greatest secrecy is, however, observed regarding this visit.

GOEBEL IS ALIVE YET

But the Physicians Hold Out No Hope of His Recovery.

TURN FOR THE WORSE

Another Clue Regarding the Identity of His Assailant Is Found.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—At 12:30, Dr. Hume came from Goebel's room and declared that the patient had taken a slight turn for the worse, and that he would not be surprised to see him die at any minute. "His kidneys are those of a dead man now," said Dr. Hume, "and he cannot live long in that condition."

Frankfort, Feb. 1, 10 a. m.—Goebel has rallied somewhat. He was in a stupor during the early part of the morning, but is now conscious.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—At 11:20 a. m. Goebel was resting comfortably. He had improved slightly since morning. There is no change in the opinions of the physicians that death will ensue sooner or later.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1, 8 a. m.—Governor Goebel passed a very comfortable night, but is worse this morning. His pulse has increased to 144, his temperature has risen to 101½ and his respiration to 44. His normal pulse is 72 and normal respiration 18. Dr. Welsh, who left the room shortly before 7 o'clock, said that he did not think there was much chance of Governor Goebel's ultimate recovery. "I give him just one chance in a thousand," said the doctor.

OFFICER HAS A CLUE.

Covington, Ky., Policeman on Track of Goebel's Assailant.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1.—A special to the Times Star from Frankfort, Ky., says: An officer of the Covington police force has a clue to the assassin of Goebel, which he is quietly working. The officer arrived here soon after the shooting, and was told by a certain member of the legislature that he was standing adjacent to the state house yard and saw two men running swiftly out of the building from whence the shots were fired. The man told the officer he did not want his name mentioned at the present time. "But," said he, "if there are any arrests made, and when it gets into court I will be there ready to testify, and I think my testimony will be substantial enough to place the crime where it belongs."

The officer positively refused to give the legislator's name.

ARE CREMATED.

Two Men Are Burned to Death In East Grand Forks.

St. Paul, Feb. 1.—A Grand Forks, N. D., special to the Dispatch says: Fire in East Grand Forks yesterday destroyed the Kelley & Gillam saloon and burned to death W. D. Kelley, one of the proprietors, and T. J. McAdam, one of the oldest residents and former mayor of the city.

The men were not missed until last night and the bodies were not found until 2 o'clock this morning. It is supposed that in passing Kelly's place they had smelled escaping gas and had gone into the basement by an outer door to investigate, and that on entering they had lit a match which caused the explosion, setting the fire. The bodies were locked in each other's arms, indicating that one had attempted to carry the other out.

Loss, about $4000; insured.

DEATH IN A WRECK.

A Fatal Smash-Up on the Plant System.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 1.—The fast train on the Plant system was wrecked twenty miles north of this place last night. Engineer Kennedy was instantly killed. One passenger was killed, but the body was so mutilated it has not been identified. The son of S. P. Hernenden, the mail agent, died today at the Sanford hospital. Mr. Hernenden was badly injured. A number of other passengers were also injured. The mail and express cars and two day coaches were thrown from the track. The wreck was caused by an open switch.

REJECTS ROBERTS' CLAIM.

Mileage Committee Turns Down His Request For Allowance.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The house committee on mileage today rejected the claim of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, for mileage in connection with his contest for a seat in the house. Mr. Roberts put in a claim for mileage from Salt Lake City to Washington, 2597 miles and return, at the usual rate of 20 cents a mile each way, making a total of $1038.80. Mr. Roberts was not present today and it was understood he had gone to Chicago.

Mr. Cooper moved that Roberts was entitled to mileage, but on a tie vote of 2 to 2, this motion failed. Chairman Barham will report this action, which, he says, is equivalent to a rejection of the claim by the committee. As a result of suggestions in the committee, Mr. Barham will confer with the speaker concerning the recognition of any member who may seek to secure for Mr. Roberts the $2000 usually allowed in contested election cases. This, however, is not the committee's action, but it is due to a desire to afford opportunity to bring the matter before the house.

IRON ADVANCED.

London, Feb. 1.—Through Staffordshire the iron works have advanced the price of iron 10s per ton on account of the dearness of coal.

GOEBEL SWORN IN

The Oath of Governor of Kentucky Administered By Justice Hazelrigg.

ORDERS TO MILITIA

Goebel Appoints Gen. Castleman Adjutant General and Orders Soldiers Home.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—William Goebel was shortly before 9 o'clock last night sworn in as governor of Kentucky, and J. C. W. Beckham a few minutes later took the oath of lieutenant governor. The oath was administered to both men by Chief Justice Hazelrigg, of the court of appeals.

The plan to make Goebel governor was set in motion early in the afternoon. A statement was prepared saying the boards which had heard the contests for governor and lieutenant governor had decided to report their finding to the legislature, but that they had been prevented from so doing by the action of Governor Taylor in declaring the legislature adjourned.

The statement then goes on to say that the members of the legislature were driven from place to place by the militia and threatened with arrest whenever they attempted to hold a meeting. It was declared the belief of all signers of the statement that Goebel and Beckham were the legally elected governor and lieutenant governor, and each man as he signed the paper announced that he voted for the adoption of the majority report of the contest board, which declared Goebel and Beckham to be the men rightfully entitled to the office. The statement is signed by a majority of the members of both houses.

It was so slow work obtaining the signatures of the members of the house and senate, and although the work was in progress all afternoon, it was not until evening that the necessary number of signatures had been obtained. As soon as the last man actually needed had affixed his signature to the statement, word was sent to the residence of Chief Justice Hazelrigg, of the court of apeals. He came at once to the Capitol hotel, passed directly upstairs to the room of Mr. Goebel and administered the oath of office. Mr. Goebel was propped up with pillows, and was able to raise his hand only with the greatest difficulty as he listened to the words of Judge Hazelrigg. When the oath had been given Mr. Goebel sank back exhausted, the effort having been almost too much for his strength.

There were in the room at the time the oath was administered, besides Mr. Goebel and Judge Hazelrigg, Arthur Goebel, brother of the wounded man, Mrs. Welch, his sister, and Percy Halleck, his campaign manager, and two or three intimate friends. Mr. Goebel was unable to say anything regarding the matter, but the contented smile on his face bore strong witness to the pleasure he felt. Immediately upon leaving the room where he had sworn in Mr. Goebel, Judge Hazelrigg went to an adjoining room, where he swore in Mr. Beckham as lieutenant governor. This done he returned to his home.

Judge Hazelrigg declined to make any statement concerning the manner in which the office had been conferred upon the Democratic contestants. "A majority of both houses of the legislature declared for them," he said, "and when I was asked to swear them in there was nothing left for me to do but administer the oaths of office. The proceeding was, of course, entirely legal and proper. I would not have done as I did had it been otherwise."

Mr. Goebel, as soon as he was assured that he was legally govrnor of Kentucky, took prompt action regarding the military arm of the service. Two orders were quickly prepared for his signature, the first of which discharged Adjt. Gen. Daniel Collier from office, and appointed John D. Castleman, of Louisville, as his successor. The second was directed to the commanders of the militia now stationed in this city, directing them to return to their homes. Word was at once telegraphed to Gen. Castleman of his appointment, and he was expected in the city this morning.

Governor Goebel last night issued a proclamation calling upon the soldiers now in Frankfort to return to their homes and several vocations, there to remain until lawfully called into active service. He also commands all other persons whatsoever who are now "unlawfully engaged in interfering with and intimidating members of the general assembly," to disband and desist from terrorizing and intimidating the said members of the general assembly and all other good citizens.

Governor Taylor yesterday afternoon issued the following address:

To the People of Kentucky: The most lamentable condition of affairs ever experienced by our people has rendered prompt action on the part of the chief executive of the state absolutely necessary.

A long series of unprecedented and unlawful acts practiced by those in charge of the legislature in this state has culminated in the most fearful condition of the period of the state. The dreadful tragedy which occurred yesterday shocked and startled all and can be no more sincerely deplored by any one than myself.

To attempt to legislate under such conditions of excitement and threatened violence as now prevails in Frankfort would be sheer madness, and I have, therefore, in the exercise of my constitutional powers adjourned the legislature to convene in London on Feb. 6.

I have taken every precaution to preserve the peace, that any citizen may know that life and property are safe, and will be protected with every resource of the commonwealth. I trust that in this laudable effort I will have the support of every law abiding citizen of Kentucky.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

One death and five severe cases of freezing were reported to the police in Chicago yesterday as a result of the bitterly cold weather which has prevailed for several days.

Joseph Furnace, who assaulted Gen. A. W. Greely was yesterday fined $200 with the alternative of serving six months in jail.

Alexander Dunsmuir, the coal king of the Pacific coast, died yesterday in New York, aged 47 years.

President and Mrs. McKinley gave a reception at the White House last night in honor of congress.

The Texas anti-trust law passed at the session of the legislature last May becomes effective today. This is a most drastic measure in that it relieves all debtors in the state from paying for any goods bought of any outsider, if said outsider proves to be in any way connected with a trust.

Albert Kimberley Fulton died of erysipelas yesterday in Baltimore, aged 61 years. He served three years on Admiral Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, and took part in all the battles in which that vessel was engaged during the first three years of the conflict.

OFFENSIVE EVEN TO MYSELF—F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, Que., says: "For twenty years I suffered from Catarrh. My breath was very offensive even to myself. I tried everything which promised me a cure. In almost all instances I had to proclaim them no good at all. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it." Sold by Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street, Smith & Smith's.—5.

DONT! WOMEN.

Don't write to a woman, when the roof leaks. Write to a carpenter. Don't write to a woman when the water pipe bursts. Write to a plumber. Don't write to a woman when you are sick, write to a doctor. But why such superfluous advice? Simply to call attention to the fact that "women" who are not qualified physicians offer medical advice, in advertisements worded in such a deceptive manner that you are apt to overlook the important fact that the woman is not a physician.

The great success of Dr. R. V. Pierce, in treating and curing diseases of women has led to imitations of his methods, especially his offer of a free consultation by letter to all sick women. At the head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and with an experience of over thirty years, Dr. Pierce has achieved the position of the chief of specialists in the treatment of woman's diseases. There is no living physician, male or female, who can show an equal record of over half-a-million women treated and ninety-eight per cent. of cures. Write to the *doctor*. Your letter will be read in private, answered in private and its statements held as sacredly confidential. To assure the exclusion of a third party from this correspondence, every letter is sent sealed in a plain envelope, bearing no advertising or printing upon it. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well. Accept no Substitute.

REPUBLICANS MAKE A CHANGE.

Will Nominate All Presidential Electors In State Conventions.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Secretary Dick of the Republican national committee is preparing to send circular letters to the chairmen of state committees, informing them that it is deemed better that all their presidential electors this year should be nominated by state conventions. Heretofore the state conventions will be allowed to designate the presidential electors, as usual, but state conventions will be expected to indorse them, so there will be no doubt as to their validity.

Man in the Future.

Many men of learning devote much time to the study of the man of the future. They all agree that he is to be very superior to the present generation Great physical strength is prophesied, but this at least is within the reach of everybody. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will bring health and strength to anyone who uses it faithfully. It cures constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague, and liver and kidney troubles. It makes rich, red blood, and with pure blood comes health. It builds up the whole system, putting vigor into the nerves and blood, firmness into the muscles and health into the bowels. Give it a trial, and see that a private revenue stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

CUBAN AND PORTO RICAN CENSUS.

The Preliminary Enumeration Is Reported to Secretary Root.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Under Gen. Sanger's direction the Cuban census supervisors have completed the preliminary enumeration of the population of Cuba, and the results were handed to Secretary Root. The population of the entire island is 1,572,840, which is between 50,000 and 60,000 less than it was when the last census was taken by the Spaniards in 1887.

The population of Porto Rico is placed in the preliminary enumeration at 957,679. The last census, taken in 1887, showed a population of 806,708.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Mundy, a lawyer of Henrietta, Texas, once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

FREE HOME BILL.

Washington Feb. 1.—The house committee on public lands yesterday acted favorably on the bill generally known as the free home bill. It allows the free entry upon land acquired by Indian tribes. The committee also acted favorably on a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to sell in case of emergency small tracts of lands in the forest reserves, the amounts being limited to $160.

HIRING MEN.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Three men representing the Great Northern railroad are in Chicago hiring men for that road in anticipation of a threatened strike among the employes. The men arrived here some days ago and engaged a room at the Wyoming hotel, where they have been busily engaged in testing the applicants on the standard rules and upon sight and hearing.

GRITTY MISS STEWART.

Stevens Point, Wis., Feb. 1.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, with the thermometer 20 degrees below zero, Miss Amelia Stewart ran a block in her nightgown and barefooted to give the alarm for a fire in the Masonic block. The building, which was occupied by Max Newald's department store, the Boston Furniture and Undertaking company, a number of offices and lodges, was completely destroyed. The loss exceeds $49,000; insurance, $25,250.

FIRE AT ADA.

Ada, Minn., Feb. 1.—A fire which started in Bing's store on the West Side last evening burned ten buildings involving a loss estimated at $75,000. The hose froze up, the pumps were out of order and the water supply was short and it was with difficulty the flames were extinguished.

QUEENSBURY DEAD.

London, Feb. 1.—The Marquis of Queensberry, who was born July 20, 1844, and succeeded to the title in 1858, is dead.

DEVELOPS THE INDIAN

The Outing System Devised By Maj. Pratt of Carlisle Institute.

RAISE IN SALARIES

Of All Rural Free Delivery Letter Carriers to Be Made.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 1.—(Special to The Herald.)—The Indian department will try and establish a permanent "outing" system throughout the entire Indian service. This is the placing of Indian students in the best white families during vacations. Maj. Pratt, of the Carlisle Indian institute, inaugurated this movement some three or four years ago, and it has proved so successful that in his last report he says that the outing enabled him to carry 250 more pupils than the number for which he had received an appropriation. An average of 250 pupils remained out during the winter, attending the public schools. Six hundred pupils were out during vacation.

The department officials argue that while the boarding schools are excellent training schools for the Indian, he needs at times to be cut off from the sweep of school life and put upon his own solitary resources. They say he will not find in life a community of possessions, and must learn to think and work for himself. He should do this during the period of education, and be made to trust solely in individual effort.

The outing system tends to develop the Indian in what is akin to the best in family life. While the Indian's heart is full for his own, it is not so quick to see that present pleasure must be sacrificed for future good. In the well-ordered American home he sees a wise adjustment of the personal life to the needs of the family and of the family life to the needs of the community; that a weakness in one place is felt in all places, and so "individual responsibility" grows to have large meaning to him. He learns to distinguish between the glitter of life which so readily takes his eye and the substantial things which give strength to the home life. He perceives that the order which his teachers inculcate makes the home incomparably better, and systematic doing is what gives permanent results.

He sees also how all things are done with exactness or some degree of it, and the higher the degree the greater the success, and that this must be continuous. He sees that order, system, exactness and persistence are the things that make a family a power.

In several schools in the Southwest the outing system is in operation. The Indian officials say that there are other schools which are surrounded by a good class of American families, and it is hoped that the outing system can be brought around so that these families will be included in the system. It is thought that the outing system will eventually be established throughout the entire Indian service.

* * *

The salary of all rural free delivery letter-carriers will be raised $100, beginning March 1. This announcement has been made by the postoffice officials. They say the letter-carriers have proven such good friends to the department that they are entitled to this extra compensation. The letter-carriers furnish their own horses and deliver the mail within a radius of twenty-five miles daily, and receive $400 per annum. A bill providing for an additional appropriation of $150,000 to complete the service for the present fiscal year has just passed both houses of congress. This money will not be available until March 1, and until that time the letter-carriers will have to serve the department at the old rate of pay. As an indication of the magnitude of the service, it may be stated that for the last three months of this fiscal year, March, April and May, it will require $25,000 to give each carrier his share of the $100 annual increase. This means that each letter-carrier will receive about $25 additional for these three months. Even at this small sum per man, the amount in the aggregate is very large, indicating that a small army of rural letter-carriers are engaged in distributing the mail throughout the country districts.

* * *

Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden's idea to have United States postage stamps issued in book form will probably soon be inaugurated by the postoffice department. In fact, the matter of getting out the books is now up to the secretary of the treasury. All that is necessary is his order to the head of the bureau of printing and engraving that he go to work immediately on the issue. The director of this bureau has been fighting the proposition for some time, arguing that the cost of getting out stamps in book form, and the additional help required, was one of the greatest difficulties in the way. The proposition, as outlined by Mr. Madden, however, has received the favorable support of the postmaster general, and he has called the attention of Secretary Gage to the benefit to be derived from issuing stamps in book form. The latter, it is understood, is also in favor of the idea.

Mr. Madden's scheme is to have a book made to fit the vest pocket. Twelve stamps are to be placed in this book, with wax paper between the sheets, and a thin paper cover. This book was to be sold for 25 cents. Some of the advantages of this plan are manifest. Stamps may be carried in the pocket without being rumpled, and they will not stick together in summer; one purchase serves the buyer until twelve stamps are used. In addition to all this, the postoffice department makes about $8 for each 1000 stamps sold. This profit is derived from the 1 cent additional charged for manufacturing the books. Should one-fourth of the 2-cent stamps issued be sold in book form it would give the postoffice department $200,000 a year from this source alone.

* * *

United States Consul Skinner, in a report to the state department from Marseilles, France, says that a proposal to reorganize the police system of that place with American ideas, would be met with favor. He says the district needs the American patrol wagon service with electric calls scattered throughout the city. He says that the frequent criticism of the night police service in Marseilles has been followed by a slight change in the method of police work. Two men as a rule cover one "beat," but there are only 150 men available for such service, while the population served is over 500,000. He says there have been many complaints because of the inefficiency of the service and the general backwardness of the whole police system, so that an offer coming from an American expert in police affairs would undoubtedly be welcomed by the municipal authorities of that city.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

HINKLEY'S BONE LINIMENT

has brought comfort to thousands of homes. Why experiment with new remedies when for the same money you can buy an article that has stood the test of time?

HINKLEY'S BONE LINIMENT

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Lumbago, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Sore Throat, La Grippe, Colds, Chilblains, etc.,

readily yield to Hinkley's Bone Liniment when taken according to directions.

Read what a prominent lumberman says:

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 31, 1899.

Messrs. D. E. Prall & Co., Saginaw, Mich.

Gentlemen: I have used Hinkley's Bone Liniment for many years at home, and have furnished it to my men in lumber camps. It is the best all round family medicine I know, and the most useful medicine in camp. I first used it twenty-six years ago and my house has not been without a bottle since.

Yours truly, W. C. McCLURE, Mitchell & McClure.

Relieves pain at once. All Druggists sell it in three sizes, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Ask for it and take no substitute.

Sold by MAX WIRTH, 13 West Superior Street.

Drunkenness Cured

It is Now Within the Reach of Every Woman to Save the Drunkard.

A Trial Package Mailed Free to All.

By a new discovery which can be given in tea, coffee or food. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge or cooperation. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 1536 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail enough of the remedy free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured, and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

How to Quit Tobacco.

A new discovery, odorless and tasteless, that ladies can give in coffee or any kind of food quickly curing the patient without his knowledge. Anyone can have a free trial package by addressing Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 717 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio, and easily drive foul tobacco smoke and dirty spittoons from the home.

THE WONDERFUL GROWTH

Of Life Insurance During the Past Year.

New York, Feb. 1.—The annual meeting of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance company, of New York, was held yesterday. The report of its business for 1899 is another illustration by a single company of the wonderful growth of life insurance during the past year. The actually paid-for insurance in force in the Mutual Life now amounts to over $1,051,000,000.

The assets have reached the enormous sum of $301,844,537. The receipts for the year were $58,890,077. The company paid for death claims alone $15,629,979, and for matured endowments, dividends, etc., $10,739,057.

Since its organization the Mutual Life has paid to policy holders $514,117,948. There is now a contingent guarantee fund of $47,552,548, in addition to the amount authorized for dividends in 1899, of $2,182,000.

IN ARMOUR'S MEMORY.

Armour Plants and Offices Closed—Funeral at Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Armour & Co.'s armies of workmen and employes in all parts of the world were idle today out of respect to the memory of Philip D. Armour, whose funeral was held in Chicago this afternoon. Packing plants, branch offices and distributing houses shut down as a tribute to the firm's departed member. The great plants in Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City were closed during the entire day.

Upon arrival in this city the remains were taken to the family residence on Michigan boulevard.

The services, which were public, were held at the house at 1:30, the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Central church, officiating. Private interment followed at the family lot in Graceland cemetery.

The honorary pall-bearers were: A. J. Earling, J. C. Black, Dr. Frank Piling, P. A. Valentine, C. W. Comes, George H. Webster, C. M. Favorite, Dr. Frank Cary, George R. Peck and Jesse Spalding.

GOVERNOR VOORHEES' CALIBER.

New Jersey Executive Refuses the Armory for Bryan Meeting.

New York, Feb. 1.—Governor Voorhees of New Jersey, it is reported from Patterson, N. J., positively refuses to give the use of the Armory in that city for the Bryan reception and meeting on the night of Feb. 3. The Opera house, the only other available hall, is engaged for that night by a traveling theatrical company, which has a full grasp of the situation and refuses to cancel its date without receiving a sum the Democrats look on as exorbitant.

ALL QUIET IN SAMOA.

The Trouble Between the Native Factions is Subsiding.

London, Feb. 1.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, under date of Jan. 24, say that all is quiet in Samoa and the natives are more settled than at any time since disturbance between the native factions. At a recent meeting of the Mataafans, at which Malletoa was present, Mataafa made an address in which he counselled implicit obedience to the law.

CAPT. GILMAN DEAD.

Milwaukee, Feb. 1.—Capt. A. W. Gilman, superintendent of the Goodrich Transportation company and one of the most widely known and popular men on the lakes, died very suddenly of apoplexy on a Chicago & Northwestern train as it was approaching Manitowoc, between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. Capt. Gilman had left Chicago at 1 o'clock in apparently his usual good health. He was 63 years old.

All the world knows that Pillsbury's Best XXXX Flour leads all brands. It is the same with Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food.

IN IRON AND STEEL

Condition of the Iron Trade Is Quiet and Generally Firm.

PIG IS MORE ACTIVE

Though Inquiries Outnumber Sales—Steel Deadlock Continues.

Cleveland, Feb. 1.—The Iron Trade Review says:

Quiet and generally firm is the condition of the iron trade in its length and breadth. Pig iron selling centers, particularly Cincinnati and Chicago, note increased activity. It is not general enough, however, to be called a movement, and it is remarked that inquiries are much more numerous than sales. But it is significant that a good many foundry buyers are feeling the market and that some have made considerable purchases for the first half of the year. We hear of concessions of 25 cents on some of this business from the quotations that have been maintained for a number of weeks; but the inside prices are the exception and producers of standard brands, with orders booked that will take most of their scheduled output to July 1, are quoting as before.

Some of the iron buying of the week was by the leading cast iron pipe interest, which has been holding off in expectaton of lower prices. The purchase was only for several thousand tons, indicating a hand-to-mouth policy for the time being. The two leading consumers of mill iron have been buying in the same way on a firm market.

Sales of Bessemer iron continue, showing how closely steel works' companies are at the heels of Bessemer furnaces. Pittsburg reports 30,000 tons sold the past week at the equivalent of $24, valley furnace.

The deadlock in steel has not been broken, but the number and amount of inquiries are large, pointing to considerable business in the near future. There is no question that a large tonnage could be closed at once at some concessions from the $35 basis, but the probability now seems greater that that is the basis on which business will be done. The finished lines show firmness, apart from the weakness in plates.

Much has been made in dispatches of the competition between plate mills, but this is not a new situation. Capacity has been growing gradually and business has been pushed forward in a way unknown in months preceding. The mills better supplied with work are not meeting the lowest prices. While 2.25 cents Pittsburg has been taken for Bessemer tank steel, prices on open hearth have ranged from 2.35 cents to 2.45 cents. The sheet mills are even firmer than was indicated one week ago, and with the largest producers the advance since Jan. 1 amounts to $4 a ton.

The outlook for structural material continues excellent, both for railroad and architectural work. Chicago reports additional car contracts now under negotiation, one road being likely to place orders for 7500 cars, while car works are booked for months ahead.

KENTUCKY SHERIFF JAILED.

An Official Goes Crazy Over the Goebel Shooting.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 1.—James Sutton, sheriff of Whitely county, is a prisoner in the county jail. At an early hour yesterday morning at the Victoria hotel Sutton went up to the office of the clerk, brandishing two revolvers.

"I am the man who shot Gobel," he said, "and I will never be taken alive."

The hotel manager promptly sent for the police, and on the appearance of the latter Sutton ran upstairs to the third story, and when he thought he was about to be captured, opened a window and leaped out. He alighted on his feet, was uninjured and ran nearly a mile before he was arrested. The police believe that Sutton is either decidedly unbalanced or that he knows who shot Gobel. An effort to interview him after he was lodged in jail proved unsuccessful. He lay in a dark corner of his cell and refused to say a word.

MISS IRELAND DEAD.

St. Paul, Feb. 1.—Miss Mary Ann Ireland, eldest sister of Archbishop John Ireland, died at St. Joseph's hospital Tuesday. Death resulted from the shock of an operation made necessary by a hernia sustained some time ago. Miss Ireland was 68 years of age and has lived in this city since 1856.

ROBBER CAPTURED.

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 1.—Charles Jones, alias Charles Johnson, the alleged train robber who shot Detective John Jackson, of Sedalia in the fight with alleged train robbers at Holden Monday morning, was captured today by a posse near Chilhowee, near Holden. He had previously been reported under arrest at Ottawa, Kan. Two of Jones' pals are now in jail awaiting a hearing.

CREAMERY INSURANCE.

St. Paul, Feb. 1.—A mutual creamery insurance company and co-operation between counties to insure county buildings have been approved by the state association of township mutual insurance companies now meeting in this city. A large part of yesterday was devoted to the constitution and by-laws of the proposed creamery insurance company. It is proposed to form the association one strong company, which will insure creameries in all parts of the state.

SEWALL RETURNING.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Among the passengers on the quarantined steamer Australia, from Honolulu, is Arthur Sewall, ex-candidate for vice president, who has been on a visit to Hawaii.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c

Queen & Crescent route, twenty-four hours Cincinnati to Florida, fifty-four hours to Havana.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan Pimples, Freckles Moth Patches Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 51 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the hautton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S. Canadas and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS. Prop'r. Great Jones st., N. Y.

GOLD DUST

The Best Washing Powder.

Housework Is Hard Work Without It.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

AVegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion,Cheerfulness and Rest.Contains neither Opium,Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

Aperfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhea and all the horrors of impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because 90 per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if 6 boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold in Duluth by MAX WIRTH, Druggist.

"THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK." BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE DIDN'T USE SAPOLIO

Possess Baker's Premium Coffee A Luxury!

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

BIG G

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

TRADE MALYDOR INJECTION MARK

FORMULE THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE MALE AND FEMALE.

For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa and Spermatorrhœa.

No Pain. No Stain. No Stricture. Free Syringe. Prevents all Private Diseases of either sex. At Druggists, or sent to any address, for $1.00.

"Injection Malydor is 'The Best' of all similar remedies." DR. HENRY KENY, Biddeford, Me.

MALYDOR MFG. CO, Lancaster, O., U. S. A

For sale by Max Wirth, druggist, Duluth.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis—ss.

In Probate Court, Special term, Jan. 15th, 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Emmeline E. Smith, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Wayland W. Sanford, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that three months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order forthwith once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.

(Seal.)

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-18-25-Feb-1-1900.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—SS.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

John L. Dodge,
Plaintiff,
vs.

Clinton Markell, Kate E. Markell, Union National Bank of Oakland, California, Charles Hanson, O. T. Strand, Lucy E. Atkinson, Harriet A. Atkinson, Annie N. Atkinson, Alice M. Silvey, Fargo National Bank of Fargo, North Dakota, Martin W. Brown, Ernst A. Schulze, as Assignee of the People's Savings Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, C. E. Peaslee, as Receiver of the Manufacturers' Bank of West Duluth, Minnesota, C. F. Leland, W. J. Holmes, Neilson T. Parker, George C. Wallace and William E. Cave, as Executors of Benjamin H. Wisdom, deceased, First National Bank of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, Victor Stearns, as Receiver of the Northwestern Loan and Investment Company, First National Bank of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, and Isaac Wyman,
Defendants.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the Eleventh Judicial District in and for said St. Louis County and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Duluth, in said St. Louis County, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated November 10th, 1899.

TOWNE & MERCHANT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 103-106 Duluth Trust Co. Bldg.,
Duluth, Minnesota.

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-11-18-25-Feb-1-8-15-1900.

A SLIGHT DECLINE

Wheat Started Out Dull and Easier, Firmed Up But Fell Off Again.

CROP DAMAGE TALK

On Account of Cold Snap In the Winter Wheat Country.

Duluth Board of Trade, Feb. 1.—The wheat market started out lower this morning and ruled dull without any special feature up to 11 o'clock. There was a slight rally shortly before noon, but prices eased off again. The rally was ascribed to covering by shorts at Chicago, who talked about probable damage to the winter wheat crop by the cold snap, owing to the lack of snow protection. The close was ¼c lower than yesterday here and ⅛@¼c lower at Chicago for the May option.

Trading was dull on the Duluth board. May wheat opened ¼c lower, at 67⅜c, sold at 67½c, at 9:25, declined to 67¼c at 10, reacted to 67⅝c at 11:10 and eased off to 67⅜c at the close, being ¼c lower than yesterday. About 15,000 bus of cash stuff was sold at 2c under May. It is estimated that Duluth wheat stocks will show an increase of 15,000 bus this week. Cash and May flax each advanced ½c and September flax rose 2c. Corn gained ½c. Oats, rye and barley were unchanged. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67⅜c; to arrive, 66⅞c. No. 1 northern, 65⅜c; to arrive, 65⅜c; May, 67⅜c; July, 68⅜c. No. 2 northern, 62⅞c. No. 3 spring, 59⅜c. Oats, 24@23½c. Rye, 50c. Barley, 34@37c. Flax, cash, $1.54; May, $1.58; September, $1.05. Corn, 29¾c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 24; corn, 2; barley, 1; flax, 2. Receipts—Wheat, 32,621; corn, 6,069; rye, 3717; barley, 5081; flax, 1679. Shipments—Wheat, 9650; corn, 3921.

Ship Your Grain to
McCarthy Bros. & Co.
Grain Commission Merchants,
Duluth and Minneapolis.

WE SELL BY SAMPLE.

REFERENCES:
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES THURSDAY.

No. 1 northern wheat, 5 cars	$0.65½
No. 1 northern, 2000 bus	65¾
No. 1 northern, 1 car	65⅜
No. 1 northern, 2000 bus	65½
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	65⅞
Flax, 12,000 bus May	1.57
Flax, 200 bus May	1.58
Flax, 3000 bus May	1.56½

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Cereals Open Easier and Dull—Provisions Were Strong.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The wheat market opened dull and easier without special feature, May ⅛c under yesterday at 68@⅛c. Shortly afterwards, the market dropped to 67¾@⅞c, but reacted to 68½c, presumably on covering by shorts, who feared crop damage on account of the cold snap. Receipts here were 19 cars, none of which graded contract. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 314 cars, against 261 last week and 163 a year ago.

Trade continued quiet till the close, with fluctuations mostly between 68⅛@¼c and ⅝@½c. On profit-taking near the end, the market declined, May closing ¼@⅜c under yesterday at 67⅞c.

The corn market opened easier, May at 32⅝@¾c to 32½@⅝c, but steadied later as country offerings last night showed some falling off, May touching 32¾@⅞c. Receipts here were 345 cars.

Corn closed quiet, but steady, May a shade higher at 32¾c.

The oat market was dull and easy at the opening, May ⅛c lower at 23⅛c, but later steadied, May at 23¼c. Receipts here were 107 cars.

The provision market was strong supported by hog receipts away under the estimate and prices at the yards 10@15c up. Trade was quiet. May pork opened 7½c up at $10.75 and advanced to $10.85. May lard 5c higher at $5.95, and May ribs 2½c better at $5.77½.

Close: Wheat, February, 65⅝c; May, 67⅞c; July, 68½@⅝c. Corn, February, 30¾c; May, 32¾c; July, 33⅜@½c. Oats, February, 22¼c; May, 23¼@⅜c; July, 22⅞c. Pork, February, $10.55; May, $10.75; July, $10.80. Lard, February, $5.80; May, $5.92½; July, $6.00@6.02½. Ribs, February, $5.75; May, $5.80; July, $5.82½@5.85. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 69½@70c; No. 3 red, 66@69c; No. 2 hard winter, 65¾c; No. 3 hard winter, 62@65½c. No. 1 northern spring, 67½@69c; No. 2 northern spring, 66½@68½c; No. 3 spring, 63@67½c. Corn, No. 2, 31½c; No. 3, 31¼c. Oats, No. 2, 22¾c; No. 3, 22¼c. Flax, cash Northwestern, $1.59; Southwestern, $1.53. May, $1.60; September, $1.08½@1.10. Rye, 53¼c. Barley, cash, 35@45c. Timothy, February, $2.55; March, $2.60. Clover, March, $8.50.

GOSSIP

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 301 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Wheat—The market after opening easier, later advanced on buying by local bulls, owing to higher closing cables from abroad and a decrease in Liverpool stocks, but free realizing caused the advance to be lost and the market closed weak ⅛d lower than last night. Liverpool reported their market dull and unchanged for March, but ⅛d higher for May. Continental markets were also higher, especially Paris. Receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were 333 cars, against 548 cars last year. Clearances from the Atlantic seaboard were 375,000 bus wheat and flour. Receipts at primary points were 532,000 bus, against 689,000 bus last year. Cash demand was very quiet here and export limits were generally out of line. The seaboard reported only a moderate demand there for export. Liverpool stocks compared with last month showed a decrease of 579,000 bus of wheat, and a decrease of 21,000 barrels of flour. The Cincinnati Price Current reported the condition of winter wheat off in spite of unfavorable weather. Advices from the Northwest point to increased movement, principally on account of farmers shipping to terminal elevators in order to escape the tax on it. Trade has been fairly large all day, but mostly all of a local professional scalping character. The general sentiment is still bullish, but in absence of export demand and prospects of increased receipts at the Northwest, we see no reason for higher prices, in fact, we think the market without better encouragement from the other side will sell lower. Receipts for tomorrow, 26 cars.

Corn and oats after opening easier in sympathy with wheat, later advanced on covering by shorts owing to light country offerings and the market closed slightly higher than last night. Liverpool reported their corn market as steady, ⅛d higher for the day. Cash demand for both corn and oats was rather quiet and export limits were generally out of line. Liverpool stocks of corn compared with last month showed an increase of 161,000 bus. We think the falling off in country offerings is only temporary. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 450 cars corn and 115 cars oats.

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Weare Commission Company, Chicago.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.
Private wires to all Exchanges. 'Phone 713 GEO. RUPLEY, Manager.
We make a specialty of Boston Copper Stocks. Duluth Office—319 Board of Trade.

Provisions opened very steady on 11,000 less hogs than expected, and 15c advance at the yards. Good hogs sold at $4.97½ and closed strong. Shorts are nervous and well they might be, as the demand is increasing, and this week's supply of hogs is smallest since October. Pork has been unduly depressed and we think will advance sharply.

Puts, May wheat, 64⅝c.
Calls, May wheat, 65½@65⅝c.

WEARE'S REPORT.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The wheat market has been nervous and very dull, purely of a scalping character and fluctuations based on such action. The chief influence in support of the market was cables, Paris coming 1¼c higher and Liverpool and London both fractionally up. The Northwest advises state stocks in country elevators declined for January 1,000,000 bus and making a total of 15,500,000 now against 17,000,000 bus last December and 6,500,000 last January. It is expected that Duluth and Minneapolis together will decrease about 250,000 bus. Minneapolis losing about 80,000 bus a day. There is an evident picking up in the flour situation and it is said that sales are in excess of production, the output at important points being 387,000 bbls. Clearances were 364,000 bus. There were 25 loads taken at New York for export and 60,000 bus sold from here. The Price Current gives the condition of the wheat plant good, but the weather unfavorable. Wheat acts very stubbornly and in the absence of speculation today should have sold lower. It looks to us as though the situation was considerably stronger. Probably the key to the whole situation will be found in increased speculation, the absence of which is doing more to retard advance than anything else.

The country offerings of corn did not show up to the expectations today and considerable strong pressure was removed and there was some decidedly influential local buying. Liverpool is ⅛d higher. Receipts were 345 cars with 450 estimated for tomorrow. Clearances 400,000 bus. Can't see anything in the corn situation to force values much lower and consider the purchase of corn advisable. There were 300,000 bus sold from here and 42 loads taken for export at New York.

The oat market is sympathetically getting with corn and wheat together with some independence of its own through a better inquiry from abroad. There were 100,000 bus sold from here and 150 from New York; 107 cars received here and 115 estimated for tomorrow. Clearances 84,000.

The hog situation continues to be the leading factor in the provision market and should have had a very strong influence in the pit this morning and there were only 21,000 received, instead of 32,000 estimated, and prices 10@15c higher. There were 56,000 hogs West against 75,000 last year and this week's packing only 400,000 against 540,000 last year. Liverpool stocks show a decrease; domestic demand is excellent and we see everything in the situation to favor the buying side.

WEARE COMMISSION COMPANY.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May—				
Opening	67⅜B	65⅛-¼	68-⅛	74⅜B
High	67¾	65¾	68½	74⅜
Low	67¼	65	67¾-⅞	74⅛
Close	67⅜B	65-⅛	67⅞B	74⅛
July—				
Opening	68⅜B	66¾A	68¾-⅞	74⅜B
High	....	67⅛	69¼	74½
Low	....	66½	68½-⅝	74-⅛
Close	68⅜B	66½	68½-⅝	74⅛

CHICAGO OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. May.	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Opening	23⅛	32⅝@32½-⅝	$10.75
High	23⅜	32⅞-33	10.85
Low	23⅛	32½	10.70
Close	23¼-⅜	32¾B	10.75A

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.
New York	22,400	242,675
Philadelphia	17,342	27,657
Baltimore	42,825	.....
Toledo	31,000	6,000
Detroit	760	2,352
St. Louis	8,000	31,000
Boston	22,062	.....
Chicago	41,450	23,221
Milwaukee	18,900	3,500
Minneapolis	234,900	62,050
Kansas City	24,700	9,750

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Feb. 1.—Close: Wheat, March, 75⅜c; May, 74⅛c; July, 74⅛c. Corn, March, 38⅜c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Feb. 1.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 northern, February, 65c; May, 65c; July, 66½c. On track, No. 1 hard, 66⅞c; No. 1 northern, 64⅞c; No. 2 northern, 62⅞c.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—Wheat, steady, ⅛d higher. March, 5s 10¾d; May, 5s 10¼d; July, 5s 10⅛d. Corn, steady, unchanged. February, 3s 5⅞d; May, 3s 6¼d; July, 3s 6¼d.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: The active farm trade which inaugurated the market two weeks ago has greatly diminished the last three days owing to the extreme cold weather prevailing. The logging trade is yet of value to the market although it is transacted on retail basis. The large inquiries for farm horses and Western branded horses is giving promise of an unusual large spring trade. The trade today was quite satisfactory. The selections are mostly made in the superior classes of horses on which prices are ruling firm in spite of the large supplies on hand. Quotations:

Drafters, choice	$110@$140
Drafters, common to good	80@110
Farm horses, choice	75@120
Farm horses, common to good	50@95
Mules	75@115

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 8500; steady; beeves, $4.40@6.20; cows and heifers, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@5.50; Texas-fed beeves, $4.00@5.20. Hogs—Receipts today, 19,000; tomorrow, 15,000; active, 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $4.65@4.90; good to choice heavy, $4.80@4.95; rough heavy, $4.65@4.75; light, $4.60@4.82½; bulk sales, $4.80@4.85. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; strong; sheep, $4.60@4.25; lambs, $5.00@7.00. Official receipts and shipments for yesterday: Cattle—Receipts, 16,450; shipments, 3985. Hogs—Receipts, 20,415; shipments, 7006. Sheep—Receipts, 20,675; shipments, 1462.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders, in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.	
Print creamery, per lb	26½@ 27½
Cream, separators, fancy	26 @ 27
Dairies, fancy, special make	20 @ 21
Packing stock	14 @ 14½
Dairy, fair	18 @ 20
CHEESE.	
Twins, flat, full cr'm, new	13 @ 13½
Full cream, Young America	14
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13 @ 14
Brick, No. 1	13 @ 14
Limburger, full cr'm, choice	13
Primost	5½@ 6
EGGS.	
Candled, strictly fresh	15 @ 16
Candled, storage	11 @ 12
NUTS.	
Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50
Filberts, per lb	13 @ 14
Chestnuts, per lb	12 @ 13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb	14
Soft shell almonds, per lb	17
Brazils, per lb	8 @ 9
Pecans, per lb	10 @ 11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	8
Raw peanuts, per lb	5½@ 6
HONEY.	
Fancy white clover	15 @ 16
Fancy white clover in jars, strained, per lb	12½@ 13
Golden rod	13 @ 14
Dark honey	12 @ 13
Buckwheat, dark	12 @ 13
MAPLE SUGAR.	
Vermont, per lb	12
Ohio, per lb	10
Maple syrup, per gal	90 @ 1 00
PEAS AND BEANS.	
Fancy navy, per bus	2 25 @ 2 40
Medium, hand picked, bus	2 00 @ 2 15
Brown beans, fancy, bus	1 90 @ 2 10
Green and yellow peas	1 40
POPCORN.	
Rice corn, shelled	3½@ 4
Choice, per lb	3 @ 3½
FRUITS.	
Apples, per bbl	3 50 @ 4 50
Seedlings California oranges	2 75 @ 3 00
California navels	3 00 @ 3 25
Messina lemons, per box	3 25 @ 3 50
Bananas	1 50 @ 2 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	50 @ 60
Dates, per lb	13 @ 15
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25 @ 1 35
Concord, crates	2 00
Pears	2 00 @ 2 25
Cranberries	7 75 @ 8 00
CIDER.	
N. Y. sweet cider, per keg	2 75 @ 3 00
Fruit juices, per keg	3 50 @ 3 75
VEGETABLES.	
Celery, dozen bunches	35 @ 75
Hubbard squash	1 25
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bus	1 75 @ 1 85
Sweet potatoes, per bbl	4 50 @ 5 00
Potatoes, per bus	45 @ 48
Beets, bus	70 @ 75
Radishes	75
Onions, green dozen bunch	75 @ 85
Carrots, per bus	50 @ 60
Rutabages, per bus	35 @ 40
Oyster plant, per doz	25 @ 30
Horse radish, per lb	8
Parsley, per doz	20 @ 25
Cauliflower, per doz	2 40 @ 2 50
Lettuce, per bus	1 00 @ 1 25
Red and green pepper	1 00 @ 1 25
Mint, per doz	30 @ 50
Cabbage, per 100 lbs	1 75 @ 2 00
Cabbage, new California crates, per 100 lbs	2 00
Red cabbage, per doz	50 @ 60
LIVE POULTRY.	
Spring chickens	7 @ 8
Hens, old	6 @ 7
Old roosters	5 @ 6
Turkeys, fancy	9 @ 10
Turkeys, common	8 @ 9
Ducks	7 @ 8½
Geese	7 @ 8
MEATS.	
Mutton	6½@ 7
Lamb	7 @ 7½
Vel, good	8 @ 8½
Beef, dressed	5½ @ 8
Hogs	6
Veal, fancy	9
BRAN AND SHORTS, CAR LOTS	
Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	14 50 @15 00
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	14 00
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	14 00
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	13 50

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 1.—Butter, receipts, 2417 packages. Firm. June creamery, 20@23c; Western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 16@18½c. Cheese, receipts, 1672 packages. Steady. Fall made fancy large, 12¾@13c; fall made fancy small, 12¾@13c; large late made, 11¾@12c; small late made, 12@12¼c. Eggs, receipts, 6594 packaes. Firm. Western, 18½c loss off; Western ungraded at mark, 14@18c.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Butter, steady; creameries, 19@24c; dairies, 19@22c. Eggs, strong; fresh, 15½c. Dressed poultry, firm; turkeys, 8½@9½c; chickens, 8@9c.

THE COMING RELIGION.

Justice Brewer on Religion In the Twentieth Century.

Associate Justice Brewer of the supreme court of the United States spoke last night in the Mount Pleasant Congregational church. His subject was "The Twentieth Century from Another Viewpoint." A large audience listened to the scholarly discourse, says the Washington Post.

"In these closing hours of the nineteenth century many are speculating as to the twentieth," said Justice Brewer. "It is the theme of many a discourse. On every hand we hear prophecies of greatness and glory or of disaster and gloom.

"The future is a sealed book, whose mysteries no man can read with the assurance which comes of after events. The era of prophecy has passed. And yet the lamp of the past casts some light into the future. We may discern the signs of the times. We may perceive the trend of human events. And first I predict that the twentieth century will be noted for greater unity in Christian life. The present century has been one of denominational rivalry and strife. The next will be one of Christian unity. It is not unworthy of notice that the ancient enemies, Catholicism and Protestantism, are drawing closer together. The prelates and members of the two churches do not hesitate to affiliate in a thousand forms of labor.

"The time is past when the Protestant should look back upon the horrors of the inquisition, and denounce Roman Catholicism on account thereof, or the Catholic, on the other hand, to look back at the burning of the witches, or the persecution of the Quakers, and denounce Protestantism therefor, but each should shake hands and join in a common effort to further the cause of a common Master.

"Again, I predict that the coming century will be noted for greater economy in Christian work. Consolidation has become one of the significant facts of commercial enterprise. There is in this, if nothing else, a means of greater economy. The nations are feeling the spirit. The small states are consolidating into large ones. Russia, France and England are reaching out the grasping hand to appropriate to themselves territory all over the world; and if this continues along the same line, it is not unreasonable to expect that the coming century will see the world with but half a dozen, or such a matter, of great nations, within whose territory and subject to whose dominion are all the races and peoples of the earth. We must learn to do business as the business man does. He eliminates every unnecessary expense.

"Again, I think the twentieth century will develop a clearer recognition of what religion is, and how its growth can be most surely promoted. Whether evolution be in all respects scientifically true, it is true that civilization is progressive. Humanity has been steadily through the centuries moving onward from barbarism to the present heights of civilization. No century has witnessed such advance at the present. Looking backward on the progress of Christianity, we notice two marked features. One is the struggle about creeds.

"Taking the declaration that he that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not is condemned already, the necessity of belief and what to believe has been among the great thoughts of the eighteen centuries. As a man thinketh, so is he. Creeds have their place and value. The clearer, the stronger and the more profound one's convictions the more earnest and zealous he is apt to be. But something more than creed is essential to religion. It is not a question of intellectual advancement so much as one of moral growth. So religion that spends itself in creeds, and does not ripen into character and the richness of a pure and lovely life is like a barren fig tree—covered with leaves, but fruitless.

"So I look, in the coming century, to see not merely a clearer conception of the fundamental truths—a putting behind us as of little significance the minor differences of creed and doctrine—but also a keener and more just appreciation of the means by which alone humanity can become fit to enter the new paradise which one day shall dawn upon the earth."

Cafe, observation and parlor cars on Queen & Crescent route, Florida and New Orleans limited.

Free reclining chair cars Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent route night trains.

STRENGTH IN STOCKS

Substantial Net Gains Shown In Many of the Specialties.

CLOSE WAS STRONG

Railroad Stocks Varied But Little as Results of Day's Dealings.

New York, Feb. 1.—Trading was in moderate volume at the outset and changes either way were narrow. International stocks were easier in sympathy with London's depression. The industrials on the other hand pursued an upward tendency, particularly in the iron and steel group, American Hoop gaining 1⅝. The confused opening of the stock market was immediately supplemented by a general movement upward. Heavy buying of the American Sar issues advanced them 3¼ and 2 points respectively. Kindred properties also worked rapidly upwards, Colorado Fuel figuring for 2¼ and Steel and Wire ruling within a shade of 59. While the response in standard stocks was not very pronounced, still it was quite general in view of the favorable character of the December earnings of numerous lines. Liquidation in Third Avenue dropped it 4½ and a drive against Sugar and Brooklyn Transit lowered them 1½. Other stocks fell off somewhat and the market became dull.

An effort to lift the prices proved unavailing, as the higher level brought out renewed offerings of the tractions. Third avenue extended its decline to 9 points, touching 99; Metropolitan gave way 3¼ and Manhattan and Brooklyn Transit made further progress downward. Business was largely centered in the local group, operations in the railroad stocks being small. Toward midday Tennessee Coal surged up 5 and there was a general rise elsewhere in sympathy. Metropolitan recovered fully. Most of the speculative bonds tended upwards, but there were many exceptions elsewhere otherwise, which imparted an irregular tone to the market.

The violence of the rise in Tennessee Coal caused profit taking and there was a rapid sag in Third Avenue to the lowest, which unsettled the general market. Conspicuous strength, however, was displayed by American Hoop and Steel preferred, which forged steadily upward. Some attempt was made to cover in Tennessee Coal, but offerings being light, the stock rallied sharply. Towards the close, there were numerous improvements, and the market left off strong, with substantial net gains in many of the specialties. Railroad stocks varied but little as the result of the day's dealings.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar Trust	118	118¼	116¾	118⅛
Am. Steel Wire, com	58	58¾	57⅞	58
Am. Tobacco	101½	103⅜	101½	103
Atchison, com	20¼	20½	20	20⅜
Atchison, pfd	62	63¼	62	62⅞
Brooklyn Rap. Tran	76	76¼	75	75⅞
C., M. & St. P.	118¾	119¼	118¾	119
C., B. & Q.	123¼	123⅝	123	123¼
Fed. Steel, com	53¾	54¾	53¾	54⅜
Fed. Steel, pfd	75	75⅞	74⅞	75⅛
Great Western	13½	14	13½	13¾
L. & N.	79¼	79⅞	79⅛	79¼
Manhattan	95½	96	95	95½
Mo. Pacific	43¾	44¼	44	44¼
Nor. Pacific, com	52⅛	52¼	51¾	51⅞
Nor. Pacific, pfd	75	75¾	75	75¼
People's Gas	105½	107½	105¾	107¼
Rock Island	107½	107⅝	107¼	107½
So. Pacific	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝
Tenn. & C. I.	87¼	95¾	86½	95¾
U. S. Leather, pfd	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾
Union Pacific, pfd	75¼	75½	75¼	75¼
Union Pacific, com	46¾	47	46⅝	46⅝
Western Union	83¾	.....	.....	.....
Great Northern	183¾	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	112	.....	.....	.....
Leather, com	16⅜	16¾	16	16
Money	3	3	2	2½

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Feb. 1.—Consols for money, 100½; for the account, 100⅝.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 1.—The cotton market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, and after a brief hesitation turned strong and advanced rapidly on heavy and general buying, led by the short contingent, which appeared nervous to the point of demoralization. In addition to a batch of emphatically bullish news from every point of the compass, the bulls were encouraged by the presence of substantial buying orders, from outside parties, who have stubbornly refused to some in since cotton passed the 7c mark. Port and interior receipts fell far short of expectations and predictions, and the statistical situation in general was stronger than for years.

Cotton spot closed steady, ⅛c advanced. Middling uplands, 8⅛c; middling gulf, 8⅜c; sales, 26 bales. Cotton futures closed firm. February, $7.87; March, $7.85; April, $7.85; May, $7.85; June, $7.85; July, $7.86; August, $7.83; September, $7.38; October, $7.22; November, $7.19; December, $7.19.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Feb. 1.—Money on call nominally 2½@3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent; sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87½@4.87¾ for demand and at $4.84¼@4.84⅜ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.83¾. Silver certificates, 59½@60½c; bar silver, 60⅜c; Mexican dollars 47½c. Government bonds, strong; 2s registered, $1.02½; 3s registered, $1.09¼; coupon, ex-interest, $7.09¼; new 4s registered, $1.33¼; coupon, ex-interest, $1.33¼; old 4s registered and coupon, $1.14½; 5s registered, $1.12; coupon, ex-interest, $1.12.

COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, Feb. 1.—Close: Adventure, 5@1½; Allouez, 2¾@3½; Arcadian, 16; Arnold, 5½@6½; Ashbed, 50c bid; Atlantic, 25@26; Baltic, 17½; Bay State, 50c bid; Bingham, 10½; Bonanza, 1¼; Boston & Montana, 267; Boston Consolidated, 27¼; Butte & Boston, 51; Calumet & Hecla, 735@745; Centennial, 16¾; Cochita, 12¾; Copper Range, 24½; Dominion Coal, 42½; Franklin, 14@¼; Humboldt, 1@¾; Isabella, 7; Isle Royale, 23; Mass, 8¾; Mercedes, 8½; Michigan, 6@1½; Mohawk, 12½; Old Colony, 4¼@1½; Old Dominion, 17¾; Osceola, 69@70; Parrott, 43; Pioneer, 2; Quincey, 145 asked; Rhode Island, 4½; Santa Fe, 4⅜@5; Tamarack, 178@185; Tecumseh, 3@4; United States, 14¾@15½; Utah, 29; Washington, 1@¼; Winona, 3½@4; Wolverine, 40½; Zinc, 16.

CASTLEMAN NOT ADVISED.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 1.—Gen. John B. Castleman said to a representative of the Associated ress this afternoon that he had received no communication from Frankfort as to his appointment as adjutant general by Goebel. Under the circumstances, he declined to say what he would do if asked to serve in that capacity.

ENGINEER KILLED.

Akron, Ohio, Feb. 1.—Train No. 11, the fast east-bound express on the Erie road, hauled by two engines, collided with a freight train in the suburbs of Akron today. Engineer Diday of the forward passenger engine, was killed, and his fireman, Miner, was slightly injured. None of the passengers were injured. Three coaches were badly wrecked.

HAY AT LORENZO.

Lorenzo Marques, Feb. 1.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, arrived here today on his way to the Transvaal.

Health for 10 cents. Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

HE ASKS AID.

Governor Taylor Asks the President to Recognize and Aid Him.

Washington, Feb. 1.—President McKinley has received a long message from Governor W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky, dated today at Frankfort. Governor Taylor recites at length the situation in Kentucky; declares that he considers himself the legal executive of the state and asserts that the condition of affairs at the present time is most critical. He says that a riot may occur at any time which would cause much bloodshed. Governor Taylor says that he is doubtful of his power to control the situation and appeals to the president to end the matter and secure peace in the state by recognizing him as the governor of Kentucky. The appeal is very earnest and the aid of the administration is urgently requested.

Washington, Feb. 1.—No call for federal troops has yet been received from Kentucky. Moreover, the officials of the war department see no reason to expect an application at this time, certainly, and probably not at all. The official view is that the present contest in Kentucky is purely a state matter, and, up to this moment, it has presented no features that would warrant the intervention of the United States government.

The exact functions of the United States army, acting within a state, have been most carefully defined and set out in general order 26, promulgated July 24, 1894. Under the terms of this order the government of the United States, can of its own volition use the federal troops within a state only when "insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any state so obstructs or hinders the execution of the laws thereof and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such state of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection named in the constitution, and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges, or immunities, and the constitutional authorities of such state are unable to protect, or from any cause fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights."

It does not appear to the officials here that the conditions described in this statute now exist in Kentucky.

Another case is which the United States troops might be employed is set out in section 5297, R. S., authorizing the president to employ troops in case of an insurrection in any state against the government thereof "on application of the legislature of such state or of the executive thereof, when the legislature cannot be convened."

It will be noticed in the cases above cited in which troops may be employed, the president is allowed to exercise his discretion in meeting the requisition; it is not mandatory upon him to acede to it.

Were this not the case, upon the president after all might be placed responsibility for a difference between the claimants for the Kentucky governorship.

Assuming that the Kentucky legislature has been legally adjourned by Governor Taylor, and that it cannot be reconvened before the date specified in his proclamation, either of the persons claiming to be governor of Kentucky, might call upon the president for troops and thus oblige him to decide the issue, had he not the reserved right to decline either request. A like situation might arise should two legislatures be organized, a contingency which is looked upon as extremely probable by officials here.

So it may be stated that the position of the administration in its decision to refrain from intervention in Kentucky remains unshaken by ay of the events of the past twenty-four hours, and in all likelihood the only happening which could induce the ordering of troops into the state would be an assault upon United States property and the courts or mails and interstate commerce, and even in such case it is positively denied on the highest military authority, that the troops would be used to further any interests in the state or to meddle in its politics, or for any other purpose than the defense of the United States interests.

FATAL ST. LOUIS FIRE.

Sister and Pupil at a Parochial School Suffocated.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—The parochial school of the Church of St. Lawrence is in flames. The school, a 3-story structure, is attended by 700 pupils.

Sister Stanislaus and Mary Foley, a pupil, were removed from the burning building, where they had been overcome by smoke. While waiting for an ambulance they died.

The other children all escaped in safety, it is thought; but three sisters, teachers in the school, are said to be in the burning building.

NORTHWESTERN BONSPIEL.

The Pfister Trophy Contest Is Narrowing Down.

Milwaukee, Feb. 1.—The contest for the Pfister trophy in the Northwestern Curling association bonspiel has narrowed down to Minneapolis. Milwaukee, Chicago and Cambria rinks, the other events being far from completion. Several rinks which are out of the contests have left for home.

The scores today up to 2 p. m., follow:

St. Paul Curling club trophy—Minneapolis, S. Hastings, 17; Pardeeville, L. J. Tucker, 15. Milwaukee, E. J. Roberts, 17; Portage, J. E. Jones, 9. Waupaca, S. S. Chandler, 15; Columbus, B. F. Belleck, 11.

Duluth Jobbers' trophy: Portage, R. M. McConnochie, 12; Baraboo, M. H. Mould, 10.

Walker International trophy: Pardeeville, M. Roberts, 21; Chicago, G. L. Hogg, 12; Baraboo, E. G. Marriott, 12; Chicago, E. W. Kibbe, 16.

St. Paul Jobbers' trophy: Minneapolis, Sam Hastings, 8; Baraboo, E. G. Marriott, 11.

The feature of the afternoon playing yesterday was an exciting finish in the third draw for the Pfister trophy between Wall, of Milwaukee, and Pritchard, of Chicago. An extra end had to be played to decide the victor, Wall winning by 16 to 13.

Canada was defeated by the United States last night in the contest for the Walker international trophy by a score of 19 to 14. Sixteen ends were played. Four valuable prizes are awarded to the winning rink. According to the rules of the event, however, the prizes must be played down by all the American rinks. The wining rink was made up of four star Milwaukee players. Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Paul and Waupaca led in the contests for the other trophies, but the final will not be played before the end of the week.

GUARDING AGAINST COLDS.

This is the time when one must guard against colds, which are easily caught when the weather is damp and chilly. Properly clad, there is no danger to fear from the bitterest cold; and properly clad means flannels next to the skin from neck to toe.

All during the cold winter it is very essential to provide, by good, well-chosen, starchy and fatty food, for the extra consumption of fuel that goes on in the human engine.

Proper food, proper clothing, fresh air and exercise will keep you in good health and if you have good health you are bound to have happiness so long as real griefs pass you. Even should they assail you, if you are strong you will be better able to stand them.

Smoke Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor, everywhere the favorite 10 cent cigar.

MAJ. LOGAN'S PREMONITION.

He Had a Presentiment That He Would Fall.

The following account of the death of Maj. John A. Logan is given in a letter written at San Fabian, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Nov. 4, and just received in this city, says the New York Sun.

"When Gen. Wheaton's brigade, consisting of the Thirty-third infantry, the Thirteenth infantry and two strong batteries, landed at San Fabian a week ago it was the beginning of a movement that brought the Thirty-third under fire for the first time. Under the protection of five small gunboats, the troops set foot on shore and took the town with a few volleys, the insurgents hastily retreating and satisfying themselves with a desultory fire from a safe distance. The condition of the weather was altogether unsatisfactory, retarding a reconnaissance that would have resulted, possibly, in the capture of the insurgent president and commander. It rained steadily for three days, and little streams were swollen to the size of roaring torrents. The roads were impassable. Tandem ox-carts, considered invincible in this country, could make no progress. Twenty-five men were required to move the Gatling gun, and then its progress was abandoned. No one can comprehend the wildness of the element when they once let loose in their unbroken fury. For three days the Thirty-third regiment encountered insurmountable obstacles on their several reconnoissances. Maj. Marsh and Maj. Cronin had their battalions over the surrounding country, and, barring a few minor engagements, had not come upon the enemy in any large force.

"Maj. John A. Logan, Jr., here met his death through a combination of circumstances. On Friday night he called to dinner the several captains of his command. Usually of the most cheerful temperament, light-hearted under all circumstances, Maj. Logan's demeanor on this occasion, the night before his death, was in direct contrast to his usual appearance. He laid out the plan of campaign, and remarked that every preparation must be made for a warm encounter. The captains enjoyed his hospitality for the last time. Col. Luther R. Hare and Lieut. Col. John J. Brereton dropped in and spent an hour in conversation. Maj. Logan knew what he was called upon to do the following morning.

"Morley, Maj. Logan's valet, a little man of 45, once a famous steeplechase rider in England, is authority for the statement that Maj. Logan had a presentiment that he would fall.

"'Morley, you will stay behind in the advance tomorrow,' he remarked.

"'Why, sir, am I not going with you?' Morley asked.

"'One of us has got to go home,' Maj. Logan said. He then turned over the pages of a book in his hand and went on: 'If I am wounded cable this word to Mrs. Logan. If I am killed cable this this to Mr. Bentley.'

"Morley tried to remonstrate that his place was by the major's side, but Maj. Logan would not hear of it. He retired a bit later, but never recovered his wonted cheerfulness.

"The advance was made toward San Jacinto at 8 o'clock, the battalion moving in line of fours, and impeded greatly by the awful condition of the roads. The companies deployed upon approaching a village, and the insurgents opened up on the battalion from their trenches 1000 yards away. An advance was ordered, Maj. Logan being at the head of Capt. John Green's company. He reached a turn in the road where the fire of several sharpshooters were concentrated. One of the corporals was shot through the head and pitched forward on his face.

"'One of your men is wounded, major,' yelled a newspaper man above the roar of the volleys that commenced to pour from the rifles of the Texas boys to right and left. In the meantime, Col. Hare and Lieut. Col. Brereton were directing the movements of the other battalions, coming up as fast as the men could move. Maj. Logan turned upon hearing the call and shouted: 'I'll take care of him!' He was dismounted and approached the wounded soldier. As he leaned forward to turn him over a bullet from a Mauser rifle crashed through his head, and without a murmur he sunk down upon the man he gave his life to succor. A hospital steward ran forward to assist the major and fell as he touched him with a bullet through his heart.

"A mighty roar rang from the lips of the Texas sharpshooters, and one big Texan, named Yava, the crack shot of the regiment, dropped on one knee and carefully pulled on a black object 300 yards to the right and forward. At the crack of his Krag a dark something pitched from the top of a cocoanut tree, while several of the insurgents' companions fell victims to the marksmanship of the Americans.

"Maj. Logan was carried to a nearby hut and attended by Dr. Greenwald. It was instantly seen that he was beyond all earthly aid and, although he continued to breathe for several hours, the only motion made by him was a movement of his hands to clutch the locket on his breast containing the picture of his wife and three children.

"It was found impossible to embalm Maj. Logan's body, so he was buried in Manilla. Too much cannot be said of his chivalry. No one can decry his courage. Maj. Logan was a man in the truest sense of the word.

"The regiment acquitted itself nobly, and received the praise of Gen. Wheaton. Over 150 insurgents were killed and many prisoners taken, besides a quantity of arms and ammunition.

"Inasmuch as the officers of this regiment represent twenty-three states in the Union, and the men are mostly recruited from Texas, the Indian Territory and Arizona, its course will be watched with considerable interest during the campaign."

DO NOT CROSS THE KNEES.

In the matter of sitting, American women are notoriously at fault. Certainly time works wonderful changes in our customs and manners, but there is no excuse for carrying them to the point of carelessness. A so-called but misnamed Bohemianism is responsible for the attitudes of women, says an exchange. Apart from the ungracefulness of the position, crossing the knees affects the whole nervous system through the solar plexus, the largest sympathetic nerve force of the whole body. This habit congests the circulation by one knee pressing on the other and interfering with the femoral artery, which, coming directly down on the front of the limb, crosses under the knee and is susceptible to the slightest pressure. Fatigue is enhanced by this Bohemian manner of sitting, and the headaches attributed to fatigue are due solely to the impeded circulation. Besides, the habit interferes with digestion, preventing the food entering the vermiform appendix and superinducing appendicitis. Beauty is so dependent on health that I should be slighting my opportunities if I did not call direct attention to the crossed-knee habit.

To sit well is a great accomplishment. "But how shall I know when I sit well?" asks an anxious inquirer. Take a few lessons in physical culture and learn the expressions of your muscles, limbs and features. The whole body is set to music and I verily believe the foolish but delightful cakewalk fad has a mission if only to show us how pliant the limbs can become and what a charm graceful musical motion has for the critical observer. Put some of the poetry of motion into the sitting-still position and do not look as if you were upholstered like the rest of the furniture. Make a picture of yourself, calling repose and exercise both to your aid, beauty to your ensemble and happiness to your expression.

READ ALL OF THIS.

You Never Know the Moment When This Information May Prove of Infinite Value.

It is worth considerable to any citizen of Duluth to know the value and use of a medicine, for if there is no occasion to employ it, in the meantime frail humanity is subjected to so many influences and unforeseen contingencies that the wisest are totally unable to guage the future. Know then, that Doan's Ointment will cure any case of hemorrhoids, commonly known as piles, or any disease of the cuticle, or skin, generally termed eczema.

Warren Blossom, of 519 Superior street east, says: "It is a pleasure to me to recommend a remedy of such sterling merits as Doan's Ointment. For twelve years I suffered from eczema in a very bad form on the groin and upper limbs. The irritation was intense, and a few can realize what agony I endured. The skin assumed a coarse leathery appearance. I used ointment after ointment, wash after wash, and bottle after bottle of medicine. Doctors did me no good, and I despaired of ever getting rid of it, when I saw Doan's Ointment advertised, and thinking that it probably might relieve me, if only temporary, I got a box at the Duluth Drug company's and commenced the use of it. The first application cooled and relieved the burning irritation, and by the time I had used one full box all signs of the trouble had left me, and the skin was soft and smooth."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents.

Foster-Milburn company, Buffalo, N. Y, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

G. L. KINGSLEY, SR., DEAD.

La Crosse, Wis., Feb. 1.—George L. Kingsley, Sr., died here early this morning, after a long illness, of Bright's disease. He came here in 1872 from Michigan, and has since been engaged in the lumbering business. He leaves a wife and three children. He was appointed second assistant engineer in the navy on temporary service in August, 1862, on the United States ship Chillicothe, and served a year.

Call for Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor. Every first-class dealer has them.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.
SOLD IN DULUTH AT
The Ideal Beer Hall.

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Absolutely Reliable, Always.
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DULUTH, MINN.

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Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY COMPANY—1946 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS.—
State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis
—ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, January 31, 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Charles F. Gummey, deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being heretofore granted unto Charles Francis Gummey, Jr.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in the court house in the city of Duluth, in said county, on Monday, the seventh day of May, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that three months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order forthwith once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.

(Seal.)
Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-1-8-15-1900.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS.—
State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis
—ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, January 25, 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel Buck, deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being heretofore granted unto George W. Buck, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in the court house in the city of Duluth, in said county, on Monday, the seventh day of May, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that three months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order forthwith once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900.

By the Court
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.

(Seal.)
Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-1-8-15-1900.

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

THE EVENING HERALD.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
Published at Herald Building, 220 West Superior St.
Duluth Printing and Publishing Co.
Telephone Calls: Counting Room—324, two rings. Editorial Rooms—324, three rings.

10c A WEEK.
EVERY EVENING DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Single copy, daily	.02
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Three months	$1.30
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WEEKLY HERALD.
$1.00 per year, 50c for six months, 25c for three months.

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LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

Herald's Circulation High-Water Mark...
17,148.

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), Feb. 1.—Cold weather continues in the lake region, with temperatures ranging from 16 degrees below at Duluth to between 22 degrees and 26 degrees below zero at Port Arthur, the Soo and Milwaukee; but the wave is gradually drifting eastward and by tonight the temperature at Duluth should moderate considerably. Much warmer weather prevails this morning in the Red River valley, there being an increase of 15 degrees to 30 degrees in warmth at several stations in that district. Barometric pressures are high in British Columbia and Southern states, and low to the eastward of Lake Huron and to the northward of Alberta. Light falls of snow occurred last night at Marquette and Minnedosa.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Battleford	6	Memphis	16
Bismarck	6	Miles City	18
Calgary	14	Milwaukee	—10
Chicago	—8	Minnedosa	—4
Davenport	—2	Moorhead	—6
Denver	18	North Platte	14
Detroit	0	Oklahoma	20
Dodge City	18	Omaha	6
Duluth	—16	Port Arthur	—30
Edmonton	22	Prince Albert	10
Escanaba	—12	Qu'Appelle	8
Green Bay	—12	Rapid City	4
Havre	16	Shreveport	24
Helena	20	St. Louis	8
Huron	8	St. Paul	—8
Kamloops	22	Sault Ste. Marie	—22
Kansas City	8	Swift Current	—8
La Crosse	—14	Williston	6
Lander	10	Winnipeg	—23
Marquette	—8		

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Probably snow flurries and warmer tonight. Generally fair Friday. Light and fresh winds, mostly westerly.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Forecast till 8 a. m. Friday: Wisconsin—Generally fair tonight, with snow flurries near Lake Superior tonight; warmer in east portion tonight, variable winds.

Minnesota—Generally fair tonight and Friday, except snow flurries near Lake Superior tonight; warmer in east portion tonight; variable winds.

RAILROAD COMBINATION.

All of the great railroad systems of the country are now almost absolutely under the control of ten men, eight of whom are New Yorkers. These men are W. K. Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan, E. H. Harriman, C. P. Huntington, G. J. Gould, J. J. Hill, A. J. Cassat, William Rockefeller, J. H. Schiff and James Speyer. Of these, Vanderbilt and Morgan are the leaders. The Vanderbilt railroad interests are the most extensive, although Morgan may indirectly control a larger mileage. Vanderbilt is the railroad owner and Morgan the railroad financier. These two men control all of the important lines east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, exclusive of New England, and here their influence is large.

Vanderbilt is dictator of the great system that bears his name, and controls the "Big Four," Lake Erie & Western and several other lesser roads. Under Morgan's directing influence are the Southern system, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Reading and the Northern Pacific, besides a dozen roads of minor importance. A representative of foreign shareholders has a potent voice in the management of the Pennsylvaia.

William Rockefeller is recognized as the controller of the St. Paul and is largely interested in the Lackawanna. With his brother, J. D., he has absolute control of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. He is a large stockholder and director in New Haven and is intimately associated with Morgan in other roads.

Harriman is at the head of the Union Pacific system, the Alton and Illinois Central, which roads are powerful in the middle West and reach to the Pacific. He is reorganizing the Kansas City, Pacific & Gulf, and is understood to have acquired recently a large interest in the Southern Pacific. The latter system, which until the Atchison entered the field, enjoyed a virtual monopoly in California, is under the control of Huntington, who controls the Pacific Mail also.

George Gould retains the railroad properties left by his father. These include the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Southwestern, Wabash, and International & Great Northern, with their dependencies. These roads are vastly more influential today than ever before. Together, they constitute a system diagonally across the country from Lake Erie to Texan gulf ports. James J. Hill absolutely controls the Great Northern and has large interests in its rival, the Northern Pacific, and in the Baltimore & Ohio.

Cassat is president of the Pennsylvania, one of the most powerful railroad systems of the country, in many respects a model railroad. He has acquired a voice in the management of several other roads, and his position in the Pennsylvania alone, would place him among the ten who dominate railroad affairs. Schiff and Speyer are not railroad men, but bankers, and their influence comes from the latter source. They have backed many reorganizations, and are numbered in several voting trusts today.

There are many important systems not enumerated, among which are the Atchison, Burlington, Rock Island and the Northwestern. None of these roads is under the control of a single man or a single interest. The Vanderbilt interest in the Northwestern is undoubtediy large and that road might appropriately be classed among the Vanderbilts.

This coterie of financiers, says the Worcester Spy, is likely to increase more, and unless all signs fail, the time will soon come when all the roads of consequence will be under the control of a few men who act in harmony.

SPREADING THE SLANDERS.

The Superior papers continue to publish the slanderous articles of the News Tribune besmirching the reputation of Duluth, and to comment thereon to the injury of this city. The Leader says:

"A condition of affairs exists across the bay that will call for quarantine measures on the part of Superior for the protection of our people. If Duluth is 'filled with thugs, and thieves and gamblers and immoral characters of all sorts,' if 'life and property are unsafe' there, 'if a carnival of crime and immorality flourishes all the year around,' if 'a howling saturnalia of all the vices parades the streets,' and if Duluth is 'the paradise of the tin horn gambler, the thug and the "big mitt" man,' it is high time that Mayor Dietrich placed a cordon of Superior police at the entrance to the interstate bridge to prevent the wicked coming into Wisconsin, and the virtuous Superior people from going into the infected city so near to us. Possibly an increase in the toll rates on the bridge might prove a safeguard. At any rate Superior cannot afford to take chances in this matter."

The effect of such falsehoods scattered broadcast over the country cannot fail to be very damaging to Duluth's interests. Certainly they will not increase the desire of any person to bring his family here, and they may, and probably will, result in deterring many people from coming here. The outrageous feature of the whole affair is that the statements are lies, manufactured out of whole cloth, slanders that have not the slightest foundation, and all uttered as part of a political scheme concocted by the Willcuts-Getty-Smith crowd that is managing Mr. Hugo's campaign, and finds the News Tribune a willing tool to do its dirty work.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

There is a measure before congress appropriating $5,000,000 in aid of the World's fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903, to celebrate the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. The appropriation is asked conditionally upon $10,000,000 being raised locally in furtherance of the project. The minimum expenditure upon the fair will thus be $15,000,000. The actual expenditure will probably be much larger, as it is proposed to have an exposition second in magnitude to none yet held. This is imperative, as the event the centennial of which is to be celebrated stands second only in historical importance to the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The appropriation asked by St. Louis is not unreasonable in size and should be granted by congress. The proposed fair at St. Louis is as much entitled to government aid as was the World's fair held at Chicago. It is really not a local but a national enterprise. The exposition was determined upon and located in St. Louis by a convention at which each of the seventeen states and territories in the Louisiana purchase was represented. Although the countless products of the great West will undoubtedly form a prominent feature, there will be exhibits from all parts of the country, and indeed from all civilized nations. The exhibits from our recently acquired territory will in themselves make the event one of more than national interest.

There is no doubt that the fair will be of striking and exceptional importance to the entire nation. The events of the last two years have brought the United States into closer contact than ever before with the countries of the old world. An international exposition in the largest city in the Louisiana territority, with exhibits and visitors from the leading centers of both hemispheres, will not only be opportune in the extreme, but will also tend to the establishment and building up of new ties, the strengthening of existing commercial relations, and the creation of new ones of great and lasting value. These are some of the reasons why congress should favorably consider the request made by the people of St. Louis.

THE "FREE HOMES" BILL.

The present session of congress will be given an opportunity to vote on a free homes measure. A similar bill was before the last congress and passed the senate, but was defeated in the house by a small majority. A Washington dispatch says the house committee on public lands has directed Congressman Eddy to make a favorable report on his free homes bill, with an amendment providing that the act shall not apply to any lands upon which the United States has made valuable improvements or which have heretofore been sold at public auction. This will not affect the best Minnesota lands, as only pine lands are sold at auction.

As agreed upon, the bill provides that, in addition to this, "all settlers under the homestead laws upon public lands acquired prior to the passage of the act by treaty or agreement from various Indian tribes, and who have resided upon such lands in good faith for the period required by law, shall be entitled to patent therefor upon payment to the local land offices of the usual and customary fees, and no other or further charge shall be required from such settler to entitle him to patent for land covered by his entry." There is a proviso that settlers may commute their entries in accordance with the homestead law, and also that all sums released, which, if not released, would belong to any Indian tribe, shall be paid to the Indians by the United States, and also that if the proceeds of the annual sales of public lands shall not be sufficient to meet the payments already provided for agricultural colleges and experimental stations, the deficiency is to be paid by the United States.

There is said to be a good prospect that this bill will receive a majority of votes in both branches of congress, and in this event it will become a law, as President McKinley is understood to favor the idea embodied in the measure.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Representative Shafroth of Colorado has introduced a bill in congress to establish the metric system in this country with the beginning of the new century. Secretary Gage has earnestly urged congress to give the subject favorable consideration, so that this country may get into line with the European nations that have used this system for some time past. Uniformity in the system of weights and measures is a prime necessity, on account of the continual growth and extension of commercial relations among the nations, and the reports of our consular representatives abroad have frequently called attention to this system as one of the fundamental conditions for the acquisition of foreign trade.

In this connection the Denver Post expresses the view that it would be no less desirable to have a uniform system of money the world over. There should be one unit, no matter by what name known, based on the decimal system, in order to do away with the present confusing multitude of value designations. The consummation of that long-desired step in the direction of commercial progress can be attained by an international conference in which all nations issuing money are represented. To have uniformity in money designations is as much needed as a uniform system of weights and measures for the promotion of international commerce, and the time is not far distant when steps must be taken in that direction. Meanwhile it is well for this government to adopt the metric system of weights and measures, as that is destined to become the standard the world over, and American commerce will have to adopt it in order to facilitate international trade relations.

Col. Bryan is being urged from many quarters to abandon the silver issue. His advisers declare that unless he does he cannot carry a state east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac. These same people who are so solicitous for Mr. Bryan's welfare are positive at the same time that nothing can prevent the re-election of Mr. McKinley. If this be true, what advantage would it be to Mr. Bryan to abandon his principles?

Partisan papers are beginning to assume the quadrennial task of pointing out to the opposition the dangers which threaten it if it decline to accept the neighborly and well meant advice tendered it. If the Democrats and Republicans should both heed these suggestions there seems to be no reason, says the Topeka State Journal, why both parties should not elect their presidents.

The bill proposed for the construction of the Nicaragua canal limits the amount to be expended to $140,000,000. While the measure was under discussion in the committee a member asked what would be done with the other half when that amount had been expended on the first half. Such questions as that are calculated to upset all the statesmanship in the world.

The majority in congress could not take a more successful way of proving to the country that the party which it represents will see justice done between the people and the trusts than to repeal that part of the tariff law which levies a duty on paper and wood pulp and enables the paper trust to charge prices out of all proportion to the cost of production.

The Philadelphia Times almanac for 1900 is a reliable compendium of facts and statistics regarding the United States government and the army and navy, while it devotes special attention to Pennsylvania matters.

Another "issue" has been discovered by the News Tribune—the mayor wears a sealskin cap, while his opponent wears a plain cloth cap. It will probably make a comparison of their underwear next.

Up to date no one has accused Senator Hoar and Mr. Carnegie of inspiring the Filipino rebellion against Spain. But the campaign has hardly started yet.

The house having excluded Roberts the senate should follow up the good work by keeping out Quay and unseating Clark.

The situation in Kentucky grows more critical.

Introduced For Effect.

Indianapolis Journal: It is asserted that the bills for pensions which have been offered in congress so far would increase the amount of appropriations for pensions to $344,000,000, or $200,000,000 more than is now paid by law. One bill provides for the repeal of the law limiting claims for arrears. This, the pension bureau declares, would take $500,000,000 out of the treasury. An Ohio Democrat has offered a service pension bill which would take $100,000,000 a year. None of these bills will pass.

Discrediting an Old Song.

Philadelphia Times: Heretofore, British arms in Africa have swept their foes before them, despite occasional checks or temporary disaster. Lord Chelmsford was disgraced because the Zulus defeated him, but the poor blacks paid dearly and the end was a British triumph. England's wars against the native races may be accurately described in the following lines:

"A smear of blood—
A British yell—
The natives run to cover.
A Times dispatch—
'God save the Queen!'
Another war is over.'

But the present case is very different. The British have been fought to a standstill in South Africa. Every battle has been on British colonial territory. Wherever a rush has been attempted, as at the Modder or Tugela rivers, disastrous defeat has been inflicted on the English arms.

Globe Sights.

Atchison Globe: Every church member assumes that he knows just what kind of people the Lord loves.

Very few people are so honest that they will not "make up" stories on their enemies.

A girl's idea of something perfectly terrible is to work down town after she gets married.

A man seldom tells the truth about his business; he exaggerates it one way or the other.

Some people are so poor they work for a living, and others are so well off they work for nothing.

When a man goes away from home, he usually eats too much, smokes too much, and drinks too much.

If a man's wife doesn't like his folks, he is gradually cut loose from them, but no struggle ever loosens him from his wife's folks, no matter how he feels.

When a woman turns out to attend church on a stormy day, she feels that there is a tender bond of sympathy between her and the preacher not experienced by the sisters who stay away.

Crouching

In every cough there lurks, like a crouching tiger, the probabilities of consumption. The throat and lungs become rough and inflamed from coughing and the germs of consumption find an easy entrance. Take no chances with the dangerous foe.

For sixty years there has been a perfect cure. What a record! Sixty years of curing colds and cough of all kinds.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

soothes and heals the wounded throat and lungs. You escape an attack of consumption with all its terrible suffering and uncertain results. There is nothing so bad for the throat and lungs as coughing.

A 25c. bottle will cure an ordinary cough; harder coughs will need a 50c. size; the dollar bottle is cheapest in the long run.

CHAFF THAT CHEERS.

Detroit Free Press: "This assignment," remarked the sporty reporter, who had been detailed to look after a coal yard conflagration while wearing his duck trousers, "is just the kind that soots me."

Chicago Tribune: "I see another couple has been getting married by telegraph," philosophized Uncle Allen Sparks. "I suppose the reason why nobody thinks it worth while to get divorced by telegraph is that it wouldn't be any improvement, in point of speed, on the methods already in use."

Chicago Tribune: "That venerable man," said the guardian spirit, who was showing him about the place, "is the poet Homer. Would you like to meet him?"

"Not in a thousand years!" exclaimed the newly arrived spirit, who had been a college student only the day before.

Detroit Journal: The mob stared fixedly. "Vulcanite!" hissed Marie.

Observing our puzzled expression, she laughed lightly.

"Hard rubber, you know!" she explained, with charming naivete.

Washington Star: "Do you think the fighting talk indulged in by those two pugilists is anything serious?"

"Serious!" exclaimed the manager. "I should say so. I never saw such ill-feeling. Why, I should be surprised if they came to blows."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I noticed in one of the papers that when a brave New York policeman tried to rescue a woman from a burning house she told him to wait until she put on her stockings."

"Well, I hope that the floor wasn't too hot for her to sit down on it."

Social Ambitions.

Atchison Globe: Mrs. Lysander John Appleton keeps five cows, and she is hoarding up the money made by selling milk in order to some day have an operation performed. She owns five palms, has been abroad, has all kinds of cut glass, and a maid in uniform to answer the door, but is still discontented, never having had an operation performed. She hasn't decided what she will have cut out.

Take Your Medicine.

"Some rain must fall into every life," no skies are always clear,
No eye but sometimes has to feel the dampness of a tear;
No heart is always light and glad, no cup is ever sweet,
No life-path always free from thorns that wound the toiling feet,
But when the cares seem heaviest then courage should be shown,
No angry clouds can be dispelled and scattered with a moan,
And when your sun is cloaked from sight restrain the rising curse—
Just take your pill and thank the Lord it isn't any worse.

The man who dodges in affright when trouble lightnings flash,
Who cringes like a beaten cur beneath affliction's lash,
Whose lips are pale with mute despair, whose head is lowly bowed,
Whose timid spirit is appalled at every threatening cloud,
Can never hope to breast the waves on life's tempestuous sea,
Can never hope to hold his place with men more brave than he;
So, timid mortal, show your nerve, fight every reverse,
And take your pill and thank the Lord it isn't any worse.

The men who plant their feet upon the summit of success
Are those who never faltered when confronted by distress—
Who sanded well the slip'ry track, kept rigid upper lip,
And snickered in the face of care and never lost their grip.
Then courage take, ye faint of heart; the clouds will pass away,
The sunbeams of success again upon your paths will play;
Don't sit around with scowling face, your every word a curse,
But take your pill and thank the Lord it isn't any worse.

—Denver Post.

A Bachelor's Reflections.

New York Press: Never count your chickens till you're dead sure they're not geese.

No man who isn't married can appreciate what, "the white man's burden" is.

A mistake is never much more than half a mistake till you are fool enough to talk about it.

The woman who can put on her shoes without sitting down on the floor is about as rare as the man who doesn't hang up his necktie on the gas fixture.

The average woman has a lot of muslin night gowns for her husband and one pink silk one with lace on it that she wears when she goes away to stay all night with some other woman.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package.

Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

COMMENT BY CRITICS

Opinions of Prominent Military and Civil Writers on Transvaal War.

VIEWS ON STRATEGY

Problems That Are Now Brought Before Lord Roberts For Solution.

New York, Feb. 1.—In the February number of the North American Review the Transvaal war is discussed by Lieut. Gen. John F. Owen of the Royal artillery (British); Capt. Fritz Hoenig of the German army (retired); Maj. Gen. O. C. Howard, U. S. A., (retired); Henry Cust, formerly editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and Dr. J. C. Voight, author of "Fifty Years of the Republic of South Africa." Gen. Owen says that "the Boer strategy has been excellent," and that "in military science they have shown first rate organization. They have taught us a lesson of heavy guns of position, which they move with comparative rapidity in the field. Rapid fire of small calibre of most recent pattern are most largely used, owing to the terrible hills. Their artillery has been well handled, mostly by their mercenaries, but the ammunition used has been very defective." Speaking of the British strategy Gen. Owen says that it is difficult to judge of it without exact reasons for the departure from the original plan, but it seems it would have been better to have carried out the first plan at all cost, though one army corps would not have sufficed. The intelligence department, he says, has not been successful.

Capt. Hoenig says the British first made the mistake in their military action which was first intended to be an offensive campaign, in not having their corps keep pace with each other. He figures the English forces in the field must at the very least reach the total of 120,000 men, if England is to drive back her antagonists by force of arms and dictate peace at Pretoria. In addition to this large force about 40,000 men will be required in Natal and Cape Colony for minor eventualities as well as for the protection of the railway lines, etc.

Gen. Howard briefly reviews the campaign up to the time of Gen. Buller's first attempt to cross the Tugela river. Viewing the situation as it then stood he says Lord Roberts must choose one of three lines of advance as soon as he has enough men to work out a decisive movement. Dwelling upon the problems of the British commander in chief in South Africa he says:

"Will he take the Durban line? It is the shortest. But it is intrinsically the most difficult to carry and has the best Boer troops to defend it.

"Will he choose the line through the Orange Free State? Possibly, but I think not. He would have to clear both cross railways and to secure the country below to the Orange railway from Molteno via Middleberg to De Aar as a secondary base. That could be done promptly. Then he could go forward rapidly, repairing the Western railway above De Aar as he pushed on to join Methuen; then rush Cronje's force, relieve Kimberley and at once break across eastward to Central railway and use that road for a rapid advance upon Pretoria. Of course Joubert would retire from Colenso and Ladysmith the instant he saw Lord Robert's plan. Then Buller could pick up Gen. White's force of 5,000 and press along with vigor to keep as many Boer soldiers as possible there to oppose his threats against Johannesburg and Pretoria by that route. If, after the crushing defeat of Cronje, Joubert and his stalwart people did not make peace, probably there would be first a hard-fought battle near Kronstadt and another, the last one, at Johannesburg."

Mr. Cust, who writes on "The Dutch in South Africa," says:

"A thousand voices tell us it is land greed, the gold greed of England that has made the war. England is the conquering tyrant of free nations. Yet it is a French-born government, loyal to England, that sends troops to the front from Canada, and it is a Dutch government, loyal to England, that is in power at Cape Colony today. Formulas grow meaningless by repetition, but what truth they carry is unchanged. When England claims 'equal rights for all white men, south of the Zambezi,' she says what generations in practice have proved true, that in Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, the Boer stands on exactly the same footing with the English born, and, more, that in no English colony of the world has the proudest, richest Englishman one lonely political or commercial advantage over the humblest or poorest foreign immigrant."

Dr. Voight concludes his interesting article on "The Afrikanders in Natal" with the following:

"The largest army which England has ever had on the battlefield of South Africa—over 20,000 men, horse, foot and artillery, with powerful guns from British warships, and with lyddite shells to help them—has been hurled back from the Upper Tugela line, losing 2000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and also eleven guns.

"On the Tugela, where the fathers died in 1838, ay, and south of the Tugela, are the sons now on Dec. 16, 1899.

"They are there with Lucas Meyer, with Louis Botha, whose mother was in the laager on the Bushman's river in 1838, and with Schalkburger, whose father was outlawed and proscribed by the British government and went across Drakensberg in 1842. They stand on the Tugela, while in the background are the Drakensberg mountains, where the snow-white everlasting brows rear their topmost peaks above the clouds.

"The British general has asked for an armistice to bury his dead—on Dec. 16—to bury his dead in the very ground where rest some of the bones of the murdered voortrekkers.

"'Avenge Majuba,' the crowds have shouted in London. God has avenged Slachters Nek instead."

ROUGH RIDERS IN WAR.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: England's determination to form a large corps of rough riders is a fine tribute to a type of mounted warriors which may be said to be almost peculiar to the United States. Horsemen trained to operate on the most uneven sort of ground, and to fight dismounted as well as mounted, appeared in the United States before they were seen in any other country. In fact, they can hardly be said to have appeared at all in any other country yet. The Texan rangers were a type of this sort of warriors. Outside of Texas this class of fighting men had a notable representative in Kit Carson.

This type of cavalry was created to meet an urgent need in the conditions which were presented on the American frontier after the frontier line passed to the west of the Mississippi. The principal enemies of the frontiersmen on each side of the river were the Indians, but the particular style of fighting differed widely on the west from that which was seen on the east side of that waterway. In the forests of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio the horse was of far less service than on the open ground which formed the greater part of the country west of the Mississippi outside of the mountain ranges. Boone, Kenton, Servier, Robertson, Logan and the rest of the pioneers of a century or more ago found the horse useful in some cases, but to Carson, Bridger, Sublette, St. Vrain and the rest of the plainsmen it was indispensable.

The innovation in the style of fighting made by the plainsmen was as much of a departure from the older model as Frederick the Great made when he disbanded the cavalry corps which his father had organized and drilled with care, and secured lighter and more active men, better riders and swifter horses in their places. The change, indeed, which Frederick made in the training of mounted troops, and the work that he required of them, and that they performed, was the most notable contribution which that great warrior made to military science. As marked an advance, in its way, in the training and fighting of the cavalry arm has been made in the United States. This has been an evolution which began with the work which the fighters against the Comanches, the Apaches and the rest of the fierce, mounted warriors of the Southwest were required to do, modified and extended by such fighters as Sheridan and Kilpatrick, and which was represented in the Spanish war by Roosevelt's troops. It would be easy for the United States to form an army of such men among the cowboys and plainsmen, but England has no such sources to draw upon, though her mounted police of Western Canada will furnish some material of this kind. Nevertheless, England will have to supply itself with a few thousand such men as were with Wood and Roosevelt in Cuba and as have been following Lawton and Young in the Philippines if it is to make any headway in South Africa.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

"A form of food already digested."

Dangerous Negligence.

Some people have as little regard for their health as the man who goes into a powder mill smoking a pipe. Health is the most precious gift of nature. To preserve it at all times and prevent and cure disease of the lungs, use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It is a strengthening, sustaining, life-giving stimulant and tonic, made from Pure Malt. It will strengthen and build up the most delicate invalid. It will cure consumption.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Home of Industry, 250 S. St. Paul Street.—"It gives me great pleasure to recommend Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which I have used for consumptives in the last stages of the dread disease. Aside from its medicinal properties it is very mild. The patient can retain it when all other stimulants fail. I recommend it to all.—MOTHER HIERONYMO."

"GENTLEMEN: I suffer with hemorrhages of the lungs and have stomach trouble and kidney complaint. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has helped me to live these six years. Without it six months, I would go to my grave, I believe. Very respectfully yours, JOSEPH COLLINS, South Seaville, N. J."

Prescribed by over 7,000 doctors.

All druggists and grocers, $1.00 a bottle. Valuable book of information free. Get the genuine—beware of substitutes.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RY.
THE STRAIGHT-AWAY LINE
BETWEEN THE GREAT NORTHWEST AND THE EAST.

FINEST MODERN TRAINS
DINING CARS A-LA-CARTE

T. H. LARKE, ASST. GEN'L PASS. AGT.
DULUTH, MINN.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News: Lucky is the invalid who survives the cure.

Good advice very often turns out to be impracticable.

A miser is one of the things that will keep in any climate.

By taking up a collection the minister gets the cents of the meeting.

A man would'nt be able to recognize himself if he were what a woman thinks he is.

The laborer is all right in his place, but the loafer is too lazy to look for a place.

When you have occasion to question a man's veracity it is usually advisable to use a telephone.

If some people would tell what they know instead of what they believe they wouldn't have so much to say.

Charity should begin at home, but judging by the way relatives talk about each other it very seldom does.

Racks and thumb screws were used to torture people in ancient times, but in this age of enlightenment nothing remains but the camel-hair undergarment.

THE POSTAL CLERKS' THANKS.

The Herald has received several letters from the postal clerks running into Duluth, returning thanks for its advocacy of the bill now before congress providing for a reclassification of the postal service. Following is one of the letters:

> To the Editor of The Herald:
>
> As one of the many postal clerks running into Duluth, I wish to acknowledge in a simple way my appreciation of your kind words and comment in an editorial of Jan. 27.
>
> I am sure all the clerks feel as I do about it and I hope they will not forget to at least make known their appreciation. May we some day be able to return the favor.
>
> Respectfully yours,
> EDWARD P. KREIMER,
> Virginia and Duluth.
>
> Virginia, Minn., Jan. 30.

GOEBEL'S COUSIN INJURED.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Albert Goebel, a cousin of the wounded governor of Kentucky, was riding on a Lincoln avenue car yesterday, when he was attacked suddenly with heart disease, as the doctors afterward diagnosed his ailment, and fell from the train, fracturing his skull. He sustained in addition severe cuts on the scalp.

A Night of Terror.

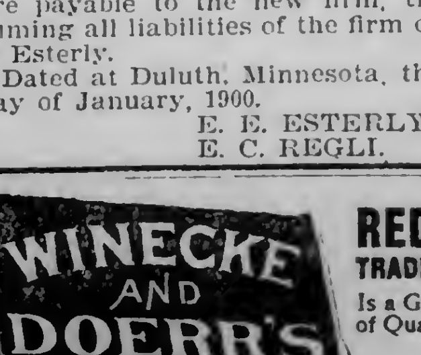
"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave Gen. Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Regli & Esterly is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. C. Regli retiring. In the future the firm will be known as Harris & Esterly. All accounts owing the firm of Regli & Esterly are payable to the new firm, they assuming all liabilities of the firm of Regli & Esterly.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, this 22nd day of January, 1900.

E. E. ESTERLY,
E. C. REGLI.



RED BOX TRADE MARK
Is a Guarantee of Quality.

"PRESIDENT"..........10c
"UNION MADE," "XX"..10c "UNION MADE," "X"..5c
Ask Your Dealer for Them.

IN MICHIGAN.

A Blizzard Hinders Traffic and Stops Mining Work at Houghton.

Houghton—High winds and heavy snow fall have combined with a temperature from zero to 28 below to blockade railroad traffic and cause suspension of all exposed surface labor about the mines. The heavy snow comes as a blessing to the lumbermen, who were unable to skid the logs already cut.

The Chicago inbound train of the St. Paul line ran into the rear end of the South Shore train, carrying a Northwestern sleeper in the Houghton yards last evening. The rear engine and coaches of both trains were badly battered, but despite numerous disquieting rumors no lives were lost, and none of the passengers received serious injuries.

It is stated that the Mohawk will be connected in its lower workings between Nos. 1 and 2 shafts within a very few days now, the distance between the shafts being 1100 feet. The mine is showing up as rich as ever, and copper country people were amazed at the recent slump in the price of its stock. The cause was not far to seek, however, rumors of an impending assessment did it, although the Stantons are notably easy in the assessments they call.

Calumet—A memorial has been addressed to Hon. William R. Merriam, commissioner of the twelfth census of the United States, by the Finnish people of America, through the Finnish-American central committee of Calumet, asking that the census of Finns and Russians be tabulated separately in the coming census enumeration. The reason assigned is that they are two distinct races, and that although Finland internationally is an integral part of the czar's domains, with reference to internal affairs, it is entirely distinct. Finland, unlike Poland, is not a province, but an independent state. It has been estimated that there are 400,000 Finlanders residing in this country, but there is absolutely no data by which this can be determined definitely.

The separate enumeration of the Russians and Finns will, of course, reveal this, and that is the object sought by the Finlanders of the country.

Marquette—A large body of low-grade ore has been located at a depth of 100 feet at the Welcome Hyde property on the Marquette range. It is being opened up.

Good Digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATER
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
THE PLAY THAT LIVES FOREVER.
ONE NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 5th.
The Greatest and Quaintest of all Anglo-Swedish Comedy Sensations.
YON YONSON
THE RECORD BREAKER.
A Perfect Production in Every Detail.
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c.

PARLOR THEATER.
Wm. J. Wells, Manager.
19 Second Avenue West. Open Every Night.
VIOLA CLIFFORD'S ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
BIG VAUDEVILLE SHOW.
Matinee every Saturday 2:30 p. m.

GRAND BALL AND SUPPER
Given by Duluth Camp No. 8,
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD,
Columbia Hall, 20th Ave. West, Thursday Evening, Feb. 1st.
Flaaten's Orchestra. E. L. Fisher, Prompter
Tickets, 50c per couple.

MR. HUGO REPLIES

Responds to the Charges Against Him on Pumping Engines Contract.

Quotes His Communications and Recommendations to Council.

The Republicans took the defensive last evening. T. W. Hugo, at a meeting held in Republican headquarters in West Duluth, replied to the charges made against him in regard to the Prescott contracts. He said that the charges made by M. H. McMahon in his Bethel speech were utterly untrue, and that there could have been no dishonesty or double dealing in the work, for every resolution relating to the contract was signed by Mayor Truelsen.

> He said that when the first estimate in the contract was submitted to the common council, the common council had on Nov. 12, 1896, on motion of Alderman Richardson, passed a resolution authorizing the board of public works to amend the contract of the city with Mr. Prescott so as to allow monthly estimates and 100 per cent of the expenses. This resolution was passed, as explained by Mr. Hugo, after Mr. Prescott had addressed the council and had shown to them that he was practically without resources with which to carry on this work, and that unless his general expenses of all kinds were allowed, he would be unable to do the work.

The various aldermen of the council had been importuned by the people of Duluth to have the engines built, if possible, by home labor. The demand for labor by the citizens of Duluth was very great, and this was agreed by all hands to be the opportunity to furnish that labor. With this in mind, evidently, the council passed the resolution. There was no objection at that time to such a resolution; it was seen that the city would at least secure the obligation of its contract for the actual expenses. Further, the city was thoroughly protected by bond and is still protected by such bond.

> Mr. Hugo said that when the first estimate, on Dec. 4, 1896, came in, Mr. Prescott was called before the council and required to explain every item of that estimate, and under the resolution of the council which had been passed on Nov. 12, 1896, these items of general expense were allowed to Mr. Prescott.

The letting of this contract to Mr. Prescott and the furnishing to him of money by the city enabled him to start up his plant and to arrange for doing other work besides that which he was doing for the city. As soon as this work was begun by him, Mr. Hugo took the position that it was not fair that the city should alone bear the total general expenses of the operation of Prescott's plant, and suggested to the board of public works and the common council that the city should pay only its proportional part of these general expenses, and upon this suggestion it was agreed between all of the parties that this should be done, and Mr. Hugo from that time on reported in these estimates only the city's proportion of the general expenses.

On Jan. 4, 1897, the board of public works, as required by resolution of the common council, approved the estimates on the Prescott contract. These items of general expense of which the city was paying its proportionate share, instead of the whole amount, as the council had at first required, were in the estimates placed separately, and were all marked as proportional expenses.

> The estimates were first submitted to the board of public works, and each item was passed upon by the board, and in a number of cases the board of public works refused to allow items that were included in the estimate, and in some cases changed items from those that had been reported as contract to those reported as proportional, thus showing that the board of public works was, in addition to Mr. Hugo, passing upon the rightfulness of each of these items on general expense.

After the estimates left the board of public works they were passed upon by the common council. The items called proportional expense were still separate and were fully understood by the council in each case, and were fully known by the council to be items of general expense, and not to be items of labor or machinery that went directly into the construction of the engines. The resolutions allowing these estimates were in each instance signed by the mayor, and these facts were known by him.

> Mr. Hugo further claimed that while he was satisfied at all times that all of these items were correct, and is still satisfied, if any mistakes at any time were made, they were made as well by the board of public works, by the common council and by the mayor, as well as by him.

As the work progressed Mr. Hugo came to the conclusion that it would be very difficult to estimate up to the full value of any portion of the work while in progress of manufacture, and for that reason, on Jan. 1, 1897, by letter to the board of public works, made this suggestion:

> "For manifest reasons that need not be rehearsed here, and if the parties in interest were each willing to have the alteration made, I suggested that after the word 'deductions' in third line of section 31 the words 'but not to exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to 85 per cent of the contract price,' " which virtually means that the estimates, instead of running up to the full amount of the contract price, should cease when they arrived at 85 per cent of such contract price, thereby giving a reserve of 15 per cent for the security of the city.

This suggestion was carried out, and from that time on, as a result of it, the city had the benefit of this 15 per cent reserve. Each estimate that was put in was submitted, as before, to the approval of the board of public works, then of the council, and finally had to pass the scrutiny of the mayor, and each one contained, as before, the itemized statements of the city's share of the general expense of operating Prescott's plant.

The work continued until, on May 6, 1897, some question having arisen with reference to Prescott's ability to complete the contract within the price, Mr. Hugo sent a written communication to the common council, in which he said that if the balance of the contract price were all properly applied to the labor and machinery, and the work rapidly pushed, and a number of things done by the city, such as allowing Prescott to have the use of an overhead crane from the walls of the pumping station, and no delay on the part of the city, the contract could be completed.

> Mr. Hugo recommended in this communication that no further money be paid on proportional account, showing again that if it were necessary to be shown, the council and board of public works, as well as the mayor, all understood fully with reference to the items and the proportional account.

In the next communication, in June, 1897, Mr. Hugo urged upon them the necessity of pushing their work on the power house, in order that the Prescott company could get to work, saying they were all ready to begin erecting and had been for some time, but that they could do nothing till this work mentioned was completed. He also called attention to the fact that the walls of the pumping station should be erected to enable Prescott to have the use of the overhead crane, as was understood would be done.

On June 22, 1897, Mr. Hugo addressed a communication to the chairman of the waterworks committee, referring to Prescott's ability to continue his work, in which he said:

> "My opinion is that the Prescott company should be allowed to complete its work, if at all possible, but as I see it now, I am inclined to think any further estimates should be withheld unless the committee is perfectly satisfied that proper financial arrangements are made to take care of the balance of the work."

In the letter submitting the estimate of July 2 to the board of public works, Mr. Hugo called their attention to the fact that owing to the delay in getting rid of the engines, and the dragging of the work and the necessary expenses, he doubted Prescott's ability to complete the contract, and advised the board of public works that unless they thought Prescott could complete the contract, the estimates should not be paid.

With these letters before them the estimate was allowed by the board of public works, the common council, and approved by the mayor and paid. This was the last estimate paid to Mr. Prescott, and amounted to $5398.78, which amount, if it had been retained by the city, would have insured it against any possible loss, as any deficiency in the contract is protected by Prescott's bond, signed by the Duluth Trust company as surety.

Mr. Hugo further explained that under the terms of the contract with Prescott, he is allowed a certain premium based upon the increased efficiency of the engines; that the test to determine the amount of this premium has not been made by the city, and that no one can tell at this time what amount will be due from the city under the contract.

Mr. Hugo also pointed out that all of the matters in connection with the Prescott contract were fully gone into by a citizens' committee, composed of A. L. Ordean, P. S. Anneke, J. H. Whitely, O. H. Simonds, H. F. Greene, Ward Ames and George C. Findley, which committee reported on Aug. 11, 1897, referring to the Prescott contract as follows:

> "The committee has scrutinized the operations and accounts under the contract with unusual care, and find that the work has been honestly, faithfully and intelligently carried out, and that the general expenses of the plant have been properly apportioned between the city and other work performed in connection with the contract. The original detailed records, pay rolls, accounts and apportionments have been laid before the committee, and no fault is found with the fairness and good faith of the contractors."

This report was a complete exoneration of everybody in connection with the Prescott contract from any unfair or dishonest dealings, said Mr. Hugo.

Referring to Mr. McMahon's allegations that he had some interest in the Prescott contract, Mr. Hugo said that this deserved nothing but contempt. A letter written by him to the E. P. Allis company was written after Prescott's bid had been given to the city. A committee of expert engineers, consisting of Matt Noble, a Mr. Evans and Mr. Hugo, were appointed by the common council to investigate and report upon the price for which Prescott had offered to do the work. In the course of this investigation each member of the committee wrote to various firms and individuals to get prices, among these letters was the one written by Mr. Hugo to the Allis company at Milwaukee, with whom he had been doing business before, and the result of these investigations by this committee was a substantial reduction in some of the items of Mr. Prescott's bid.

To sum it all up, Mr. Hugo showed that every change that had been made in the Prescott contract for the interest of the city was suggested by him; that he secured the change from paying the whole amount of the general expense to the city's proportional amount; that he secured the change from the full estimate to that of 85 per cent and he advised against the payment of the last estimate of over $5000 to Mr. Prescott.

Mr. Hugo said that Mr. McMahon has simply lied in charging him with dishonesty in the discharge of his duties for the city in connection with the Prescott contract.

No Gripe, Pain
Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take
Hood's Pills
Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Calumet Baking Powder
CONTAINS NOTHING INJURIOUS
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.
MODERATE IN PRICE

Working Night and Day.
The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by W. A. Abbett, druggist.

AMUSEMENTS.

MATHEWS AND BULGER.

Mathews and Bulger appeared last night at the Lyceum before a packed house in "By the Sad Sea Waves," though it might as well have been called "By the Unsalted Seas," or "At the Top of Pike's Peak," without interfering with the plot or the action of the play. It is one of those slender institutions that are ample for the introduction of any amount of specialties and comedy work, though considerably above that class. It is a very amusing skit, and the large company supplies an abundance of pleasing specialty all of more than ordinary merit. Pretty and well dressed girls are not the least attractive feature of the performance, and of course Mathews and Bulger are excellent, as usual, the former particularly so.

The audience was pleased, of course, for it came there to see just the sort of performance it did see, and perhaps not everyone expected to find it quite so good. The specialties were uniformly good, and the posing of the chorus lady who appeared on the program as Mlle. Le Seye, "direct from the Folies Bergere, Paris," was very pretty indeed.

MISS OLIVER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Katherine E. Oliver delighted a very large audience at the First Methodist church last evening with impersonations of the principal characters in James M. Barrie's popular novel, "The Little Minister." The entertainment was one of the best of the series. Miss Oliver's Scotch dialect is delightful, and her insight into the characters that Barrie drew is sympathetic and pleasing. She has arranged the story in a very neat manner, and while she presents only three scenes of the book they have been so well selected that the sequence of the plot is preserved and one is able to gather the story from the part that she presents so ably. The first part of the tale presented was the rescue of Babbie from the soldiers by Gavin Dishart, the second was the sending of Nannie Webster to the poor house and the third was the coming of Lord Rintoul and Babbie's marriage. After she had finished with the "Minister" Miss Oliver recited a humorous selection in Scotch dialect, "The Horse Wi' the Shiftin' Heid."

"YON YONSON" NEXT MONDAY.

Of all the folk songs of the various countries in the world there are none that are quainter and sweeter than those of Sweden. And as "Yon Yonson," which comes to the Lyceum next Monday is distinctly Swedish in its flavor, it is most appropriate that they should be introduced during the action of the play. They are, and they are sung by one of the best baritone voices in the country. Arthur Donaldson is the singer and being by birth a Swede, he sings them in their own language. Mr. Donaldson also plays the title role in the play and it is said that he is the only actor since the days of Gus Heege, who gives a perfect performance.

It Will Surprise You---Try It.
It is the medicine above all others for catarrh and is worth its weight in gold. Ely's Cream Balm does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.
My son was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm, and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.
The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York.

Municipal Court Jurors.

The following jurors have been summoned for municipal court service for the general term which begins on Feb. 7: Michael Fedge, Erastus S. Upham, W. P. Mosher, John B. Anderson, Gottlieb Krause, Charles E. Johnson, Leander Sinnott, L. D. Campbell, Alfred LeRichieux, Stephen Bolger, J. H. Shellenberger, E. P. Alexander, Thomas Grady, D. H. Scott, Ernest Siegel, William Fawcett, J. W. Rowley, L. B. Manley, George Taylor, Frank E. Berry, B. F. Anderson, Ole Olson, E. H. French and A. Farrington.

Liver complaints cured by Beecham's pills

NEW MAJOR HONORED

Banquet at St. Louis Given By Company C For Major Resche.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES

Citizens Commend the Company and Major---He Gets a Handsome Sword.

The banquet arranged by the members of Company C as a testimonial of the esteem in which the members of the company hold their late captain and present major, Frederick E. Resche, was a very handsome affair, complete and elegant in every respect. Besides the members of the company, numbering about sixty, there were thirty guests, business men of the city.

The menu was very handsome and represented the very best effort of Landlord Alex Michaud. It was as follows:

Bouillon in Cups,
Olives, Celery, Pickles,
Planked White Fish,
Imp. Sauterne Broiled Quail on Toast,
French Peas,
Beef Tenderloin a la Bordelais,
Ash Browned Potatoes. Imp. St. Julliene,
Chicken Salad,
Maraschino Ice Cream, Cakes,
Coffee Noir,
Cigars. White Seal Champagne.

The table was very handsome and every detail was perfect. LaBrosse's orchestra furnished the music.

John T. Black, who has always been one of the close friends and admirers of the company, was the toastmaster of the evening. At his right sat Maj. Resche, the guest of honor and at his left Col. Van Duzee of the Third regiment. The other guests were:

Messrs.—
Maj. Bidwell,
R. E. Denfeld,
W. E. Richardson,
A. W. Hartman,
A. B. Wolvin,
Thomas Dowse,
Dr. McComb,
A. H. Comstock,
M. M. Gasser,
M. S. Burrows,
Capt. R. E. Little,
J. C. Hunter,
W. C. Sargent,
G. H. Crosby,
G. G. Barnum,
F. A. Patrick,
P. S. Anneke,
T. J. Davis.
And sixty members of Company C.

After the appetites had been satisfied the toastmaster opened the oratorical feast. He said:

"Gentlemen—The pleasure which I take in calling you from labor to refreshment, is only exceeded by the satisfaction which I feel at the fact that I am a Yankee and not an Englishman at this moment. Were I bound by the rules of precedent which obtain among our cousins of ancient lineage, I should have been obliged to forego the distinguished honor of being your toast servant this evening. For the occasion of this gathering, in all its circumstances, has never been exactly paralleled within my limited experience.

"The gratification of a military body, in the merited preferment of one of their number for a high station; the pride of a community in that same military company having reached the pinnacle to which all aspire and only one can attain, have combined to make this occasion one in which pleasure, pride and satisfaction each multiplied by the other, mingle and assimilate to a degree most harmonious.

"Company C, having by the leadership of its able and energetic captain, attained the proud eminence from which it can contemplate all other companies of the Minnesota National Guard, and having been rewarded by the elevation of the said captain to the higher rank of major so well deserved by him—'the boys' of Company C have chosen this means of sharing with you, with us, and with the proud city of Duluth, the great excess of pleasure which these honors have brought to him.

"They have called around them, most fittingly the distinguished military commanders of the state, representatives of the grand army of 1863, whose example will be the pattern for patriot volunteers for all time to come; representatives of the press, medical profession, educational institutions, law, finance, manufacturers, and of the leading mercantile establishments of the city.

"Gentlemen all, of professions many and ability unlimited, to whom is due to great extent the very favorable circumstance which have successfully led up to and made possible this very felicitous celebration, on behalf of, and in the name of Company C, National Guard, State of Minnesota, I am happy to greet you; and further to say that our welcome is as cordial as could possibly be inspired by the gratifying facts to which I have alluded. Your presence here is an encouragement to us, and we are honored by your attendance. We have striven to make this affair one which would give you pleasure equal to that which we feel; and if we have succeeded, our gratification will be complete.

"Once more with further hindering the gentlemen who are to entertain you, most gladly and heartily, we bid you welcome."

T. J. Davis was called upon to respond to the first toast, "The President." He paid a strong tribute to President McKinley as a wise and good man, and urged co-operation with him instead of criticism and hindrance. He deprecated the criticism of the Spanish-American war and said that the policy of the government at that time had been proven to be the best.

Professor R. E. Denfeld dwelt upon "The Advantages of a Military Education" and made a fine address. He advocated more attention to militarism in the school system and said that the military training and education better fits a man for battling with life. It teaches obedience to superior authority and obedience to superiors and principles of life is one of the greatest factors in success.

Private James M. Murray in a few words expressed the esteem in which Maj. Resch is held by the members of the company, and read the following resolutions which were adopted by the company:

"Resolved, that it is with deep feelings of pleasure and regret, that we, the officers and members of Company C, Third regiment, N. G. S. M., are assembled here this evening to pay honor to Maj. F. E. Resche, our former captain, for his past efforts in the upbuilding and promotion of this company, and for his untiring attention to his men during our service in the army of the United States. No officer stood closer to his men than Maj. Resche; always ready, always willing to do what he could for our comfort. In him the weary for a friend; the sick, a cheerful companion, and the military service, a soldier. In his promotion to the high position of major of the National Guard of the state of Minnesota, we all join in extending to him our kindest wishes, and hope that success may attend him in all his future undertakings.

"While we are pleased to have Maj. Resche promoted, yet it is with profound sorrow, that we part with him, for we fully realize that with his departure our company has lost a commander.

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Maj. Resche, also be placed on record in Company C, Third regiment, N. G. S. M.

"Adopted by unanimous vote Jan. 24, 1990."

Col. Van Duzee, of the Third regiment, delivered an address on the National Guard. He said he came to Duluth intending to urge the citizens and business men to give more attention and to better recognize the worth of the militia, but that this occasion and the character of it and the men present convinced him that no such lecture was needed and that the militia is better appreciated here than in most cities. He commended the Fourteenth regiment highly, and said that there was less criticism of it than any other regiment which represented Minnesota in the Spanish-American war.

The colonel then congratulated Company C from having graduated from its ranks such a man as Maj. Resche and paid a fine tribute to his ability and qualities as a soldier. Through his efforts while captain, Company C had been placed at the head of the National Guard of Minnesota.

At the conclusion of his remarks Col. Van Duzee presented Maj. Resche with a handsome gold-mounted sword on behalf of the members of Company C.

Maj. Resche was completely overcome by his emotions and was unable to respond. The members of the company cheered and the entire assemblage applauded him. Later on he expressed his appreciation and spoke very highly of the members of the company, of which he was the commander for so long.

"The Soldier and Sailor of the Civil War" was responded to by Capt. C. P. Bragg; his address was eloquent and patriotic and set forth the glory of the American soldier. He reviewed briefly the horrors of war and the magnificent response and fight of the Union for its preservation. "Unlike the armies of Europe or the Orient—mere machines working the will of the ruler," he said, "these soldiers of the civil war were all sovereigns and as such were working out their own will. Foreign military men are astonished at what they call the initiative of our soldiers. If an officer of any rank is disabled there is always a man to replace him instantly, posted as to the end to be gained and intelligent to gain it. These soldiers were indeed the scholars, editors, preachers, lawyers, inventors, machinists, scientists and diplomats of the nation. True also to the characters of their fathers, victories could neither unduly exult, nor defeats depress them; they trusted in God and in the face of labors, fighting, privation or sickness and wounds, even unto death, they were optimistic and cheerful. Around the campfire they delighted in stories of the sutler or of the forage, in patriotic songs, and thus when overhung by the blackest cloud they skillfully relieved it with a silver lining.

"Strangest of all, when they had fought out an honorable peace and timid ones at home feared in them a military government and a dictator, with martial tread and military bearing they marched across the long bridge into their capital which they had saved, listened to the "well done" and disappeared as if swallowed up, only to emerge—prematurely old and crippled also, may be—in the peaceful pursuits of commerce and the farm, where, after having laid their fortunes, their lives and their sacred honor on the altar of their country during four long years, they took up the work of reorganizing society and paying the nation's war debt."

Sergt. Charles Josten answered to the toast "The New Major" and he spoke very highly and appreciatively of Maj. Resche, expressing the great esteem in which he has always been held by the members of his company.

M. S. Burrows was called upon to speak on "Business Protection," and said:

A business man engrossed in the promotion of a summer carnival for the future and a one-half price clothing carnival for the present, is hardly the one to eloquently and fitly extol the merits of our citizen soldiery. But, my father being a captain of the Canadian army, having raised one of the first volunteer companies in the province of Ontario, and both my grandfathers and great-grandfathers having been officers in the English army, I have inherited and possess some military spirit, and have always taken a hearty interest in military matters, and have a most friendly feeling for the soldier boys.

But I fear that perhaps my speech may have the quality of the champagne, "be extra dry," I may lose sight of my subject, but if I do, you will have to be indulgent. I shall ask you like the Western undertaker, who after the clergyman had concluded his portion of the services at a funeral said: "Friends, you will have to be patient for a few minutes and rest comfortably, the exercises have been unavoidably detained, the corpse has been mislaid." There is enough in the three words by which you soldiers are distinguished, to make a speech a mile in length and forty fathoms deep, you will be glad to know that I shall not try that length, and most assuredly I shall not reach that depth.

National Guard of Minnesota—Minnesota National Guard: You are of Minnesota, a state eminent in domain, inexhaustible in resource, boundless in possibilities. It is fertile in field, rich in mine, profuse in forest, abundant in fishery. Of wild and wondrous beauty, in picturesque scenery, as portrayed in lake and river, rocks, dalles and falls.

You hail from Minnesota, and proud you may be of it. You are national with a big N. You stand ready to, and have in the past answered the call of the commander in chief of the United States army. You are the soldiers not only of this state, but of your country, and are ready to go whenever and wherever duty calls. You are a guard, a safeguard, you are to protect, defend, watch over, care for, look after, stand by the lives and property of your fellow citizens.

Your name does not imply that you are to assume the offensive, and act the aggressive, and you do not. But the distinctive characteristic of the home guard of this country, the volunteer soldier of America, has always been his intelligence. Above the knapsack on his back has always been a head and a thinking one, under his blouse has been a heart, and a feeling one. Your character as well as your courage have protected the people from the followers of passion and prejudice. There are many striking examples in all parts of the country of the honorable part borne by the volunteer home companies, in quelling riots and saving lives and property from destruction at the hands of those inflamed by real or fancied wrongs. I need not recount nor recite them all, those occurring in our own localities are well remembered.

In July 1889 when the riot occurred in the West End in the building of our waterworks, and again in August, 1890, when you were called to Cloquet during the strike at the Cloquet Lumber company's mill, and in June, 1893, to Soudan at the mines, and again in May, 1895, to Virginia and Mountain Iron when another strike took place, and in April 1898, during our late Spanish war, and shortly after your return home in October, 1898, to the Indian outbreak at Leech Lake.

It is needless for me to say, as it is a well known fact in each of these trying times, you acted as becomes the true soldier. You were conspicuous, not only for your courage but for your caution.

The business men of this city and of this commonwealth, are full of appreciation of your gallant and meritorious services. The military boys are not spoiled by their military training. In the paths of peace they act the better part, if they know the ways of war and are ready for war, should war come.

Later Mr. Burrows invited Col. Van Duzee to bring the whole National Guard to Duluth the coming summer at the time of the summer carnival instead of going to Lake City where the usual summer encampment takes place. Col. Van Duzee responded saying that it might be arranged to bring his regiment here.

Maj. Bidwell responded to the toast "Company C," and spoke in very high terms of the company and the record which it has made in the past.

Thomas Dowse who has always been a warm friend of the company and has remembered it in many ways, was assigned the topic, "The National Guard and the Future Soldier." He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Capt. Little and members of Company C, it is a high privilege to join with other esteemed citizens in hearty congratulation at the deserved promotion of your old and well beloved Capt. Resche, to be a major of your regiment. His name must ever be an endeared one to all of the old original members of Company C, as well as the newer ones that filled up your company when it became a part of our great volunteer army in the early summer time of 1898, and went forth to battle for your country's honor.

"It was under the then Capt. Resche that Company C won the high honors it did with other companies of our state's citizen soldiery in our home competitive fields, but also when with that great army from many different states in camp at the National Park near Chattanooga. You there took the blue ribbon, not only for efficient drill, perfect discipline, well kept camp, but all qualities that produce the chivalrous and successful soldier.

"Thus 'tis most natural and appropriate that you wish to thus publicly give him a token of your high appreciation of his real merits as a man and officer, and have asked so many of your fellow citizens as witnesses of that desire of yours that they may add their words of appreciation to the honor he has also given our citizen soldiers, our state and to our home city generally.

"Maj. Resche. It is no small honor to be thus honored for such noble reasons in such a city as this already it, and we all believe, soon will be a city of the first-class, if not in size, at least, in harmonious, helpful service to its naturally tributary section."

There were a number of impromptu toasts and speeches following the regular program. Those who responded were: W. E. Richardson, A. W. Hartman, G. G. Barnum, J. C. Hunter, W. C. Sargent, P. S. Anneke, A. B. Wolvin, Dr. McComb, A. H. Comstock, and F. A. Patrick. M. M. Gasser recited the poem made famous by Capt. Coughlan, of the Raleigh, after his return from Manilla, "Hoch! der Kaiser," it made a great hit. Capt. Little, of Company C, who succeeded Maj. Resche in command after his election as major, also responded to a toast. Letters of regret from Adjt. Gen. Lambert and Gen. Bend were read.

Growing Time
Children must have just the right kind of food if they are to become strong men and women. A deficiency of fat makes children thin and white, puny and nervous, and greatly retards full growth and development. They need
Scott's Emulsion
It supplies just what all delicate and growing children require.
50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Becoming a Mother
Is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing can compare with the horrors of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipation of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom that cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of MOTHER'S FRIEND during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to mother and child. This scientific liniment is a godsend to all women at the time of their most critical ordeal. Not only does MOTHER'S FRIEND carry woman safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Send for free booklet to THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Georgia.
Mother's Friend

THE SLANDERING OF DULUTH.

An Old Citizen Bears Testimony to the City's Good Government.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Those of our truly better class of citizens who read the editorial article on the first page of last Sunday's News Tribune, entitled "To the Voters of Duluth," must have felt deep astonishment that we had harbored in our midst, such a craven cultivator of this fair city, and then brazenly asked the endorsement of all our citizens to vote at our next coming municipal election for such a crowd to control its great local interests, who thus openly not only assert before our own citizens, but broadcast all over this country, that Duluth of today is the very sink hole of vice, a modern "Gomorrah" in which "a carnival of crime and immorality flourishes the whole year round;" that it is "a howling saturnalia of all vices," that a constant "jubilee of thuggism, gambling and harlotry has existed here for years;" that it is "the paradise of the tinhorn gambler, the thug and the big mitt man."

A long and wide acquaintance with most cities, both inland and coast on both oceans of this great country, makes me sure from my own knowledge that there is no city in this country of the same size, an inland one even, where property and person is better protected and where there is less of public outrage than in this same city of Duluth that so many of us have given the best part of our lives and means to upbuild.

Duluth is one of our country's largest ports, with a large floating sea population, the terminus of large continental and other large systems of railways, the regular trails of tramps. It is the central point of thousands of miners and lumbermen who come to this city as to their London or Paris after months of rough life in isolated camps to enjoy or have a brief fling in the often-abused joys of civilization.

Yet, notwithstanding the addition of these four popularly supposed rough, and oftentime criminal elements—beside, in the summer season a delightfully comfortable stopping place for the confidence men and women, and others of the self-styled genteel criminal class, so that in the cold or warm months our police are kept and are, constantly alert—the writer after thirty years of local residence, unhesitatingly states that he is as proud of Duluth's police service (actual conditions over which neither they nor any of our citizens can control, being fairly considered) as he is of our unexcelled schools and school houses, our libraries, our secret and literary societies, and other adjuncts of high and refined civilization that every visiting citizen, no matter what great center they may come from, always speaks so admiringly and commendatory of.

Do such free and open advantages exist in a community where a "carnival of crime and immorality flourish," "a howling saturnalia of all vices," a "jubilee of thuggism, gambling and harlotry," a "paradise of tin-horn gamblers, the thug and big mitt man exists all the year round?"

Do such conditions exist jointly? Are they not cruelly false slanders? We only have to go back a few weeks to another Sabbath morning, when nearly every pulpit was prostituted for this same selfish (but then flagless) combination, who blasphemed our last Sabbath, when under the guise of "municipal reform" most of our ministers used the Lord's day to electioneer for the old telephone and electric light company, better known among our people for short as "Telephone Sunday."

This same conscienceless-controlled newspaper, emboldened by the seeming acquiescence of our people in this black career of falseness, has since invaded the sacred precincts of the family, has publicly denied the right of our honorable young men and women to accept useful and honorable employment as offered them.

Now, what is the object of these shameless and thg-like acts so brazenly done against all human decency for?

Why, to get votes. That is what they say at the head of their last Sunday's editorial—"To the Voters of Duluth."

Under what flag do they want these votes to be cast for, or what party? Why the "Grand Old Republican Party," and a few foolishly sold goody-goodies, who will tag, not lead, any designing men who will ring any cracked old bell and call it "morality"—not realizing that the real bells their leaders are now ringing are those of the old telephone and electric light companies. In short, for the selfish ends of these companies, they want to kill the honest, honorable and cleanest city government Duluth ever had (as the writer well knows from having lived under all of them since the first one in 1870) and refasten their oppressive old franchises on a long suffering and now outraged people.

A closing word: This year will see our political party banners cast forth all over this country. The coming municipal election is the first unfolding of the Republican party flag here, and from the methods now being used by that party, what a sad local and national outlook all our people have before them, with the gutter-like and venomous slandering of all the people of this fair city before all the world for their party's benefit, and the assassination of their political opponents in Kentucky as well as the Philippines. Will the sober, honest and high-charactered people of this community and nation continue to vote for a political party using such vile and murderous methods to keep their party leaders—not people—in power? These are the real questions—not, whether a nephew is chief of police and an honorable son or daughter is the private secretary or stenographer of our mayor, for far better them, than political bullies or sycophants. Very respectfully,

THOMAS DOWSE.

Duluth, Feb. 1.

A Frightful Blunder
Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures fever sores, ulcers, boils, corns, all skin eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by W. A. Abbett, druggist.

ARE STILL FIGURING

Plans For Reorganizing the Flour Milling Combine Are Not Yet Announced.

A HEAVY ASSESSMENT

To Raise Money Is Possible ---Sale of Mills an Alternative.

New York, Feb. 1.—There have been many rumors in regard to the affairs of and probable changes in the United States Milling company since the suspension of the Produce Exchange Trust company, but no changes have yet been made nor officially posted except the leasing of the Consolidated mils, of Minneapolis, by the United States mills to their former manager, A. C. Loring, he furnishing the working capital and dividing profits equally with the United States mills.

It is now said, on the authority of one connected with the company though not officially, that a proposal for reorganization of the United States Milling company is in preparation to be issued to stockholders late this week, which involves an assessment of the stock for enough to raise its floating debts, pay up interest on its bonds, and provide a working capital; and it is rumored that such assessment will be a pretty heavy one.

From another source, also connected with the company though not officially, it is said that a proposal is under consideration, though not prepared to be submitted as yet, to the bondholders to sell one or two mills to raise money to meet its maturing indebtedness and working capital in order to make the property on which their bonds are issued productive, and prevent its lying idle, as now in good part, and from deterioration.

It is not stated when this last proposal will be issued, though the former is said to have already been presented to stockholders, but withheld because of the disagreement of one large stockholder, who has now been won over to the plan.

THE LOGANSPORT LIGHT PLANT.

Claim That It Has Killed the Town Commercially.

To the Editor of The Herald:

I was very much interested in the circular of the fusion committee stating that the municipal plant was such a success in my own home town of Logansport, Ind.; also the statement of the facts made by Mr. Hartman which were nearer the truth, only I think Mr. Hartman did not state the facts strong enough. The lighting plant has killed Logansport commercially, and it is now called a dead town. They had every prospect to make a success of this plant as all they pay for natural gas is 7½ cents per 1000 feet. But the taxpayers are heartily sick of their bargain. The sum of $20,000 new money was put in the plant last year under the name of new improvements, and $40,000 of the water bonds was diverted to the electric proposition because the estimate for building was that much too low. The plant is an inferior institution and in constant need of repairs. The service is also very poor. I know none of the officials of the electric company here, but cannot refrain from telling the truth about the municipal plant in Logansport.

J. A. BRYER,
230 Fourth Avenue West.

Duluth, Feb. 1.

The Curling Scores.

The following scores were made at the Curling rink yesterday:

Galt trophy—

W. B. Newcomb,	L. D. Campbell,
M. B. Halberd,	E. M. Bradley,
J. E. Swan,	Thomas Gibson,
W. B. Dunlop, skip—3.	R. J. MacLeod, skip—12.

Tuckett trophy—

E. P. Towne,	L. D. Campbell,
M. H. Alworth,	E. M. Bradley,
C. B. Woodruff,	Thomas Gibson,
C. A. Duncan, skip—4.	R. J. McLeod, skip—12.

The following rinks will play this afternoon: Dunlop vs. Morrison, and R. J. McLeod vs. Taylor; and this evening, Stocking vs. Macdonald, and Morrison vs. Cutler.

A Card.
We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.
S. F. BOYCE, MAX WIRTH,
R. O. SWEENY.

LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

A Splendid Chance for the Workingmen of America to Show Their Colors.

There is not a workingman in America but that knows that if the trusts are allowed to carry out their purpose, his condition inside of a few years will be bad. The workingman, however, has it in his power to destroy these monopolies by refusing to buy trust-made goods. Take chewing tobacco for example.

The Wilson-McCallay Tobacco company, of Middletown, Ohio, is Union from start to finish and makes the choicest brands of plug tobacco. They are known to be equal to any and superior to most on the market. Here are the brands: Gold Rope, Kingbolt, Rise and Shine, Thrasher.

The Union label appears on all these brands. You may be using some well-known brand of tobacco that formerly was made by an independent concern, but which is now being made by a trust. You can ascertain this by inquiring of your dealer. If you find it to be trust-made, avoid it, and you and others doing this same thing will be the direct cause of breaking the trust. Paste this list in your hat and stand to your labor colors!

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Mr. Shafroth Addresses the House on Mediation In Transvaal War.

DUTY TO INTERVENE

In Behalf of Boers, He Asserts ---Senate Discusses Indian Bill.

Washington, Feb. 1.—At the opening of the session of the house today, the speaker decided the question submitted to him a few days ago relative to the reference of the estimates for the Rock Island, Ill., and Springfield, Mass., armories in favor of the military affairs committee, so far as the applications for small arms are concerned, and in favor of the appropriation committee, so far as the applications for fixtures for the armories are concerned.

The conference report of the urgent deficiency bill was adopted. It was only a partial agreement. Two items were still in dispute. One of these, the appropriation for the public building at Kansas City, was agreed to. The house still insisted upon its disagreement to the appropriation of $5000 for the observation of the eclipse of the sun next May, as $5000 had been given the Smithsonian institution for the same purpose.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Shafroth made a speech, saying it is the duty of the United States to mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal. He traced the history of the Transvaal Dutch from the migration from Holland to show that England was invading the rights of the South African republic.

He contended that England had practically abandoned her claim of suzerainty over the Transvaal. The condition of 1884 that the Transvaal should adopt naturalization laws for the benefit of the outlanders and should adopt the English language were outrageous. He concluded with the statement that no fair-minded man could examine the controversy without being convinced that England was wrong and that the Transvaal was right. His remarks were liberally applauded.

Mr. Sibley criticised his fellow-Democrats for opposing the annexation of the Philippines. He said he heard no argument against territorial enlargement which was not urged against the annexation of Louisiana and Texas. The history of civilization, he said, had been traced in human blood.

DAY IN THE SENATE.

Pettigrew Offers His Daily Resolution on Philippine Matters.

Washington, Feb. 1.—At the opening of the session Mr. Rawlins rose to a question of personal privilege and to make a personal inquiry.

"I have noticed," said he, "in the records of the last week frequent references to myself and intimating that if I had taken pains to do so I might have revealed certain things as to the domestic affairs of citizens of my state and, perhaps, as to the moral status of a member or members of the house of representatives. The parliamentary inquiry I wish to make is whether such allusion to a member of this body is a breach of the courtesies and privileges of this body, and whether it would be within the privileges of a member of the senate to reply to such allusions."

The chair held that if any senator should begin an attack upon any member of the house the chair would call him to order. But, he said, it rested with the speaker of the house to determine what action he should take in such circumstances.

Mr. Rawlins said that was his understanding and he had made the inquiry so that his silence should not be taken as an admission of the truthfulness of the statements made.

Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution that a paper entitled "The Philippine Commission," be printed as a public document. He asked that it lie on the table until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Pettus offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of the navy for information as to why he had declined to supply the court of claims with the information as to naval court-martials. The resolution went over under objection.

The resolution of Mr. Allen discharging the finance committee from further consideration of his resolution, calling for information from the secretary of the treasury with reference to his transaction with the National City bank and the Hanover National bank, of New York, was laid before the senate.

Mr. Allen asked if the reply of the secretary of the treasury had not been sufficient. He reviewed the reply of Secretary Gage by A. B. Hepburn, vice president of the National City bank, in which reference was made to the bank directors' participation in the campaign of '96. Mr. Allen admitted that no reply was made to that letter, but he said its object was attained, as was evidenced by the fact that when the letter was written the National City bank had on deposit less than $20,000 of government money, while in less than a month later the government deposit in that bank was about $24,000.

Mr. Allen declared that it would be impossible to persuade the American people that there was not undue intimacy between the treasury and the National City bank. Without having concluded his remarks, Mr. Allen yielded the floor to Mr. Daniel, who discussed the pending financial bill.

GOVERNMENT PARRYING.

Majority of Questions In the Commons Are Dodged.

London, Feb. 1.—In the house of commons today the government parried most of the questions in regard to the war in South Africa. Mr. Wyndham, the parliamentary under secretary of state for war, maintained that information furnished by the intelligence department was generally accurate, and that information in regard to the forces remaining in the United Kingdom would be included in the statement which the government would make shortly. Relative to the speeches made by Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, explaining the British reverses in South Africa, Mr. Wyndham said Gen. Wolseley merely intended to convey the impression that the military qualities shown by the Boers were of a higher order than had been anticipated. At this remark the Irish members cheered.

Asked if he had any war news to communicate to the house, Mr. Balfour, the government leader and first lord of the treasury, replied in the negative.

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COMPTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

Increase In Circulation For January Shown---The Coinage.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The monthly statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business Jan. 31, 1900, the total circulation of national bank notes was $246,987,193, an increase for the year of $3,745,692, and an increase for the month of $791,680. The circulation based on United States bonds was $210,166,789, a decrease for the year of $874,510; an increase for the month of $406,804. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $36,820,404, an increase for the year of $4,620,202, and an increase for the month of $384,866. The amount of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $237,830,170 and to secure public deposits $88,299,480.

The statement shows that the coinage executed at the mints during January, 1900, amounted to $14,053,431, as follows: Gold, $11,515,000; silver, $2,364,161; minor coins, $174,270.

NATIONAL BANKS DEADHEADS.

Not Requested to Pay License In Indian Territory.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The secretary of the interior has rendered a decision to the effect that national banks in the Indian territory are not subject to the license tax imposed by the laws of the territory upon non-residents doing business within the territory.

There are sixteen national banks in the Indian territory, and heretofore some of them have paid the tax referred to under protest while others have refused to pay, claiming that, under the national bank act, the only license a national bank required to do business in any state or territory is the certificate of the comptroller of the currency.

This view of the case it is understood, having been sustained by the district attorney for the territory, the matter was appealed to the secretary of the interior, with the result above indicated.

FORTNIGHTLY LECTURE COURSE,
SECOND ENTERTAINMENT.
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TOMORROW NIGHT, Feb. 2., at the Morley Congregational Church, corner 19th Ave. east and First St. Lecturer, Rev. J. H. B. Smith. Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.

SHIPPING PRISON GOODS.

Restriction of Interstate Shipments Discussed By House Committee.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The restriction of shipping convict-made goods from state to state was discussed by the house committee on labor today. A letter was read from Martin Fox, president of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, stating that that branch of the trade, including pots, kettles, skillets, reservoirs, etc., has been practically abandoned to the prison foundries.

Mr. Talbert of the committee, while approving the bill, proposed an amendment more particularly applicable to convict work in the cotton fields. He said it would be difficult to follow this product after it was baled and he sought to have common and agricultural labor exempted. The committee did not take final action on the amendment, or the bill as a whole.

LOVE, MURDER, SUICIDE.

Love Affair Ends In a Tragedy In Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Nicholas Hotzler shot and killed Mrs. Louise Schaeffer today in the dining room of her home at 1435 Princeton avenue. Hotzler then shot himself, dying almost immediately. Hotzler had been very attentive to Mrs. Schaeffer and is believed to have become insane because of her refusal to marry him.

COLE HELD.

Boston, Feb. 1.—Charles H. Cole, formerly president of the Globe National bank, and who is charged with embezzling and appropriating $900,000, the property of the bank, waived examination today and was held in $30,000 bond for the grand jury of the district court, which sits March 20. Benjamin E. Smith and Benjamin W. Wells, of Boston, were accepted as sureties. Cole was brought here early in January from Los Angeles, Cal.

NOT CONFIRMED.

Paris, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Pekin says: The report of the death of the Emperor Kwang Su is not confirmed. The dispatch adds that the safety of foreigners is not threatened, but that an English missionary having been murdered in the province of Shan Tung, the British, American, French, Italian and German ministers have addressed a note to the foreign office asking that measures be taken by the Chinese authorities for the safety of the missionaries.

CENSUS BY PROVINCES.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The details by provinces of the preliminary count of the gross population of Cuba have been announced by Gen. J. P. Sanger, in charge of the census taken as follows: Pinar Del Rio, 173,082; Havana, 424,811; Matanzas, 202,462; Santa Clara, 356,537; Puerto Principe, 88,237; Santiago, 327,716; total, 1,572,849.

THEY ASK REDUCTION

Shippers of Grain Request a Favor From the Northern Pacific.

WANT LOWER RATES

They Claim That a Reduction Would Increase the Grain Movement.

St. Paul, Feb. 1—Shippers representing the Western wheat district of the Northern Pacific have made application to the management of the road for special rates on wheat for sixty days. They ask that the road make effective a reduction of 20 per cent on the regular tariffs, to assist them in marketing their grain, and to secure to them a better profit on stored grain held. It is represented that the granting of the request will start a heavy movement to the head of the lakes. By securing a reduced rate, the farmers hope to equalize the effect of low prices and enable themselves to secure a profit.

The application has not yet reached the tariff manager's office, and the road has taken no decision. It was stated yesterday upon the best of authority that there is little hope that the farmers will secure the 20 per cent reduction. An official before whom the matter will come for decision stated that the road is handling a heavy traffic, as indicated by increasing gross earnings on freight, and that to grant a 20 per cent reduction would result in no great advantage to the road. The condition of business at present is satisfactory, and there is no necessity, it is pointed out, to make low rates in order to stimulate shipments.

The freight earnings of the Northern Pacific for the first half of January have surpassed anything ever recorded for the same period in any previous year. The increases on freight have been unusual, and traffic keeps up in a steady volume. For the second week in January the earnings, gross, were $445,825, an increase of $84,750 for the week over the gross receipts for the same week a year ago. The first and second week gross returns amount to $847,918.

The past three weeks' business has shown that the amount of grain yet to be shipped to the markets is considerable. The Northern Pacific shipments to Duluth, which receives the larger part of the grain from the system, have been heavy in comparison with last year. The general merchandise shipments are increased and larger amounts of freight are being shipped to the coast from Eastern manufacturers than for several years.

BAD FOR DIAMOND TRADE.

Boer War Causes Suffering Among Cutters and Polishers.

According to prominent diamond importers, the diamond cutting industry in the United States, as well as in foreign countries, is paralyzed, and thousands of cutters and polishers have been thrown out of employment.

All but two or three of the houses in New York which import diamonds in the rough and cut and polish them have been closed within the last ten days, and those still open will be closed soon, says the New York Herald. The New York importers have exhausted their supply and are taking a gloomy view of the future. At one of the oldest importing houses in the city I was told yesterday that an industry representing upward of $20,000,000 a year has been brought to a standstill.

Although it is supposed that the present war in the Transvaal is responsible for this situation, well-informed men scout the idea. They attribute the scarcity of rough diamonds solely to the policy of the South African diamond syndicate, and assert that the Boer war need not have affected the world's supply of diamonds at least for several years. They point to the fact that it has long been the policy of the diamond syndicate to place upon the market only a limited supply of rough diamonds each year, and add that there are enough of the precious stones locked up in the syndicate's vaults to meet all demands for a long time.

New York importers have just received advices from their agents in Europe that the situation there is the same as in New York. One well-known house, in a letter which came on Friday from its agent in Antwerp, was informed that all of the diamond-cutting establishments in that city had been closed and that 3000 men had been thrown out of employment. It was said in this letter also that 2500 diamond workers in Amsterdam had been dismissed by the shutting down of the diamond houses there, while in Frankfort and other cities important to the trade similar conditions were reported.

Between 300 and 400 diamond workers have been thrown out of employment within the last ten days in this city, and the number will be increased soon. The importers are at a loss what to do. They fear that they may have to depend for a time upon the Brazilian mines, but frankly admit that they can hope for little relief in that direction. The supply from Brazil, they explain, is utterly inadequate.

Little could be learned as to the effect of this situation on the retail market. Dealers are uncertain what to do, although it is regarded as almost probable that there will be an advance in prices within a short time. Those retail dealers who happen to have a good supply of diamonds on hand naturally will be the greatest beneficiaries.

Diamond importers are watching the situation in South Africa with the greatest concern. They believe that the course of the diamond syndicate will depend largely on the trend of events in the Transvaal, no matter whether the Boers are eventually defeated or whether they should win. But until something definite turns about Kimberley to affect the position of the diamond syndicate the New York importers frankly say that they will be helpless.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 1.—Oscar Goodrich was arrested here today on the charge of having murdered John Robson, his partner in the contracting business. Robson was murdered in his office one evening about a month ago. Robson was an old and prominent citizen.

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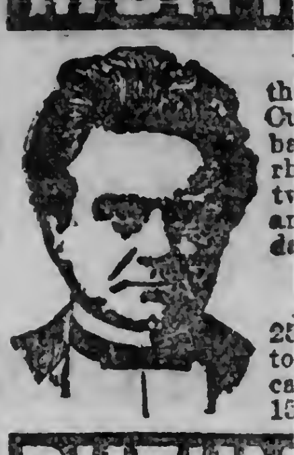
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RHEUMATISM

HE MAY BE OUSTED

McIntyre May Lose His Grip on the Consolidated Flour Combine.

Minneapolis, Feb. 1.—The Times says: The position which the Northwestern Consolidated Milling company occupies towards the United States Flour Milling company, better known as the McIntyre combine, is somewhat peculiar. While a majority of its stock is still controlled by the McIntyre interests, the bonds, to the amount of $765,000, are owned largely, if not wholly, in Minneapolis. A. C. Loring, president of the Northwestern Consolidated, recently resigned the vice presidency of the United States Flour Milling company. Yesterday there was recorded with the register of deeds of Hennepin county a lease given by the United States Flour Milling company to the Northwestern Consolidated, whereby the Standard, Excelsior and St. Anthony mills in Minneapolis, the first mills which were secured by the McIntyre combine in this city, are to be operated by the Northwestern, on the basis of an annual rental of $12,000. The capacity of these mills is approximately 4500 barrels per day.

Meanwhile, there is continued discussion of the possible foreclosure of the Northwestern mortgage on account of the failure of the company during the past five years to retire annually $45,000 of the bonds in accordance with provisions of the charter. It is held that there was nothing in the charter rendering the retirement of these bonds obligatory on the part of the company, and that the language of the bonds themselves makes no reference to such charter provision. There are those, however, who maintain that the charter provision is capable of a construction of a mandatory character, and that the absence of any reference in the bonds to this requirement can have no legal effect upon the question favoring a disregard of the provision. There has never been any default in the payment of interest on the bonds but it is held that their value is lessened by the continued floating of the entire issue, less the amount retired, namely, $135,000, representing three annual disbursements on this account. It is argued that had the bonds been regularly retired in accordance with the terms of the charter, the lien today against the milling property would be only $540,000, instead of $765,000, and the value of the bond would be increased in that degree in consequence.

It is asserted that certain parties are preparing to move in the courts for a determination of the legal status of the question, and the underlying purpose is to eventually secure, if possible, a controlling interest in the stock of the company. It is believed by some that this test will result in favor of the retirement of the bonds as provided for in the charter; that this will require the company to secure the necessary funds with which to make these payments; that during this process the value of the stock of the McIntyre interest will be so far depreciated as to compel its holders to surrender it, and that eventually the link which binds the Northwestern Consolidated with the United States Flour Milling company will be dissolved and the property thus delivered from the clutch of the trust. On July 1 another $45,000 of bonds will be due for retirement under the charter provision, making the sum total unpaid for six years $270,000.

STORY OF A BOER SPY.

Here is the story of a Transvaal spy that well illustrates the shrewdness and pertinacity which have made the Boer such a tactful and able enemy in the present war. It was just before the erection of the Johannesburg forts. The spy was ordered to report on the defenses of Chatham, says an exchange.

While employed in collecting material he came upon a certain secret subterranean passage connecting Fort Pitt with—somewhere. He tried hard to find out where that "somewhere" might be, but without avail. Rumors said it was Fort Clarence. But Fort Clarence was then—and is now, for that matter—used as a provost prison and access to its interior was strictly prohibited.

One way of getting within the walls there was, and the spy took it. He committed a somewhat serious offense against military discipline, for which he was reduced to the ranks and imprisoned. As he had foreseen he was consigned to Fort Clarence.

The provost sergeant in charge kept rabbits, which were shut up at night in a sort of underground passage that opened into the moat—at least, so the other prisoners affirmed. The spy ingratiated himself with the warden, and after a week or two he was taken off shot drill and promoted to the post of rabbit keeper in ordinary to the provost sergeant aforesaid. He looked carefully and conscientiously after his four-footed charges. In fact, he spent the greater part of his time cleaning out and whitewashing their underground apartment, with the result that on his release he was able to forward full plans and details to Pretoria.

A LONDON HOME.

A sidelight was thrown at an inquest at Westminster on the overcrowding which exists in slums in the neighborhood, says Reynolds Newspaper. The subject of inquiry was a child which had died of pneumonia in a common lodging house where father, mother and child had all occupied one cubicle.

The father and mother had entered married life three years ago and never had any furniture—not even a bed. This, however, is not an isolated case in Westminster, for, according to the coroner's officer, there are thirty or forty couples in the district in this predicament.

Coroner Troutbeck said one could not imagine anything more reckless than the way in which these two people had started life—no home, no furniture. It was not surprising that the child had died. It had had no real chance to exist.

SAILOR SPOOKS

Some of Our Warships Are Reported to Be Haunted.

Old Capt. Hull Still Seen On the Constitution's Quarter Deck.

Though steam and steel have displaced bellying sail and sturdy oak in the navies of the world, Jack Tar is still of superstitious soul on every sea. And young and modern though he be, Uncle Sam himself possesses a fleet of haunted ships. The natural flagship of this squadron is the famous old Constitution, a relic of the days when the Flying Dutchman was as much a reality in the minds of many mariners as any craft that ever ploughed the waves.

It is eighty-seven years since the Constitution whipped the British frigate Guerriere, and the staunch old craft has long been used as a receiving ship in the navy yard at Portsmouth. Nevertheless some of the seamen attached to her say she is still haunted by the ghost of Capt. Isaac Hull; every midnight, they allege, the wraith of the gallant old sailor may be seen pacing the quarter-deck, arrayed in a uniform coat, shining cocked hat and the famous white trousers that were split in the memorable engagement of August, 1812. He carries a long glass under his arm, now and then leveling it at the horizon as if in search of an enemy's sail.

The Frolic, an old-fashioned craft of about 700 tons that was used for years as a dispatch boat and tender, was long alleged to be haunted, because of certain extraordinary noises heard in the wardroom about the beginning of the mid-watch every night, says the New York Sun. So persistent were these sounds that none of the wardroom boys could be persuaded to enter the apartment, unless accompanied by a commissioned officer, after 10 o'clock, when lights were put out. Even the officers were annoyed, since the noises not only interrupted the slumbers of men liable to be called for duty at any hour of the night, but also increased the natural superstition of the sailor. Mr. X, the junior watch officer, professed to have been kept awake several hours one night, and, on his motion, a party was formed the following evening with the intention of surprising the ghostly visitant. The officers sat up to an unusual hour, but nothing happened by 1 o'clock, and they turned in. About forty minutes later the first lieutenant was awakened by the sound of a heavy body moving stealthily around the wardroom to the accompaniment of a muttering voice. The lieutenant arose and stepped out into the light that came dimly from a single lamp over the center-table. On the table itself he beheld the figure of Mr. X, dressed only in pajamas and moving in a circle on hands and knees over the polished mahogany. Meanwhile he repeated over and over in sepulchral accents a mystic phrase: "Little pieces of orange peel; little pieces of orange peel." Being roused, Mr. X explained that he had dreamed he was on the verge of an important scientific discovery. The disclosure that Mr. X was a sleepwalker was thought to solve the mystery: but, though he was carefully watched thereafter, the noises continued, and on the Frolic's arrival in New York she was sold and broken up.

The newest of American haunted ships is the Fern, used throughout the Spanish war as a supply vessel, but now turned over as a practice ship to the naval militia of the District of Columbia. After the Maine disaster the Fern was the first United States vessel to visit Havana; several of the injured sailors were taken aboard and two of the victims died on the deck. Now it is stated that the ship is pervaded by a peculiar and inexplicable mystery. Being an old wooden vessel she never went to sea, before her visit to the Maine's wreck, without carying a large cargo of rats. On her return from Havana it was noticed that the rats were deserting her, singly, or in parties of three or four. Little attention was paid to this until one night a water-tender, who had been sent down into the coal bunkers, came up trembling and white as a sheet. This man, a Maine survivor, affirmed that while below he had distinctly heard the voice of one of his old shipmates groaning. Several officers started down toward the coal bunkers, and when nearing them, plainly heard noises such as the sailor had described. As the party went on the sounds grew fainter and finally ceased. They are said to have been heard since on several occasions.

Another Fern ghost story is based on the alleged apparition of a strange beast that roams about the coal bunkers, and when anyone approaches, takes refuge near the propeller shaft. It is described as a shadowy creature, somewhat resembling a wildcat, though larger, with two big yellow eyes that glare ferociously out of the darkness. Dogs have been taken down to attack this mysterious creature several times, but they have fled to the deck invariably with howls of terror, after nosing around a few moments.

The coast survey schooner Eagre, formerly Commodore Garner's yacht Mohawk, is also declared by the sailors to be haunted. Some twenty years ago the Mohawk was lying at anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten island, the present naval anchorage. The weather was calm and pleasant, and just enough wind to keep the yacht pointing due east, crossways to a gentle tide. There was no watch on deck save the sailing master, Commodore Garner and his party being in the cabin at luncheon. The ship had had her starboard bow anchor out and both mainsail and staysail had been left standing. For some unaccountable reason the captain hauled off the main sheet and secured it before he went to his dinner. He had hardly gone below when a furious squall came up. In a moment the yacht was on her beam ends and nearly everyone of the merry party in the cabin was drowned. Since then, they say, the sailing master comes on deck every night, precisely at 12, rushes aft to the main sheet and tries frantically to cast it loose and save his vessel.

Down to 1890, when the wardroom country of the old corvette Monongahela was overhauled and reconstructed, the second room of the port side of the vessel had been left vacant for three cruises. It was the Monongahela that was washed ashore in Peru in the '50s by a tidal wave and then washed to sea again without suffering serious injury, and with the loss of only a single man; but this has nothing to do with the ghost story, and is mentioned only to identify the vessel. Years after the tidal wave incident there was a one-eyed paymaster with a red beard on the Monongahela. He was known throughout the navy as one of the three or four best story-tellers in the entire service. He was also famous for his love for whisky. The former made him a general favorite and the latter ultimately brought him to his end. When told that he was going to die, he summoned his fellow-officers to his bedside.

"Dear boys," he said, "you have liked me and I love you for it. I've often heard you say the wardroom mess wouldn't be a mess at all without me, and so I'll tell you what I'm going to do: I'll be around as usual in my old room, No. 2, on the port side, so that you can't say, old fellows, that I ever left the ship."

More than one veteran seaman wiped his eyes two or three days later when the paymaster was dropped overboard. Nobody believed that if the paymaster came back, as he promised, it would be with the intention of annoying anyone. But his alleged reappearances caused great consternation. They began the day following his burial, and years afterward every officer who was quartered in No. 2 on the port side of the Monongahela's wardroom sought an early opportunity of relinquishing the berth, though few were willing to admit any ghostly experiences. But among the sailors of the ship talk about the paymaster's ghost began within a few weeks of his departure. The earliest yarns were spun by the men on duty in the storerooms and paymaster's office. Nearly every night they reported that he was seen pottering round among the ship's stores and figuring up accounts on the desk by the safe. One of the men, the pay yeoman, was sent to the sick bay. His illness was trifling, but he told the doctor one morning that his time had surely come, for the dead paymaster had stood by his bedside at two bells in the middle watch and beckoned him away. And, as a matter of fact, he died in a day or two.

About three months after this passed Assistant Paymaster S—— joined the ship. He was a lively young chap. He had no superstitions whatever, he said, and cheerfully installed himself in room No. 2 on the port side. The evening of April 23, 1885, was one of unusual merriment in the mess. The ship was homeward bound with a fair wind, and the passed assistant paymaster was the jolliest man on board. About two hours after everybody had turned in the entire wardroom was awakened by an unearthly yell, followed by a noise as of a man falling. The officers turned out, lights were struck, and there was S——, doubled over an upset chair and moaning unintelligibly. When asked what was the matter he pointed to the door of the room.

"It's there! It's there!" he murmured.

"What's there, old man?" was the query.

"A dead thing. A corpse in my berth—one eye and a red beard—cold and horrible!"

"The moonlight coming in through the port woke me," he continued, after a pause. "I was very cold, and at first I thought I had a chill. I raised myself upon my elbow to get a better view of things. As I moved I came in contact with something clammy and slimy and icy cold. By the dim light I saw that I had a bedfellow—a dead man, his one eye staring and his red beard tangled with seaweed. The thing is there now—lying in my bed."

The officers crowded to the door of No. 2. Nothing was found—absolutely nothing, though there is a weird but unproved tale that when they examined Mr. S——'s berth they discovered two or three small pieces of barnacled seaweed. After that strange occurrence, the story of which is an established legend in the navy, room 2 on the port side of the Monongahela was unoccupied until the reconstruction.

Few officers are alive today who served with the Monongahela on that memorable cruise; but the following story concerning strange happenings on the Ticonderoga has been told by an officer of high rank now in the department of naval intelligence and another at present connected with the bureau of ordnance. The Ticonderoga was of the Monongahela class, a wooden steamer of 2600 tons displacement, and she had seen good service during the civil war. Among her officers on a cruise in the South Atlantic during the early '70s was a young assistant surgeon named W——. He had a firm belief in the supernatural, and the ridicule that was heaped upon him by the other members of the mess made him very bitter.

"All right," he would say. "You fellows can laugh at the truth as much as you please, but if I should die while any of you are attached to the Ticonderoga, I'll come back and haunt the blamed old lugger until you'll all be glad to apply for other duty."

Well, the young officer died suddenly of heart disease one night in a howling storm off the coast of Brazil. His body was committed to the deep next day, and that night the trouble began. Strange rappings were heard from W——'s stateroom, and though the officers who went there to investigate discovered nothing, they were seized with an overwhelming feeling of dread. In the sick bay that night a sailor who was very ill with consumption started from his sleep with a scream of terror. He declared that a shadowy hand had felt his pulse with the familiar touch of the dead ship's doctor who had attended him so long. The manifestations continued while the ship was at sea, and did not stop until after she had reached New York. A day or two following her arrival a dinner party was given on board, in the course of which one of the officers related the story of the recent strange occurrences. As he concluded a hush fell over the company, and in the midst of the hush a succession of raps followed by a sharp crash came suddenly from the haunted stateroom.

The cause of the noises could not be discovered by the most careful investigation, but there were no similar manifestations on the vessel's subsequent cruises.

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DAVIS FEARS TELEPHONES.

Minnesota Senator Said to Be Afraid of Shocks.

It may not be generally known to the many friends and admirers of Senator C. K. Davis of Minnesota that this statesman once earned his living as a telegraph operator. This bit of the life history of the senator he mentioned to the writer during the course of a chat at his residence a few evenings ago, says a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin. It came out in a curious way, and the senator seems proud that he once held such an humble position.

The writer had a few questions to ask the senator, and as the night was bitter cold, concluded he could more comfortably make his queries over the phone and also save time, which, it is said, is money.

He accordingly called up the Davis residence, and Mrs. Davis answered the telephone and said that the senator was at home and she would see if he would come to the phone. A few minutes later she returned and said the senator would be pleased to see the gentleman at his home, but could not carry on a conversation over a telephone.

The writer at once started for the Davis mansion, and, arriving there, was immediately ushered into the snug library of the senator. Mr. Davis was seated in a leather-covered armchair, with an open law book on his knee and was calmly puffing a fragrant Havana, and a cheerful fire burned in an open grate. He looked the picture of contentment. Rising as his visitor approached, he extended his hand and inquired what he could do, and in the same breath asked his caller to draw up a chair and take a cigar, motioning to a box which stood on a table at his elbow. The caller gladly availed himself of the suggestion and was soon warming his shins before the glowing grate and calmly puffing at the weed.

The senator opened the conversation by expressing regret that he could not answer the telephone in person. "The truth of the matter is," said Mr. Davis, "I am afraid of them, and then also my hearing is so defective that this method of communication is practically a useless one to me."

"But why afraid of the telephone?" asked the visitor, curiously.

"Well, you see, many years ago, when not much more than a boy, I earned my bread as a telegraph operator, and during that time, through defective insulation, I received several severe shocks, which for the time being put me out. Ever since I have been afraid of all sorts of electrical appliances, fearing to come into close contact, well knowing from experience the force of the hidden power."

Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food, like everything from the Pillsbury's mill, is the best brand of oats in the market. All grocers sell it.

NOTICE.

News items, subscriptions, advertisements, etc., for The Herald, at West Duluth, may be left with H. A. Huntoon, at the Red Cross hospital.

WE DO...
Packing,
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Storing of
fine Furniture,
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MANY
MEN
MAKE
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by patronizing the want columns of The Saturday Herald.

Advertise Your Real Estate For Sale and Houses, Rooms and Flats For Rent in The Saturday Herald.

IS WARMLY OPPOSED

Hanna-Payne Ship Subsidy Bill May Not Get Through Congress.

THE PACIFIC CABLES

One Line Proposed to the Orient By Way of Alaska.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 1.—(Special to The Herald.)—Prominent congressmen still insist that the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill will meet with so much opposition in both houses that it will not become a law during the first session of this congress.

As is well known the bills originally introduced by Marcus A. Hanna and Sereno Payne have been so amended during the present session that the authors will scarcely recognize their own handiwork in the measures pending before the committees in the two houses. It may be stated in passing that the majority in both houses consider it would be wise to have some measure of this kind enacted into law within the very near future. It has been shown however that the Eastern and Western members of congress are wide apart regarding the kind of a law that should be enacted and this division of sentiment may result unfavorably and, therefore, delay action on the question which many congressmen think would be wise to have put upon the statute books, because they claim it would give a boom to the marine shipping interests of the United States.

There is a wide difference of opinion between the advocates of the many projects pending whether or not it would be wise politics of the United States congress to grant the subsidy asked for by the Hanna-Payne measure. The advocates in the East believe that by passing the measures presented at the last congress, it will greatly assist in building up our merchant marine, and will work a loss to foreigners, who are practically carrying our commercial trade at a minimum sum of $182,000,000 a year. At the present writing these bills are now in the hands of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, of which Representative Grosvenor of Ohio is chairman, and are also being considered in the senate commerce committee, over which Senator Frye of Maine, president of the senate, is chairman. These committees have given the representatives of the pending measures an opportunity to present their views, and the result of the information secured will undoubtedly be presented in reports by the two committees to both the senate and the house. The friends of the Hanna-Payne bill assert they are still confident that the provisions formulated in the two bills introduced in the last session will be practically agreed to, and the measure agreed upon by the two houses on the lines laid down will become a law. The members representing states west of the Mississippi river, however, declare that they will insist upon the amendments they have offered to the Hanna-Payne measure, and if they are not accepted, they will be able to bring enough influence to bear to prevent the passage of any law of this kind, at least at the present session of congress.

* * *

There are at least a dozen proposed pending measures for the laying of cable lines on the Pacific. There is a great conflict between the companies desiring to secure the consent of congress for the laying of one of these cables. The most feasible proposition, according to men who reside on the Pacific coast, is the one which has in view the laying of a cable line from San Francisco and other Pacific coast cities by the way of Alaska, to Japan, Honolulu, the Philippines and other far away points in the Orient. The following facts are presented by the advocates of the measure providing for the laying of the cable by the way of Alaska: From the United States to Japan, via Alaska, 403 miles of cable; to Japan, via Honolulu and Guam, 8178 miles of cable; to Philippines, via Alaska, 1963 miles of cable; to Philippines, via Honolulu and Guam, 8173 miles of cable. No subsidy has been asked for the Alaskan route, while $400,000 annually has been asked by the Honolulu cable persons.

There are two projects to connect North America with Asia, but the promoters of one cable have apparently selected the long, round about route in deeper seas than any in which a cable has been laid through uninhabited ocean waves. As is well known, this cable will be very costly to build and maintain. For this reason the United States government is asked for an annual subsidy of $400,000.

As before stated the advocates of the other cable line have evidently selected the direct route, with commercial stations of great importance at short intervals. The sea bottoms being shallow, and the stretches such that a cable of the highest efficiency is able to lay, operate and dupliate, and as its backers ask for no subsidy, but offer the government privileges and advantages it would seem to the casual observer that the latter plan would be most satisfactory to everybody. As is well known the long cable is by the way of Honolulu to Manila. The short cable, it is claimed, is by the way of the Alaskan islands and Japan to Manila. The promoters of the short cable, at least the representatives here assert, offer to build it, and in addition, to lay a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu for less than half the cost of the long cable, via Honolulu to Manila. It is impossible for the best congressional prophets to at this time forecast as to whether either of these measures will become a law at this session of congress. In view of the fact that the Alaskan cable scheme is regarded by many conservative congressmen as being the best yet proposed, there is yet a bare possibility that it will pass both houses before the summer recess is taken, and in this event President McKinley will, without doubt, find it necessary to affix his signature in approval.

* * *

The following Minnesota postmasters have been appointed: Mission Creek, Pine county, W. G. W. Hambleton, vice Chris Berg, resigned; Upsala, Morrison county, Edwin Peterson, vice John Swedback, dead.

* * *

Senator Nelson today introduced a bill making it punishable by a fine of $100 for any person, firm or corporation to issue "trade checks" in payment for money or merchandise.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

"BREAKAGE" AND "STEALAGE."

Heavy Items of Expense In New York Hotels.

One of the heaviest items of expense at big New York hotels is breakage. Under this head, for politeness sake, is included stealage. The more fashionable the hotel the more stealage goes on—not by the help, but by the guests, says the New York World.

Women of wealth have no hesitation in appropriating articles they admire, never stopping to consider that they are the property of the house. The managers have learned by experience to take it as a matter of necessity that guests will carry off pieces of china or silver that strike their fancy whenever they get a chance.

They don't call this stealing. It is collecting souvenirs. Perhaps it would astonish many of these collectors to know the harsh names hotel proprietors give their conduct.

Haviland china is used, and the havoc wrought is great. The Waldorf is the only large hotel in the city that uses a dishwashing machine, and in this way they have cut down the force of dishwashers from fifty to twenty hands. Much of the breakage is done not by the machine, but by the waiters.

Sherry estimates his breakage at $5000 a year in the restaurant and the same in the catering department.

Even at this exclusive resort of the fashionable world eternal vigilance is required to keep silver and small pieces of china from being carried away by appreciative guests. College boys are the most untiring of souvenir collectors, and find Sherry spoons decorative for their rooms.

At a banquet recently given at Sherry's, a young man took a large silver pitcher, and, wrapping it up in his napkin, deposited it in his lap.

The head waiter has a set speech for such occasions. He goes up to the offender and says, smilingly:

"I think that is a little too heavy for you to carry home with you. You had better leave it and let us send it around in the morning."

At the Holland house Royal Worcester is used exclusively, and one of the requisites for waiters is extreme care. With all the precautions possible, Mr. Baumann figures the yearly breakage at $12,000.

The loss of this hotel in small silver amounts to $2000 per annum. Much of this amount is in after-dinner coffee spoons. They are very fascinating.

At the Imperial the breakage is given at $10,000 a year. Of the dishes and glassware half is broken by hot and cold water. There is no fine imposed upon the waiter when he is unfortunate enough to break anything. The small silver cream pitchers used at the Imperial catch the fancy of those afflicted with the collecting mania.

The Hoffman house has a breakage bill of $400 per month. All dishes there, Mr. Cadden, the proprietor, states, are washed by hand, and 320 persons handle the crockery and glass.

The less expensive restaurants suffer but little from stealing. It is the fashionable hotels that have that problem to deal with.

Breakage, crockery and glassware, per year	$50,000
Wear and tear of linen	40,000
Silver (lost, stolen and broken)	25,000
Recovering and wear and tear of furniture	10,000
Carpets	10,000
Soap	10,000
Note paper	5,000
Matches	5,000

EFFECTIVE DIPLOMACY.

Sir George Grey's Dealings With the New Zealanders.

No man is born a statesman, nor can a man become one simply by education. Statesmanship is really the rare gift of common sense, strengthened by observation and careful training. The career of an admirable British colonial governor, Sir George Grey, exemplifies this. As the ruler of New Zealand, problems in regard to recalcitrant natives continually arose before him, problems which could be settled by no customs of diplomacy, says the Youth's Companion. Sir George solved them by good sense.

One improvement of prime importance was the development of roads. This was bitterly opposed by some of the savage tribes.

Rangihaeta, a Maori chieftain, sulked in his fastnesses. There was a rumble of discontent and vengeance. Sir George did not wish him to remain in a condition holding so little happiness. Moreover, the all-important high roads must invade even Rangihaeta's territory. Diplomatic overtures were not wasted; they budded quietly, and then blossomed into an inspiration.

"When the old fellow had begun to get frail and ill," said Sir George, "I sent him a pretty pony and trap. The sea shore at his part of New Zealand offered a splendid stretch of firm sand, one of the finest drives in the world. Delighted with his carriage, he would use it, only a breadth of rough land intervened between his dwelling and the beach. He could not drive across it, so what does he do but turn out his men to make a roadway.

"There was merriment in Maoriland at the idea that Rangihaeta, hitherto sternly opposed to our roads, should himself be constructing one. That was as I hoped, and he made no more difficulties for us. How could he? There he was, almost every afternoon, driving on the sands in all the pride of peacock feathers."

Sir George's tact was always in evidence. As a young man he had noticed the respect which savages pay to strength and agility.

"I was somewhere on the coast with several of my officers and a number of Maori chiefs," he said afterward, "and there was a debate as to running. I ventured the statement that I could, perhaps, beat the Maoris at a distance contest. They selected their best man, a young chief, and I fancy it took me more than half a mile to get away from him."

Sir George Grey learned to feel a true affection for this wild race. Just before he died he sent a message to the prime minister of New Zealand. "Give the people of New Zealand my love," it ran, "and may God have you in his keeping."

And last of all, just as the night of this world was closing about him, he exclaimed in Maori, the language of the island people, "It's all right." As he spoke none of those who watched about his bed understood the strange-sounding words, but they remembered them, and afterward they learned their great significance.

Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food is taking high rank among cereals. Ask your grocer for it.

THE DAKOTAS.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo—The annual show of the North Dakota and Northern Minnesota Poultry association opened here yesterday, and it is one of the biggest affairs in the association's history. There are over 700 birds on exhibition. In addition to the exhibits from all over the state and Minnesota there are a number of South Dakota birds on exhibition. Heretofore there have been no entries from the latter state.

Casselton—Casselton is not dismayed by the recent fire in its business district, the most serious conflagration in its history, and the burned district will be rebuilt at once. Those who were burned out are: Haine's barber shop, Brunch's hotel, Prieme's furniture store, Daley's restaurant, Porter's restaurant, Goodich's barber shop, H. R. Strehlow's drug store, the post office, Bleber & Knight's department store, Hawley's barber shop, Schmidt's tailor shop, Ryan's real estate office, Mrs. Filk's dressmaking parlors.

The mail in the postoffice was saved, but it was badly mixed up. All the burned structures were frame, except the Glasgow block, occupied by the drug store and postoffice. The flames started right in the center of the earliest settled portion of the city, and several of the places were mere shacks.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen—It is reported here that Fred Bechtold, a resident of this city, has been sentenced to imprisonment for three years by Russian authorities for the alleged crime of inciting young men subject to military duty to remove from the empire. Bechtold is a German-Russian who has made his home here for several years. Last fall he decided to visit his native country, and conceived the idea of paying expenses by engaging in immigration work for local real estate men. His wife accompanied him on the trip. The information comes in a roundabout way, nothing having been heard direct from Bechtold himself or from his wife, but it is generally believed the report is true.

Pierre—So many mutual insurance companies have been springing into existence of late years under the liberal laws of this state that in order to protect the interests of the people the state officers will look into these companies more closely, and will on account of the supervisory power they have in the matter call upon the incorporators of all new companies to furnish some sort of a bond to indemnify the insurers against excessive losses.

The commissioner of school and public lands is advertising a sale of the school, endowment and Taylor lands of the state, situated in all of the eastern and southern counties, to take place at the county seats of the several counties in the month of March, varying in date from March 13 to 29, and a leasing of all the unsold lands on March 15, in all the central and western counties, and on the day following the sales in the counties in which sales are to be made. From present indications nearly or quite $1,000,000 will be realized from these sales, and if the same rate of increase in leasing continues as prevailed last season, over previous years, there will be between $80,000 and $100,000 realized from leases.

Sioux Falls—Feare are entertained that Charles Nelson, an old resident, has been drowned in Sioux river. Nelson was working with a gang of men cutting ice. His duty was to go to the river early and clear out the passage used in floating the ice to the shore. When the workmen put in an appearance Nelson was not on hand. Efforts since made to find him have proved fruitless and there seems little doubt that while clearing out a passage he slipped and went under the ice.

WEST DULUTH

The meeting last evening at the Republican headquarters was not a very enthusiastic affair. Alderman Barnes was chairman and addresses were made by T. W. Hugo, R. D. Haven, R. L. Cochrane and G. J. Mallory. Mr. Hugo's speech is reported in another part of The Herald.

The ladies of St. James' church gave a card party at Gilley's hall last night, and although the weather was severe there was a large attendance and a good time for all.

The $2 prize at the Carnival last night was awarded to B. Higgins. There was a good time and a nice crowd, despite the cold weather.

The 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. O'Brien who was burned so badly on Tuesday, died last night at 7:30 from the effects of the burn.

There will be a Democratic rally at the Great Eastern hall on Saturday night.

First of series of lectures by J. H. B. Smith at Congregational church tonight, Feb. 1. Subject, "Ben Hur," with stereopticon views.

At the card party given by St. James' Catholic church last evening at Gilley's hall there was a large attendance and a very enjoyable time for all. The prizes were won by Miss Munro and Mac Doyle. There was a fine program also. Mrs. Chabot, Mr. Cannon, of Ashland, Mr. McDonald and Miss Rolph took part.

WEST DULUTH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hendricks Dry Goods Co.

We must largely increase our

Dry Goods, Millinery and Ladies' Ready-Made Goods

And in order to do so must also largely decrease our stock of

Men's Furnishings and Shoes

In fact, we need all our present room for our large

SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS already purchased. We must therefore begin at once to close out a large amount of

MEN'S SHOES.
LADIES' SHOES.
Boys' Misses and Children's Shoes.
LUMBERMEN'S RUBBERS.
Men's and Boys' German Sox.
MEN'S FELT SHOES.
Ladies' and Children's Felt Shoes and Slippers.
A lot of Men's Heavy Underwear.

5 dozen Men's 25c Wool Socks at—per pair	15c
5 dozen Men's 35c Wool Socks at—per pair	25c
5 dozen Men's 50c Wool Socks at—per pair	40c
A lot of Men's 50c Shirts and Overalls at	40c
Men's 75c Overalls now at	59c
5 dozen Men's $1.00 Buckskin Mitts at	75c
5 doz Men's 75c Mittens at	50c
Gloves and Mittens at	25c
Also a lot of Men's Overalls and Shirts, to close out at, each	40c
Men's heavy wool Underwear, price $3 a suit; now	$2.50
Good all-wool Underwear at—each	$1.00
Heavy Fleece-lined Underwear	50c

DON'T FAIL to see this grand Clearance Sale of Men's Furnishings and Shoes.

Hendricks Dry Goods Co.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS TO QUICK BUYERS!

16 lots in Sixth street, one block from Portland square; price $3750—less than $250 a lot; easy terms. In the next year or two these lots can be sold for $500 apiece. Here is a chance to make some money. Come and see us.

JULIUS D. HOWARD & CO.,
REAL ESTATE.
201 First National Bank Building.

A. R. Macfarlane & Co.
112 Exchange Building.
Commercial Paper, Mortgage Loans, Stocks, Real Estate and Insurance.

HARRIS BROS.
712 Palladio.
REAL ESTATE.

We have customers for two houses in East End.

Do you want to sell? Come and see us.

A good lot in West End for $200

Money on hand to loan for a building on this lot.

Chas. P. Craig & Co.,
103 Herald Building. Telephone 547-3 Rings.

Established 1886.

J. C. MISHLER,
REAL ESTATE.

If you want to buy or sell, come and see me, write or wire. J. C. MISHLER, 307 and 308 Exchange building, Duluth, Minn.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

ASK FOR C. J. TUFTE'S NORWEGIAN Cod Liver Oil. Our import of 1899 is excellent.

PROFESSIONAL.

HAIR, MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED Germicide guaranteed for dandruff and falling hair. Corns removed without pain. Mme. Boyd, 216 West Superior street.

HOTELS.

Hotel Northern,
208 West Superior St.,
Serves Business Men's Lunch
Every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2. p. m. Oysters, Live Lobsters, Crabs and deep sea delicacies at all hours. First-class Chef in charge.

One block from Union Depot.
WINDSOR HOTEL,
Rates, $1.50 a day.
JAMES SULLIVAN, Prop.
Duluth, Minn.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis—ss.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Ellen Jane Hixon, Frank P. Hixon and Joseph Hixon, executors of estate of G. C. Hixon, deceased,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Charles A. Long, Anna T. Long, Anna M. Willard, William D. Willard, Harold B. Willard, Robert Willard, William D. Willard, as administrator of estate of John A. Willard, deceased, Charles O'Hara, Frank Hicks, Notley S. Bruner, Sarah M. Collins, Charles S. Green, The First National Bank of Owatonna, Solomon S. Curry, Aubrey D. Gardner, John A. McLeod, William Trebilcock and Duncan McVichie, copartners as People's Banking Co., of Ironwood, Michigan, Herman J. Haskamp and H. Borgerding, copartners as Bank of Melrose, Pontiac National Bank, Charles S. Hinchman and George H. Clark, as assignee of John A. Willard, insolvent,

Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that, under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the twenty-second day of January, 1900, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said St. Louis County, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis, and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter (nw¼ of se¼) of section fifteen (15) in township fifty (50) north of range fourteen (14) west of the fourth principal meridian.

Dated January 22d, 1900.

WM. C. SARGENT,
Sheriff of St. Louis County.
By V. A. DASH,
Deputy.

CRASSWELLER & CRASSWELLER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-1-8-15-22-Mar-1-8-1900.

END-OF-THE-CENTURY SHOES.

That capricious young person, the girl of fashion, is tired of the mannish shoe. While it was the fad of the moment she revelled in the comfort it gave her, and even went so far as to buy "boys' shoes" exclusively.

But now that the fad of buying sensible shoes is wanting she is again purchasing her footwear with an eye solely to the artistic.

Even her golf shoes have lost much of their stout clumsiness, her walking boots show high heels and a tendency toward the return of the pointed toe, and as for her slippers, they glisten with spangles and glitter with jeweled buckles and are as much ornamented as it is possible for them to be.

The low military heel is fast losing its popularity.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO do general housework; family of three. Apply 4 Adams flat.

FEMALE COOK AND KITCHEN HELP at Colson house, corner First street and Second avenue west.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, NURSE girl 12 or 14 years old, to help take care of children. Apply 211 Torrey.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages to good girl. 1101 East Third street.

WANTED—DININGROOM GIRL AT Cadillac hotel.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at once. 708 West Second street.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at once to Mrs. S. C. McCormick, 121 East Second street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; small family, 224 Third avenue east.

GIRL WANTED—TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework, at 316 East Second street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 405 East Third street.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECond work in family of three. Apply 325 East Second street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

PANT MAKER WANTED—STEADY job for right man. S. R. Harrington, 614 West Superior street.

WANTED—SIX MACHINISTS. PERmanent employment. Apply at once. Clyde Iron Co., Duluth.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITHS. APply at once. Clyde Iron company.

WANTED—FLOOR MOULDERS AND machinists at the National Iron company, Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COATMAKer. Janzig, Board of Trade.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS on easy payments. No experience or capital required. Gately Supply Co., 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING TO DO AT 226 West Third street.

SITUATION WANTED BY EXPERIenced dry goods and gents' furnishings man. H. E., Herald.

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND BY the day by a young woman. 14 East First street.

YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE PLACE in boarding house or hotel to do second work or wash dishes. Agnes Miller 211S West Seventh street.

WANTED — HOUSECLEANING, OR stores and offices to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO $175 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT Piano, almost new; cost $450. First-class maker. 2 and 3 Banning block, opposite Glass block.

DO YOU WANT A LOT IN SIXTH DIvision, West Duluth? Make me an offer for one on Norton, near Central. R. F. Belleperche, 627 Chamber of Commerce.

ORGAN $30 ESTEY MAKE, HIGH top, walnut case, nearly new. 2 and 3 Banning block, opposite Glass block.

FOR SALE—PALACE MEAT MARKET. Best location in city, doing a good business. Cheap. Corner Twelfth and Tower avenue, West Superior, Wis.

Horses! Horses!

Large consignments of heavy logging and draft horses are daily placed on the Midway Horse Market of
BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN,
Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.

FOR SALE—BUFFALO OVERCOAT IN good condition. Address K 100, Herald.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, DIamonds, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

MONEY TO LOAN. ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER FOR ILLUSTRATED LECture; some cash required: also soprano singer. Y 86, Herald.

WANTED—MAN WITH $200 CASH TO buy interest in a light manufacturing business which pays big money. K 46, Herald.

LOTS OF MONEY MADE IN STOCKS in Wall street with $50. Principal guaranteed. Send for particulars. Ainslee & Co., bankers, 32 Broadway, New York.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS FITTING

THOMPSON-WAUGH COMPANY, 230 West First street.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

CLAIRVOYANT.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRvoyant. 701 East Second.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

IF IN NEED OF A NO. 1 TYPEWRITER call at 12 Fifth avenue west and see the cheapest one on the market for thirty days.

TRAINED NURSE.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND OBSTETrical nurse. 117 East Fifth street.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE SMALL buildings in East End; also large building, suitable for livery and sale stables. A. R. Macfarlane & Co., 112 Exchange building.

3-ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT, 212 EAST Third street.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT — TWO FURNISHED front rooms, with board. 130 Sixth avenue west.

FOR RENT—THREE MODERN FURnished rooms, electric light, furnace heat, etc., 101 East Fourth street.

FURNISHED ROOM, BOARD CAN BE obtained next door. 1009 East Second street.

FURNISHED ROOMS — HOUSEKEEPing. Stove. 309 West Superior street.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT. 230 West Second street.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—FLAT FOUR ROOMS, FURnished; cheap. 722 West Fifth street.

FOR RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. Gas, electric light, bath. $16.00 per month. Cooley & Underhill, American Exchange Bank bldg.

FOR RENT—HALL.

MASONIC TEMPLE HALL, FOR dances, concerts and entertainments. Seats 200. Elevator. Apply to E. P. Alexander, Torrey building.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentleman, wife and boy 9 years old. Both rooms and board must be good. Answer B. J., Herald.

MIDWIFE.

MIDWIFE — MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. Croix avenue. Private hospital.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY—ON MONTHLY payments, a modern house in East End or central portion of the city. Address Buyer, care of The Herald.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND shelving and counters in good condition. Scandinavian Co-Operative Mercantile company, Two Harbors, Minn.

PIANO POLISHING.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE OF ALL kinds repolished and repaired. C. O. Kristensen, 2 East Michigan street.

HOUSE MOVING AND STACK RAISING.

HOUSE - MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved by D. Mackenzie, 114 Eighteenth avenue east, south.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings meeting Feb. 3, 1900. Work, Second degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Feb. 12, 1900. Work, ———. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Feb. 13, 1900. Work, P. M. M. E. M. degree. Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Feb. 6, 1900. Work, Templar degree. J. T. Armstead, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder, John C. Walker, financier, residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; W. C. Weld, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

I. O. F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Commerce No. 3283, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Kalamazoo block, second floor. H. W. Krause, C. R.; W. W. Hoopes, R. S.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, second and fourth Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. Harry Harrington, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—meets Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 8 p. m. at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. Work in First and Third ranks. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; H. W. Krause, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F., meets Tuesday evening Jan. 30, 8 p. m. Work in Third degree, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—SS.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of John Flood, Insolvent:

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the above named court to be held at the court house on Saturday, February 3rd, 1900, the undersigned will apply to the court for an order discharging him as assignee herein and for the release of his bondsmen as such assignee.

F. S. KELLY.

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan. 31 3t

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R.
Union Depot. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

Lv.	Trains for	Ar.
†9 00 am	St. Paul and Minneapolis	*6 45 am
*1 55 pm		†1 40 pm
*11 15 pm		*7 00 pm

EASTERN R'Y OF MINNESOTA.
City Ticket Office—432 West Superior St.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 10 p. m.	ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	†2 10 p. m.
*11 15 p. m.		*7 00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

*8 15 a.m.	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points	*6 45 p.m.
†3 00 p.m.	Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	†12 m.

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.

J. G. MOONEY,
Northern Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..Iron Junction..Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar..... Wolf Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:21 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar..... Biwabik Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar.... Mt. Iron Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar.... Hibbing Lv	12:35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON.
General Passenger Agent.

North-Western Line.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8 35 a m *4 30 p m	St. Paul, Mpls., Twilight Limited—	**5 05 pm *9 59 pm
*5 10 p m	Chicago, Milwaukee, Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Fast Mail.	*10 55 a m

Wagner Sleepers. Free Chair Cars.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.

Telephone 44.
426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave.	*Except Saturday. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
*7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED	†8 30 am
	Copper Country	
†8 40 am	Daylight Express	†7 55 pm

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar........ Ely Lv	7:19 a.m.

California in Winter.......

Is a vista of rose gardens and groves of orange and lemon. No alligators, no mosquitos, no malaria, no sultry nights, but joyous outdoor life and entrancing scenes.

52 hours from Kansas City by the Santa Fe Route.

C. C. Carpenter, Pass. Agt.,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
617 Guaranty Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

THE MILWAUKEE LINE

The Pioneer Limited.
Only Perfect Train in the World.
Best Dining Car Service.
LOWEST RATES TO ALL POINTS.

J. T. CONLEY,
Ass't Genl. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Lovers of Comfort and a Good Table
SHOULD TRY THE——
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.
DINING CAR SERVICE.

Meals in Dining Cars are Served a la Carte.

Direct line to Oshkosh, Neenah, Marshfield, Fond du Lac, Menasha, Stevens Point, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and all points
EAST AND SOUTH.

Pullman Parlor Sleeping Cars. Fine Day Coaches.

DAILY SERVICE.

4:00 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	11:15 a.m.
4:15 p.m.	Lv.. W. Superior..Ar	11:00 a.m.
4:35 p.m.	Lv..... Superior .....Ar	10:37 a.m.
7:25 p.m.	Lv..... Ashland .....Ar	7:15 a.m.
4:11 a.m.	Ar..... Neenah Lv	11:55 p.m.
4:31 a.m.	Ar..... Oshkosh Lv	11:31 p.m.
5:09 a.m.	Ar. Fond du Lac ..Lv	10:55 p.m.
7:15 a.m.	Ar ... Milwaukee Lv	8 15 p.m.
9 15 a.m.	Ar .... Chicago Lv	6 15 p.m.

For rates or other information, apply City Ticket Office, 428 West Superior street, Union Depot, or

W. M. STEPHENSON,
430 W. Superior St. General Agent

RULES ON A POINT

In Forfeited Tax Cases Court Holds County Board's Action as Conclusive.

IS A VITAL MATTER

Attorneys Wished to Show Law Was Not Applicable to This County.

The case of A. Fitger & Co. against C. Lee Abell, involving the validity of the forfeited tax sale, strung out in district court all of yesterday afternoon and this morning, and when court adjourned at noon the trial was still in progress. Judge Cant had to leave this morning for Crookston, where he is to sit on the bench of the district court there for a few days, so Judges Ensign and Dibell are hearing the case without him, though he will rejoin them when the cases come up for argument, Feb. 19.

An important point was raised this morning by the defense in the Fitger case, and the court ruled upon it in favor of the plaintiffs. While County Auditor Halden was on the stand, Mr. Davis asked him some questions, to which the plaintiff raised an objection. Mr. Davis then offered to prove by the records that when the county board passed a resolution declaring that the forfeited tax law was applicable to this county, there being on the tax lists delinquent taxes not barred by the statute of limitations in excess of 30 mills on the assessed valuation of the county of 1896, it acted wrongly, because the amount of delinquent taxes did not exceed the proportion fixed by the law necessary to make the law applicable.

The court sustained the objection to the questions on the ground that the action of the county board was conclusive, and that the court had no authority to go back of it.

Mountain-O'Rourke.

Miss Clara Mountain, of Superior, and Maurice O'Rourke, of Duluth, were married yesterday at the bride's home by Rev. J. Wilfrid Loughridge, pastor of the Second Baptist church of Duluth. The bride is a talented young lady who has distinguished herself by her work in the schools of Wisconsin, and the groom is an enterprising Duluth young man. Mr. and Mrs. O'Rourke will be at home to their friends at No. 8 Miller block, Eighteenth avenue west and Superior street, after Feb. 8.

Cures dizzy spells, tired feeling, stomach, kidney and liver troubles. Keeps you well all the year. Rocky mountain Tea taken this month. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Good livers want the best. Try Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food. Sold by all leading grocers.

To really enjoy a 10-cent cigar, smoke "Chancellor," Winecke & Doerr's leader.

February Clearing Sale.....

Clearing Without Reserve

All Overcoats, Suitings and Trouserings made to your order in our usual good style and workmanship at 25 per cent below regular prices.

To give you an idea of the magnitude of the many bargains that await you we will quote a few items

Trousers, former price $7.50—Clearing Sale	$5.75
Trousers, former price $9.00—Clearing Sale	$6.75
Trousers, former price $10.00—Clearing Sale	$7.50
Trousers, former price $12.00—Clearing Sale	$9.00
Suits, former price $25—Clearing Sale	$18.75
Suits, former price $30—Clearing Sale	$22.50
Suits, former price $35—Clearing Sale	$26.50
Suits, former price $40—Clearing Sale	$30.00
Suits, former price $45—Clearing Sale	$33.75
Overcoats, former price $30—Clearing Sale	$22.50
Overcoats, former price $35—Clearing Sale	$26.50
Overcoats, former price $40—Clearing Sale	$30.00
Overcoats, former price $45—Clearing Sale	$33.75

And so on through the entire line. This is one great bargain event of the entire year which you should not miss. Our regular patrons are earnestly requested to take advantage of this unusual buying opportunity. This sale will continue until February 10.

Duluth Art Tailoring Co.

306 West First Street.

French & Bassett Block, Opp. Board of Trade.
Telephone 181.

FOR UP-TO-DATE SIGNS "SEE US FIRST."

H. A. HALL & CO.
DECORATORS.
Telephone 534. 16 East Superior St.

MADDEN IS HELD

Must Answer to Grand Jury For Robbery of Tom Brennan.

Barney Madden, who hails from nowhere in particular except the Bowery, was examined before Judge Edson, in the blue room this morning charged with robbing Tom Brennan, a drunken woodsman. Six witnesses including the victim, gave incriminating testimony and Madden was held to await the next grand pury under $500 bail. It is understood that several friends will put up the required bond for his appearance before the grand juy.

Samuel W. Richardson, bookkeeper for M. S. Burrows, told of cashing the check of Tom Brennan on Tuesday morning, and he identified $85 that he had paid over to Brennan. Detectives Charles Mork and C. H. Troyer identified the money as the same that they had taken from Madden when arrested and the state's testimony was finished up by Police Sergeant Dan Donovan and Officer Robert Smollett, who arrested Madden and Brennan just as Madden was loading his man in to a hack. Brennan, the man robbed, told of his being out drinking with Madden and the amount of money he had on his person at the time of the robbery. The defense offered no evidence and Madden was bound over.

Regaled with the real bottled bubbling beverage, Charles Dahlberg, M. McIver and James McIntyre pleaded guilty of drunkenness. The first two men were allowed to go under suspended sentence and the third was sent up the hill for ten days.

REPUBLICAN MEETING TONIGHT AT TURNER HALL

To be addressed by

T. W. HUGO

and other speakers.
Everyone invited.

MOVEMENT IS LIGHT.

Grain Receipts and Shipments In January Were Small.

The movement of grain to and from the head of the lakes was very light for January, and the difference between the receipts and shipments for last month and the same month in 1899 is quite marked, particularly on wheat. The total receipts of all grains last month were only 1,283,835 bushels against 5,226,689 for the same month a year ago, while the shipments were 168,777 against 697,726 in January, 1899. The figures compared with those of last year are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	1899.	1900.
Wheat	3,063,550	805,291
Corn	1,133,015	352,986
Oats	692,429	9,297
Rye	123,714	26,183
Barley	110,144	64,747
Flax	103,837	25,331

SHIPMENTS.

	1899.	1900.
Wheat	563,017	152,953
Corn	2,387	4,700
Oats	2,188	7,585
Barley	129,084	....
Flax	1,050	3 539

Jubilee Festival.

The ladies of the First Swedish Baptist church are preparing for a jubilee festival to be given Feb. 10 at the church on Nineteenth avenue west and First street. Special efforts are being made to have a pleasing and entertaining evening. The present year is considered to be a jubilee year of the triumph of Christianity. This festival will cover in its program the victories for the religion of Christ.

Eggs Slightly Firmer.

Fresh country eggs improved yesterday on diminished receipts and continued cold weather, and were quoted at 14½ to 15 cents, with the latter the ruling price. There is a feeling that while storage eggs may not advance at once, they will be at a higher figure before very long.

* * *

Dairy butter was less firm, although quotations remained the same. The best was 20 cents and fancy special makes 22 cents.

* * *

Quotations in other lines were unchanged.

FLAATEN'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA, Assisted by MR. CYRIL TYLER.
AT THE ARMORY.
Sunday, Feb. 4, 3 p. m.
FRANZ SCHULTZ, Soloist.
Admission 25 Cents.

Flaaten's Sunday Concert.

Sunday afternoon Flaaten's orchestra will give another concert at the Armory. Franz Schultz, who has recently returned from Boston, will be the soloist. In Boston he frequently sang at concerts and was very highly commended. The orchestra will render a fine program as follows:

March—"Our Favorite Regiment"	Ertl
Overture—"Maritana"	Wallace
a. "The Pilgrim Song of Hope"	Batiste
b. "Introduction and bolero from suite "Grenada"	Moore
Remembrance from "Lucia di Lammermoor"	Donizetti
Bass solo—"Three Wishes"	Pinsuti
Franz Schultz.	
Selection from "The Singing Girl"	Herbert
Prelude and Sicilliana from opera "Cavaleria Rusticana"	Mascagni
Waltz de concert—"Au Revoir"	Waldteufel

Taken this month keeps you well all the year. Greatest tonic known. Rocky Mountain Tea, made by Madison Medicine company. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Everyone wants a change in cereal breakfast foods. Try Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food once.

The Queen & Crescent is the shortest line Cincinnati to New Orleans, Jacksonville and all points southeast.

GETTING WILDER

Republicans Raising All Sorts of Ridiculous Issues In Their Despair.

SEEING THEIR FINISH

Talk of Padded Registration, the Mayor's Cap and Other "Spooks."

Mayor Truelsen campaigned away out in the Seventh and Eighth precincts of the Eighth ward last night. He spoke at Fond du Lac at 7 o'clock, and at New Duluth two hours later. Both meetings made up in enthusiasm what was lacking in numbers, and the mayor says that he had many assurances that the extreme West End of the city would help swell his majority.

The mayor's speech was much along the same lines as usual. He went into the water fight, and the reduction of expenses in the conduct of city affairs, and told of the efficient work of the greatly reduced police force. He arraigned Mr. Hugo as an insincere friend of municipal ownership, and said that when the people of the city had voted to build a water plant in 1891 it was the duty of the council to carry out the people's instruction, but the council, of which Mr. Hugo was president from 1890 to 1894, had refused to carry out the instruction of that election and furnish the city pure water, because the president and a majority of the members had been friends of the Duluth Gas and Water company. The mayor also said that the president of the gas and water company had openly boasted that he had never seen a council elected in Duluth but that he could buy a majority of the aldermen, and he said that the two councils under Mr. Hugo evidently gave considerable color to this statement.

Alderman Sang and William E. McEwen were the other speakers. Alderman Sang was enthusiastically received, and the mayor and other speakers had quite a little fun at the claims of Robert L. Cochrane of being a college chum of William Jennings Bryan. They tried to see what connection there was attending the same college with Bryan and then voting against him and running for office on a Republican ticket on the strength of Bryan's early friendship.

* * *

Yesterday a delegation of Hugo men called on the chief of police of Superior and asked him if he and Mayor Deitrich on a recent visit to this city nad not been shown through the Bowery and a number of gambling joints. The chief told them that he had not and that he had never visited Duluth, except on professional business. He further says that the statement regarding his alleged visit to gambling houses of this city, which he understands the Repuolicans are preparing, is untrue so far as he is connected with it. He is a Republican, too.

* * *

This morning the News Tribune prints a story to the effect that Alderman Neff has said that the committee of the common council, of which he was one, fixed the salary of Henry Truelsen, Jr., at $100 a month and of Chief Hansen at $125 a month, on the understanding that $25 was to go from each to Mayor Truelsen.

The matter is but little more than one of the morning paper's campaign jokes, but to show its utter unreliability it is only necessary to say that Alderman Neff was not a member of the committee which fixed the salary of Henry Truelsen, Jr., and the salary of Chief Hansen was fixed the year before he took office as alderman. Furthermore, the salary of Henry Truelsen, Jr., is the same today as the salary paid to every man who has filled the position in the last ten years, at least.

* * *

The old howl has been sent up by the Willcuts machine that the Truelsen men have been padding the registration. There has not been a campaign since the fusion forces got control of the city of Duluth that this cry has not been raised. The Republicans have trotted it out in every election as gravely and as seriously as if the charge had never been made before. And yet, have they ever found a single case in which the fusion forces have padded the lists. Not one. If they had they could hardly have waited for the grand jury to meet. The statement is all rot.

The trouble with the Republicans is that they have been checking the lists of registration up and find that their cause is lost. They realize that they are doomed to defeat and that they cannot stem the tide, and are raising this howl in their despair. This canvass of the city made since the registration closed last Saturday has been a sore disappointment to them, and they do not know where to turn.

* * *

Tonight Mayor Truelsen will speak at Lakeside. Tomorrow evening he will speak at Hendrickson's hall on Garfield avenue.

* * *

The smallness of the campaign which the Republicans are conducting against Mayor Truelsen and the present administration is well shown in the following paragraph which appeared in the News Tribune this morning:

"It has been observed that Mayor Truelsen and his opponent, T. W. Hugo, both wear caps during this cold weather. The mayor wears a sealskin, or a fine imitation, and Mr. Hugo wears a plain cap of the $1 sort. It is not supposed that the mayor's cap is imitation, because he would not deceive the voters."

This is what the Republicans would call "a campaign of education."

BADEN-POWELL ACTIVE.

Buluwayo, Saturday, Jan. 20.—A message from Col. Plummer, who was at Gaberones with the Mafeking relief force, says he has received a message from Col. Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, Jan. 17, saying:

"All well during the past fortnight. Have been pushing out the trenches towards the enemy's big guns, and Jan. 16, their 94-pounder and high velocity Krupp evacuated their positions and retired eastward of the town, whence they are capable of little damage. Have thus pushed the enemy on three sides well out of rifle shot.

"Have opened a new grazing ground for cattle. The enemy still has two strong positions on the east side which we hope to shift with dynamite."

Wedding Rings.
GEIST & ERD, JEWELERS, 121 West Superior Street.

WE PROMISED YOU A LACE SALE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

We are not going to disappoint you, we never do, we can't afford to. We are going to surprise you by giving you bargains such as you never saw before in your lives. This is saying a good deal, ***but we mean it.*** Black Laces, Cream Laces, Buff Laces, White Laces in Silk, Linen and Cotton, all widths, 500 kinds, divided into 5 big lots as follows:

Lot 1, formerly sold at 75c up to $3.50, PICK 25c

Lot 2, formerly sold at 25c up to 69c, PICK 15c

Lot 3, formerly sold at 20c up to 45c, PICK 10c

Lot 4, formerly sold at 15c up to 35c, PICK 5c

Lot 5, formerly sold at 5c up to 20c, PICK 2c

On sale at 9 a. m. Tomorrow Morning.

PANTON & WHITE
DULUTH, MINN.
THE BIG GLASS BLOCK STORE

Not a yard will be sold until 9 a. m. Be on hand

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio. 'Phone No. 9.

Tibbetts, undertaker. 31 East Sup. St.

Funeedany printing, see R. P. Co.

Choice offices for rent. Apply to W. M. Prindle & Co.

Ralph Ward has left the Business University to accept the position of bookkeeper for the Home Life Insurance company.

Duluth camp, No. 8, Woodmen of the World, will give a ball and supper at Columbia hall this evening.

Large audiences are on hand nightly at the Parlor theater. The program of vaudeville acts presented is giving the best of satisfaction.

The monthly meeting of the Scandinavian Christian Temperance union temperance committee will be held tomorrow evening at 1827 West First street. Several matters will come up for discussion and be acted upon. The election of officers for the ensuing year is to take place.

The receipts of the municipal court for the month of January, in fees and fines, amounted to $1739.70.

A marriage license has been issued to Ray L. Moore and Nellie May Brosseau.

Mrs. Telen Dillabaugh, aged 55, died this morning at the Woman's hospital. Her remains were taken to Tibbett's morgue, and this afternoon were shipped to Lanesborough, Minn., for burial.

The Friday Herald

Has been justly named the shoppers' guide, containing as it always does the list of Saturday bargains of the leading Duluth merchants. Advertising copy, to insure insertion in all editions, must be ready Thursday afternoons.

The Market Basket News

Is a feature of The Friday Herald that must commend itself to all economical housekeepers.

The Saturday Herald.

Is the Sunday paper in all the iron range towns.

PERSONALS.

Arthur J. Cameron left last evening for Hudson, Wis., where he will take a position with the Hudson Cold Storage company, which is a branch of W. H. Carpenter & Co., of this city.

Dr. F. C. Drenning returned today from the East.

John Richter resumed his duties at the Glass Block today after a severe tussle with la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Walsh arrived in the city from Tower today. They have just been married.

Walter C. Leach, of Minneapolis, is at the Spalding.

H. Oldenburg, of Carlton, is in the city today.

H. C. Stewart, a large lumberman of Wausau, Wis., is at the Spalding.

C. C. Barker, of Bay City, Mich., is at the Spalding.

Frank Horton, of Winona, is at the Spalding.

W. P. Cook, of Oconto, Wis., is at the St. Louis today.

J. S. Roblin, of Detroit, was at the St. Louis last evening.

William O'Brien, of St. Paul, is at the St. Louis.

Miss Nelle McDeran, daughter of J. B. McLeran, of 221 East Fourth street, is very ill and not expected to recover.

Death Rate Increases.

The monthly report of the health department will show a comparatively heavy death rate for the month of January, there being 61 deaths. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon 62 births reported, but the total for the month will be considerably more.

Today, daughters were reported born to: Mr. and Mrs. Horace Magie, 125 East Fourth street; to Mr. and Mrs. B. Norski, 120 First avenue west, and to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott, 329 East Seventh street. Sons were born: To Mr. and Mrs. William Bonnie, 122 Second avenue west; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Olson, 602 Second avenue west; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Joyce, 322 East Fourth street; Mr. and Mrs. George Chambers, 221 [illegible] street, and to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Murphy, 222 Mesaba avenue.

ENORMOUS BUSINESS.

Duluth Land Office Is Busiest In the United States.

The receipts of the land office for January reached $23,505.24, making one of the biggest months in the history of the office. It also makes clear the fact that the office is doing more business than any other land office in the country, and as the office force is not increased it makes matters rather crowded in the office. Land attorneys say, too, that it is not likely to fall for some time. Against the total for January of this year the total for January of 1899, $2600, seems very small. Every month during the present fiscal year has shown large increases. The total from the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, to Feb. 1, is about $112,000, while the receipts for the entire fiscal year of twelve months ending July 1, 1899, were only $59,000. That was considered a large year, and it made Duluth next to the largest in the United States. This year will bring Duluth to the first place. The number of homestead entries during January were eighty-two and there were forty-one final entries. There were eighty-five cash entries.

Lecture on "Ben Hur."

Tomorrow night will be given the second entertainment of the Fortnightly Lecture course at Morley Congregational church, corner Nineteenth avenue east and First street. On this occasion the Rev. J. H. B. Smith will present his popular lecture, "Ben Hur," reviewing the entire story, and accompanying his talk with a series of the finest colored pictures ever prepared for such service.

DULUTH HIVE, No. 1, L. O. T. M.

Cordially invite all Ladies and Sir Knights of the Maccabees to attend the installation of officers, Friday evening, Feb. 2. ANNA STANG, Lady Com.
ADA CROTHERS, Record Keeper.

Do Not Believe Him.

An 8-year-old boy spent most of the night at police headquarters and was taken in charge by the humane officer at noon. He said his name was John Gannon, that he lived with his mother at the corner of West Superior street and Twelfth avenue, and that yesterday afternoon while going home from the Emerson school he had lost his mittens. He said that his mother refused to let him in the house till he found them. He wandered about from 6 o'clock last evening till 1 o'clock this morning when he was picked up by a police officer.

The authorities, however, say that he has the reputation of being a bad youngster and they do not believe that his mother kept him out of the house. When told he was missing school this morning he said:

"Gwan, de school is on de bum, der's too many Dagoes and kids in it."

Accused of Trespass.

Edward B. Patterson is the plaintiff in a suit for trespass against William Cameron, I. Grettum and James W. Thompson filed in district court this morning. Patterson alleges that he is the owner of the ne¼ of section 17-51-13, on which there used to be a fine, large body of cedar timber. He asserts that during the fall and winter of 1899 and 1900 the defendants knowingly, fraudulently and wrongfully conspired together, acting in concert and aiding each other to break and enter upon his land and cut and carry away from it all of the cedar timber above mentioned, disposing of it and using the proceeds. He says that the timber was worth $1200, and under the law regarding wilful trespass he asks triple damages of $3600. Fryberger & Johanson are his attorneys.

DAYTON HAS A BLAZE.

Ohio Town Has Half a Million Dollar Fire.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1.—A Times Star special from Dayton, Ohio, says: Fire broke out in the manufacturing district at 7:45 o'clock this morning. The alarm came from the tobacco warehouse of J. P. Wolf, on East First street. The fire had started in the boiler room, having been caused by an overheated boiler. The boiler exploded. Chief Larkin sounded a general alarm, at the same time caling on Springfield for assistance.

The three-story brick building at the corner of Foundry street was a mas of flames, the large stock of tobacco burning like a candle. In ten minutes the flames had taken hold of the two-story building adjoining, also occupied by J. P. Wolf. It was hoped that the great fire wals of the new five-story building would arrest the progress of the fire, but the flames were too hot for it, and soon the first room of that building were ablaze.

The property destroyed included the warehouse and factory of J. P. Wolf & Sons, tobacco merchants; E. Bim & Sons, grocers; Benedict & Co., cigar manufacturers; the Dayton Paper Novelty company, and several other smaller concerns. The Big Four freight depot, situated in the rear of the above concerns escaped destruction by reason of the slate roof, with the exception of the office building, which was gutted.

At 10:30 the flames were practically under control, the fire having been confined to the district named.

Night Watchman Snediker, while trying to locate the fire, was overcome by smoke and was found unconscious by the firemen. Louis Swanegar, a fireman, was badly frozen.

Wolf & Sons, the heaviest losers, were insured for $335,000; Benedict & Co., $30,000, and the Dayton Paper Novelty company, $50,000. In each instance the loss was total. The entire loss is estimated at $500,000.

At 11 o'clock the east wall of the Wolf & Sons' building fell, burying beneath it three firemen, George Coy, George Nienaber and George Greshmier. Coy received injuries which will likely terminate in his death.

A hospital was opened up—a private residence, nearby—in which half a dozen firemen and as many volunteer workers were removed with badly frozen ears and hands.

THREE CENTS APART.

The Coal Miners and Operators Are Still Wrangling.

Indianapolis, Feb. 1.—The chaotic differences between the coal operators and the miners, existing late last night, were somewhat better this morning. The joint scale committee decided to allow the sub-committee appointed last Saturday to wrestle with the scale. The national board of officers of the United Mine Workers, save President Mitchell, were excluded from the deliberations. Just before going in to the meeting, President Chapman of Ohio said:

"We will grant the miners an advance of 12 cents a ton on the screen basis—no more, and this is plain talk. We decided last night to do this."

A national board member of the United Mine Workers, who is also a member of the joint scale committee, said:

"The miners found for the committee last night at their conference agreed to accept 15 cents advance; to allow the screen basis in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and give Illinois and Indiana a run-of-mine basis. The miners will not go below this 15 cents advance. If a settlement is not made by Saturday night, I fully believe that there will be a general strike in the four states now in the interstate agreement."

"The Illinois and Indiana miners are as determined as ever today not to give up the run-of-mine basis. Illinois, with her $112,000 general strike fund, will hold out, the leaders say, to the bitter end.

"If an agreement is made on a 15 cents per ton advance for screened lump coal, it will mean about two-thirds of this increase where run-of-mine basis is adopted.

FEAR FOR THEIR SAFETY.

Two Neptune Line Steamers, One Disabled, Are Overdue.

Baltimore, Feb. 1.—Shipping circles here are anxiously awaiting tidings of the steamships Queen Wilhelmina and Tampico, of the Neptune line, of Sunderland, Eng. The former sailed from Shields Jan. 8 for this port, and the latter sailed the same day from Sunderland for Baltimore. The Queen Wilhelmina is known to be drifting about with a broken shaft, and the Tampico is doubtless herself disabled or is assisting her sister ship or some other disabled vessel. The Ohio, of the same line, which arrived this morning, left Sunderland Jan. 13. Capt. Wilson, her commander, reports terrific weather at sea. Even able vessels had a hard time to weather the severe westerly gales, and there grave fears for the disabled craft.

IOWA'S NEW ELECTION LAW.

Biennial Election Bill Is Up to the Governor.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 1.—The Titus biennial election bill passed the lower house today by a vote of 85 to 7, and it now ready for the signature of the governor.

The bill revolutionizes the holding of elections in Iowa, its chief provision doing away with the holding of annual elections. The measure for constitutional amendment will be submitted to the people at the next general election, and if approved will go into operation. The proposed constitutional amendment has now passed through two sessions of the legislature.

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Chiropody and Electrolysis College. (Opened Jan 15.) MME. BOYD, Hair and Complexion Specialist, 216 West Superior street.

A Fine House and Lot Overlooking Cascade Square For Sale For $2500.
Worth $5000. One-third cash, balance to suit.
LITTLE & NOLTE.

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TWELVE PAGES--SECTION ONE--Pages 1 to 6

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

For your sake and for our own we keep reminding you that—

$13.75

Buys your choice of any Ulster or Great Coat in our store.

Store open Saturday and Monday Ev'ngs. The BIG DULUTH Store open Sa[illegible] and Monday [illegible]

For your sak[illegible] we desire to earnes[illegible] impress upon [illegible] the fact that th[illegible]se are splendid values, extraordinary values. You are getting $25, $22, $20 and $18 coats at the low price of--

$13.75

For our own sake we make this price, that we may reduce our winter stock and clean tables for the spring stock soon to be here. Other Men's and Boys' Ulsters, Suits, Overcoats and Reefers may now be had at *10 to 50 per cent off.*

These are values that stand without a parallel for the price asked. Another potent factor of satisfaction is that they are worthy, comfortable, new garments, made for this winter's use.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters. The BIG DULUTH 125 and 127 West Superior St.

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$650 to Loan on Mortgages.
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Desirable Dwelling Lots in Center of City for Sale.

Torrey Bldg.--First Floor.

Leave at Home.....

Ely

One of our photographs of yourself and you may be sure you will not be forgotten. Our perfect likenessess will give you pleasure and convey messages of affection while you are absent. A large size at a small price—well made, too. 7 E. Superior St.

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PERFECT PRINTING

APPLY TO THE COURT

Injunction Asked to Restrain Taylor From Interfering With the Assembly.

PROCESS IS SERVED

Although Taylor Had Guards Around Him to Prevent the Service.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—Governor Taylor has been served with notice of the suit for an injunction to restrain him from interfering with the action of the legislature and to prevent him from holding a session of the legislature at London. Service was secured despite the most stringent orders to the sentries to allow nobody to pass in or out of the capitol grounds. Orders to this effect were given early in the morning, but were revoked later, and those having passes were allowed free access to all parts of the capitol square.

As soon as word was brought to Governor Taylor that the petition for the injunction had been filed, the orders were renewed, but they were not renewed quick enough. Alonzo Walker, the stenographer of the Democratic attorneys, gained entrance to the grounds before the renewal of the order, and, watching his chance, pinned a copy of the notice on the door of the executive mansion, which action constitutes a legal notice to Governor Taylor. Walker was at once placed under arrest and is now in the guard house.

It is announced that a special session of the legislature will be held at 2 o'clock in the Capitol hotel, and there are rumors that all those who take part in the meeting will be placed under arrest and taken to London. No confirmation of this story can be obtained, and it is probably only rumor as far as arrests at the afternoon meeting are concerned.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—The following notice to Governor Taylor and Adjt. Gen. Collier was filed this morning in the circuit court before Judge Cantrell by the Democratic attorneys. South Trimble, speaker of the house, appears as the plaintiff in the case.

"W. S. Taylor and Daniel Collier: You, and each of you, are hereby notified that on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1900, we will ask for an order of injunction restraining you and each of you and all others from interfering with meetings of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky in any manner whatever and from assembling said legislature at the city of London, Laurel county, Ky., upon petition this day filed in the Franklin circuit court, and from committing any of the wrongs or unlawful acts therein set forth. Said motion will be made before the Hon. James E. Cantrell, of the Fourteenth judicial district of Kentucky, in the circuit court room, in the court house at Frankfort, Ky., on or about the hour of 11 o'clock a. m."

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—The following petition was filed in the circuit court today, all the Democratic members of the legislature being signers:

"Franklin Circuit Court: The plaintiffs state that they are members of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, duly elected at the November election, 1899, and were duly qualified as members of said general assembly on Jan. 2, 1900; that the said election, held on Nov. 7, 1899, was the regular election at which members of the general assembly could be and were elected; that each of these plaintiffs received a majority of legal votes cast at said election for the offices of senator and representative of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and each of said plaintiffs received from the county boards of election commissioners, a board authorized and designated by the law to compare the polls and award certificates, a certificate certifying to their election as aforesaid, except the plaintiffs McKinney and Van Meter, who were seated by the legislature after a contest; that under said certificates they qualified as senators and representatives of the commonwealth of Kentucky on Jan. 2, 1900, and have ever since said date been acting as senators and representatives for the state of Kentucky, and discharging the duties pertaining to the offices of senators and representatives for said state.

"That while they were engaged in the discharge of their duties according to law, the defendant, W. S. Taylor, on Jan. 30, 1900, without right or authority of law, in violation of the constitution of Kentucky and the laws made in pursuance thereof, with force and arms, and with a regiment of Kentucky state guard, dispersed the general assembly of which these plaintiffs were members, and forcibly took possession of the senate chamber and the hall of the house of representatives, and stationed armed men therein, and has since prohibited these plaintiffs from assembling in the capitol building in their respective chambers, or assembling in joint session therein, and has interfered with the discharge of their duties, and is still interfering and threatening to interfere with these plaintiffs in the performance of their legal duties.

"That the said Taylor has, without right or authority of law, called the legislature to meet in London, Laurel county, Ky., on Feb. 6, 1900, a place remote from the seat of government, the said London being a small village situated in a sparsely populated part of the state, with no buildings or rooms or houses sufficient to accommodate the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, in which the members may perform their legal duties; that he has stationed about the capitol building and in the senate chamber and in the hall of the house of representatives armed men, and has collected a large number of armed men, who are now encamped in the capitol square, to prevent these plaintiffs from meeting and discharging their duties as representatives of the people, and is threatening by force and violence and said unlawful methods to continue in the future to prevent them from assembling and discharging their duties as such representatives. They state that the aforesaid unlawful acts by the said Taylor are against the will and consent of each house of the general assembly and the members thereof: they say that the two houses did not disagree in respect to the time of adjournment, nor had they disagreed in reference to adjournment at all, but at the time of the aforesaid unlawful and violent interference they were peaceably engaged in the discharge of their duties as senators and representatives of the commonwealth of the state of Kentucky."

The plaintiffs then quote the provision of the constitution of the state of Kentucky which Governor Taylor claims gave him the power to adjourn the legislature. The petition then continues:

"The plaintiffs now state that they had not in any manner disagreed as to the adjournment of either house, nor had they in any respect been guilty of any dereliction of duty, nor had they failed or refused to faithfully perform the duties pertaining to the general assembly and their respective offices; but they say, notwithstanding said fact, the defendant is now threatening by force of arms and other violent methods to force the legislature to meet as aforesaid at London, in Laurel county, Ky., and still refuses and threatens to prevent a meeting of the general assembly in the respective chambers at the state capitol or anywhere in the city of Frankfort, the seat of government of this commonwealth, and unless enjoined and restrained by the orders of this honorable court, he will prevent the meetings of the general assembly at the places designated by the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, and will force them to meet at London, in Laurel county, as before stated. They further state that said Laurel county is a lawless portion of the state, without any sufficient police force or civil authority to protect the members of the general assembly in the discharge of their official duties, in a section of the state where lawless disturbance and factions have heretofore occurred, often resulting in the adjournment of the courts of the state, making it frequently necessary for the state militia to be called out to protect the courts in the discharge of their official duties, and notwithstanding troops have been repeatedly called to said section, and they operated in conjunction with the civil authorities, they have been totally unable to suppress the fights and lawlessness and factional strife in said section, and the same is now completely terrorized and dominated by lawless bands of men engaged in feuds and other violations of the law.

"The plaintiffs further aver that, denying the right of the defendant to make the adjournment of the general assembly without their consent, they, the plaintiffs, have repeatedly, to-wit, on Jan. 31, 1900, and on Feb. 1, 1900, and on other occasions made an effort to enter the hall of the house of representatives and the said chamber at regular hours for transacting their business, and have been met with a large military force acting under the order of the defendant, W. S. Taylor, and his adjutant general, and prohibited from entering into either house for the purpose of discharging their duty. They further state that, with a view of transacting the public business so necessary to the public interests and welfare of this commonwealth, they adjourned from the state building, where they had heretofore assembled, to the city hall in Frankfort, and when assembling therein for the discharging of their duty they were again met by soldiers and prevented from entering the city hall; they then attempted to assemble at the court house, in said city, and were again met by the military under the control of the defendant and the adjutant general and forbidden to enter that building for any purpose whatever.

"They further say that the seat of government had not become dangerous from an enemy or from any contagion, nor had it become dangerous from any cause whatever, save and except from the lawlessness engendered and brought about by the defendant's own unlawful and wrongful acts, and but for the said unlawful and wrongful acts of the defendant perfect peace and quiet would now reign and prevail at Frankfort, the seat of government of this commonwealth; but they say, even if these allegations in reference to the danger at the seat of the government were not true, that still these plaintiffs have not disagreed, and the two houses of the general assembly have not disagreed with reference to the time of adjournment, or as to the place of meeting of the general assembly.

"They further say that it is given out in speeches by those in military command, under the said Taylor, that no meeting of the general assembly at any place within the state of Kentucky shall be held for the purpose of discharging their legislative duties except at London, Laurel county; that the regular session of the legislature began on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, 1900, and, under the laws and constitution of the state, ends within sixty judicial days, and such has been the exercise of this unwarranted and tyrannical power on the part of the defendant that it is impossible for these plaintiffs, or any of them, to discharge their official duties. They further say that the defendants are threatening to continue their aforesaid unlawful acts to prevent the assembling of the legislature of Kentucky for the transaction of public business, and unless they are restrained and enjoined by this honorable court they will prevent the assembling of the legislature and the transacting of the public business for the commonwealth: that if the defendants are permitted to continue in the exercise of these unlawful acts, they allege and state great and irreparable injury will come, not only to the state, but the plaintiffs; that his acts and doings are in plain violation of the constitution, of the rights, and each of all these plaintiffs, and destructive of that department of government that is entrusted with the sole power of passing and enacting such laws as may be deemed best for the public interest.

"They therefore ask an immediate injunction, enjoining and restraining the defendants and all others from removing, or attempting to remove, this legislative body to the city of London or elsewhere than the capitol at Frankfort, and, furthermore, that the defendant and all others be enjoined and restrained from preventing by a force, military or otherwise, the plaintiffs from entering into the public buildigns, known as the state house, in order that they may discharge their official duties to their constituents and to the state. They further state that no previous injunction has been asked for, granted or refused by any judge or court, or anyone else authorized to grant an injunction. They assert that under the facts of this case they are entitled to immediate relief, restraining from the continuance of these usurped powers by the defendant and those who claim to act under his order.

"Wherefore, they pray for an immediate injunction against this said Taylor and Collier, and for all other proper and equitable relief.

"South Trimble, being duly sworn, says he is one of the plaintiffs above named, and that he has read the foregoing petition, and the statements contained therein are true.

"SOUTH TRIMBLE."

TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senator Blackburn left for Kentucky this afternoon, and Representative Rhea follows tomorrow. They assert that Goebel is the

(Continued on page 2.)

BRITONS CHEERED

Buller's Brave Talk About Relieving Ladysmith Revives Their Drooping Spirits.

MORE BOER FORCES

Garrisons at Colesberg and Stormberg Strengthened---Roberts Keeping Dark.

London, Feb. 2.—There is a decidedly more cheerful feeling in London. The confirmation of the report that Gen. Buller has announced that he would relieve Ladysmith, together with the unconfirmed report that he had actually begun a new forward movement, had a good effect on the public mind. Figures just published have had a reassuring effect. The government announces that it was ascertained before the war began that the Boers could put 50,000 men into the field. The British in a few days will have 213,000 men in South Africa. Gen. Joubert, according to late advices, has 19,000 men surrounding Ladysmith and confronting Gen. Buller. In the recent turning movement Gen. Buller lost 1985 men, but the places are filled. The Boers have no means of replacing the lost men with fresh soldiers. Looking at the matter in this light, it is as inevitable that Joubert will be beaten as it was that Grant would take Richmond.

Few dispatches are now allowed to come through from the seat of operations about Stormberg and Colesberg, and Gen. Roberts is clearly anxious to direct attention from the work in progress in co-operating with Gen. Gatacre and Gen. French. The Dutch garrisons both at Stormberg and Colesberg have been reinforced, and the Boer strategists are striving to repeat their tactics at Magersfontein, Colenso and Spion Kop by creating a new impasse by which the British invasion of the Free State may be blocked.

The military experts are inclined to be easier with Buller since he and his army are so undaunted, and the harsh criticism is shifting to the ministry.

The Daily Mail says: "When, as is notorious to all with any knowledge of politics, the government is tremblingly awaiting the news of some little victory to ward off temporary just criticism, the situation is too humiliating for words.

"One by one, public belief in the leaders on the Unionist side is disappearing. The marquis of Lansdowne was discredited at the outbreak of the war. Mr. Balfour fell at Manchester. Lord Salisbury's pitiful exhibition under the lash of Lord Rosebery on Tuesday damaged another ideal. Mr. Chamberlain has, so far, made no declaration of vigorous policy suited to our pressing needs.

"Some weeks ago many of the best friends of the government were urging its reconstruction. It is almost too late now for that policy. People now are looking for some strong man to lead them.

"Rosebery's name has been on every tongue during the last few days, but to turn to him before Mr. Chamberlain has been tried appears to us to be unwise and unfair from many points of view. It will be well to watch Mr. Chamberlain's attitude during the next few days."

This morning, at the Life Guards' barracks, Regents park, the prince of Wales inspected another contingent of yeomanry and Honorable Artillery volunteers prior to their departure from London to embrak for South Africa. The spectators included Lord Mayor Newton, a number of city dignitaries, army officers and many ladies. The prince of Wales made a speech to the men in the same vein as addressed to the first contingent of yeomanry at their departure from London Friday last.

2:37 p. m.—There is no official news from Gen. Buller's headquarters, and the only information which has reached London in any way supporting the reports that he has recrossed the Tugela river is found in the Associated Press dispatch announcing Lord Dundonald's reconnoissance, which is taken to indicate a prelude to renewed activity. As the dispatch is three days old, and Lord Dundonald found no difficulty in crossing the river, it is not impossible Gen. Buller may have moved in the interim, and public anxiety is again concentrated on the Upper Tugela.

Dispatches from elsewhere in South Africa merely tell of desultory shell firing and the movements of patrols, though Cape Town mentions a rumor that Gen. French has captured 800 Boers, where and when not being announced.

MAFEKING NOT RELIEVED.

Dispatch From Gaberones Disposes of the Relief Rumors.

Lorenzo Marques, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Gaberones, dated Jan. 23, describing a reconnoissance of some of Col. Plumer's forces around the Boer laager southward, seems to dispose of the story that Mafeking has been relieved. On that date, the Rhodesians captured two Transvaal flags and drove off the Boer outposts before returning to Gaberones.

AN ENORMOUS ARMY.

The Force That England Is Pouring Into Africa.

London, Feb. 2. — Mr. Wyndham's remarkable declaration in the house of commons that Great Britain will in a fortnight have 180,000 regulars in South Africa, 7000 Canadians and Australians and 26,000 South African volunteers and 232 guns, is received with wonderment. Of this total of 213,000 troops all are now there with the exception of about 18,000 that are afloat. Beyond comparison this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put in the field. At the end of the Crimean war she had scraped together 80,000 men. Wellington at Waterloo had 25,000.

Mr. Wyndham's speech was the strongest defense the government has yet put forward as to what has been done and is being done. The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking, only 80,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand others have been lost and 10,000 are shut up at Ladysmith.

Excluding these, there are 70,000 troops who have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea. Why so many effectives have not yet been engaged is explained by the lack of land transportation facilities and the organization of supplies, to which Lord Roberts is devoting his experience and Lord Kitchener his genius for details.

Some unpleasant criticism of the war office has been caused by the discovery that the sights of the Lee-Enfield carbines are defective. Old carbines are supplied to the outgoing Fourth brigade of cavalry. The only announcement regarding fresh military preparations is the formation of three additional batteries.

A further list of casualties published by the war office brings the total from the crossing of the Tugela to the abandonment of Spion Kop to 1985 officers and men.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS.

Stories of Heavy Additional Levies For the British Army.

London, Feb. 2.—Sensational rumors are current that the militia ballot act will be put in force Feb. 14, and that Gen. Lord Roberts, the commander-of-the British forces in South Africa, has cabled for 90,000 additional men, which, it is added, the government has promised to give him, sending 50,000 militia and volunteers and 40,000 militia reserves. It is said that the volunteers will be mobilized forthwith.

It is even asserted today that the cabinet has specially dealt with these matters.

The militia ballot act makes every unmarried man between 18 and 30 years of age liable to serve for five years.

GOEBEL BETTER

Had a Good Night But the Doctors Are Not Hopeful.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—Governor Goebel passed on the whole a comfortable night and is in better condition than on yesterday morning. His respiration has decreased, and is more regular and his pulse is slower. Dr. Welch said at midnight: "We wish to hold out no hopes of his recovery, but the man is at least holding his own."

At 1:55 p. m. Governor Goebel's condition was considered by the attending physicians as showing, if anything, a slight improvement. There was a slight acceleration of pulse, due to turning the wounded man partly on his side for the purpose of resting his muscles, but he was resting easily at that hour.

"Taking this time and his condition at this hour yesterday," said Dr. Hume, "the governor shows some improvement, but he is a very sick man."

ACTIONS LOOK QUEER.

Goebel's Alleged Assailant Tried to Bribe His Guard.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—Constable Harrod, the officer who took Harland Whittaker, the alleged assassin, to Louisville, has given out what is regarded as evidence pointing to the accused man's guilt. Harrod says that Whittaker, while en route to Louisville, told that he had some $3000 at home and $5 in his pocket which he would give to be allowed to escape. The officer also says that Whittaker contradicts the statement of Capt. Davis, in whose company he was found when arrested. Davis insists that Whittaker was sitting in a room adjoining Governor Taylor's office when the shot that felled Senator Goebel was fired. Constable Harrod claims that Whittaker says he was on the third floor of the building.

MAINTAIN INNOCENCE.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2.—Harland Whittaker, who was arrested at Frankfort shortly after the shooting of William Goebel, and who is suspected of being concerned in the crime, is still at the county jail here. He is in the front part of the building, on the second floor, and occupied a room with a number of government prisoners from the mountains. Whittaker seems to be very glad to stay in jail just now while suspicion is turned in his direction. He still maintains his innocence.

A FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Sprague, Warner & Co.'s Grocery Building Is Destroyed.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—At 12:30 today fire broke out in the third story of Sprague, Warner & Co.'s big wholesale grocery building at Michigan avenue and Randolph street, spreading rapidly.

Two firemen were seriously injured by falling.

The injured: Dan Flynn, truck Company No. 2, fell from ladder at second floor, injured internally.

Samuel Fleming, a pipeman, fell from ladder at third floor, injured internally.

At 1 o'clock, Mr. Sprague, senior member of the firm, gave an estimate of the loss, putting it at $250,000 to the stock alone. Fears were felt for the public library building for some time, but it was thought that the flames could be confined to the grocery building. At 1:30 the west wall, in front of which fire Company 13, was working, fell. None of the men were hurt.

DAM AT KOOCHICHING.

A Bill to Amend the Law Authorizing It.

Washington, Feb. 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—Representative Morris today presented a bill providing that the act authorizing the construction of a dam across the Rainy Lake river at Koochiching shall be null and void unless the dam be completed by May 1, 1903.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

TAYLOR'S APPEAL VAIN.

The President Decides Not to Interfere in Kentucky.

Washington, Feb. 2.—At the cabinet meeting today it was decided that the situation in Kentucky was not such as to require federal interference and, consequently, the president will take no action under the present conditions.

After the cabinet meeting this statement was made:

"The president has decided that no cause has yet arisen to justify the intervention of the national government in Kentucky, and has so informed the governor."

Some significance may attach to the use of the word "governor" in this statement, inasmuch as the reply was directed to Taylor.

PIONEER ARRIVES.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The United States transport Pioneer, from Manilla, arrived here today The Ohio brought 150 bodies and twenty passengers.

THROUGH HIS NECK

An Irish Soldier Shot While Carrying His Wounded Captain.

BUT HAD TRUE GRIT

And Would Not Quit Until He Reached Place of Safety.

New York, Feb. 2.—A London special to the Herald says: Several interesting incidents of the battle of Colenso are told by Bennet Burleigh, the special war correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, in a letter from Chievely Camp, dated Dec. 26. He writes:

"Col. Brook of the Connaught Rangers was shot. Some of his men bore him from the field. On the way that slushy thud which is the noise made by a bullet told that some one had been hit.

" 'Who?' asked the wounded colonel.

" 'Begorra, sir, it's me!' said one of his stretcher bearers. 'It's in the neck!'

" 'Put me down,' said Col. Brook.

" 'No, sir, I am well able to carry you to a place of safety,' said Pat. He did, and when he laid the stretcher down the bullet, which had passed clean through his neck, had caused such a loss of blood that he fell in a dead faint.

Col. Thackray of the Inniskilling fusileers saved himself from capture by his wit and fortitude. He was left behind in an impossible corner to which he had advanced with a mixed lot of the adventurous from the other battalions—the Dublins, the Connaughts and the Borderers. About 1 p. m. they saw the ambulance approach, at the sight of which the Red Cross was raised, and later on the Boers ceased fire and an informal truce was inaugurated.

It should be explained that, owing to the winding of the supposed drift, the troops were a little way from the Tugela. Some of the Boers pushed south, while Col. Thackray and his men were moving toward the rear. Having learned a general retirement had been ordered, the Boer leader called to Col. Thackray that he was a prisoner with the rest of the soldiers.

"Oh, no," said Col. Thackray. "We were firing all the time. You advanced under the Red Cross, as if it were a flag of truce, and we let you."

"Well, now, you must lay down your arms," said the Boer commandant.

"No; why should we?" asked Col. Thackray. "Let us go back and begin again." Then the gallant Inniskilling started to argue the point. Strange to say, he almost convinced, and, at any rate, gained the respect of the Boer, who said at last, bluntly, "Well, I have no orders. Perhaps you are right. I'll turn my back and won't see you. So you can bear off with all your men." Col. Thackray did so with promptitude.

Well, after all, the Boer is an adversary worth dealing with and adding to the roll of the sons of the empire—as we shall include him beyond a doubt—and, with the burst of the Afrikander bubble, as I have said ere now, a loyal subject he will become.

Maj. Barton, of the Connaught Rangers, found himself almost alone in another part of the field. About 2 p. m. he looked around, saw no one moving about, and thought he would fill the landscape. Going a little way he saw several dead and wounded men, and in answer to their pleading, descended to the river, filling their water bottles and giving them a good drink.

Then he suddenly found himself face to face with a party of Boers, who presented their rifles. He told them not to play the fool by shooting. "Are you a medical or fighting officer?" they asked. He said he was a fighting one. As there was firing going on in that part of the field, they arranged between them to stop it.

A pair of white flags were displayed. Maj. Barton proceeded to order the men to cease firing. On the way he met another, who at first declined to believe his story, and then did, but put him on parole as a prisoner not to fight. Maj. Barton got into camp, but a court has decided that he must respect his parole, and he has been sent down the country.

A PROBABLE COMPROMISE.

Miners and Operators Seem to Be Getting Together.

Indianapolis, Feb. 2.—Fred Dilcher, national board member of the United Mine Workers, from Ohio, at 9:30 o'clock today, announced that the scale committee had no report to make. The committee sent word it would report at 2 o'clock and this extension was granted. The sub-committee of the scale committee resumed its labors at 9:30 o'clock. Unless some "wrinkles" are straightened out today, no report will be ready.

The differential question remains unsettled. The operators today say that they will agree to 14 cents advance on pick-mined coal on a screened basis, provided other things are granted by the miners and the Illinois and Indiana operators come to an understanding as to the run-of-mine problem.

The miners were in good humor today. They realize that their original demands for run-of-mine everywhere and 20 cents per ton advance have not succeeded, but they say they have consolation in the fact that they 'aimed higher than they expected to reach."

The operators, on the other hand, say that they expected to give more than they first ordered and are likewise content with what seems to be a compromise—14 cents for pick mining.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

American Schooner McInnis Is Wrecked on the Mexican Coast.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The following telegram was received yesterday by Assistant Secretary Hill from United States Consul Griffith, at Brownsville, Texas:

"Schooner McInnis, from Galveston for Brazos and Santiago, wrecked on the Mexican coast. Seven lives lost."

FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 2.—A loss of $150,000 was caused today by a fire that destroyed nine stores. A quantity of dynamite and giant powder in the building occupied by the Dickinsoon Arms company exploded with tremendous force, breaking at least $15,000 worth of window glass throughout the city.

Advertise Your Real Estate For Sale and Houses, Rooms and Flats For Rent in The Saturday Herald.

SEEMED TO PROSPER

Montana Legislators Who Paid Some Notes After the Legislature Met.

HE WAS NO CHEAP GUY

Said Representative Long to Editor Watson, the Latter Says.

Washington, Feb. 2.—When the senate met today, Mr. Campbell, representing memorialists in the prosecution of the charges against Senator Clark of Montana in connection with his election to the United States senate, announced he had two or three more witnesses to examine, thus deferring the beginning of the presentation of the defense.

The first witness was Frank E. Wright, cashier of a bank at Lewiston, Mont. He was questioned concerning the account of State Representative T. C. Long and State Senator Hobson, the latter being president of his bank. He said that prior to the meeting of the legislature Long had owed the bank $400, and Hobson had owed it $22,000. Long had paid his note in April and Hobson his in May last.

The witness brought with him a transcript of the accounts of Hobson and Long, but failed to bring the deposit slips in either case. These transcripts were placed in evidence. The one in Hobson's case showed that in April last a letter was received from the Continental bank, of Chicago, advising the Fergus County bank of a credit of $25,000 in Hobson's behalf. Hobson was then in London, but the witness did not think he had gone to London with Senator Clark. Hobson had never told him where he had obtained the $25,000. On cross-examination Wright said that Hobson was considered a wealthy man—worth about $300,000 or $400,000. He knew that he had sold some mines in London, but did not know whether the $25,000 was derived from this source.

Halsey M. Watson, of the Fergus County Argus, testified to a conversation with Representative Long after his return to Lewistown from his attendance at the legislature. The representative exhibited a big roll of bills. The representative had objected to some criticism of his course in voting for Clark.

The witness had said to Long: "Well, Charlie, I suppose it was simply a matter of dollars and cents with you?" To which he said the reply was: "Well, I hope you don't consider I was a cheap guy, anyway."

The committee then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

APPLY TO THE COURT

(Continued on Page 5.)

legal governor, and that the courts will uphold him.

HEDGED BY BAYONETS.

Precautions By Taylor to Prevent Service of Process.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—Governor Taylor this morning ordered that nobody should be admitted to the grounds of the capitol under any circumstances. The passes heretofore which have entitled soldiers to go through lines were taken up as soon as presented. The object of the new order is to prevent any civilian from serving any legal proceedings upon him.

It is the intention of the Democrats to secure an injunction at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning restraining Governor Taylor from interfering in any way with the meetings of the legislature, and enjoining him and Lieutenant Governor Marshall from exercising the functions of state officers.

There is no chance whatever that service will be secured on Governor Taylor, as the executive building is circled by sentries, and an entire company is posted night and day in the ante-room, just outside his office. Every civilian who could possibly be a bearer of legal documents will be turned back by the soldiers.

No attempt has been made to enforce the pardon of Douglas Hayes. Governor Taylor, by his refusal to recognize the state courts, has placed himself in such a position that he cannot make legal process against the warden. The one thing left for him to do is to liberate Hayes by force, and he has evidenced no disposition as yet to employ this means. Hayes is in the penitentiary under a five years' sentence for manslaughter. Governor Taylor pardoned him yesterday, but Warden Lillard declined to release Hayes, owing to uncertainty as to Taylor's status.

The Democrats' plan is to make a formal demand for admission to the legislative halls in the state house every day. As on yesterday, they will be denied admittance by the militia, all of which, with the exception of two companies from Barboursville, will remain here. These two companies have been ordered to London for the meeting of the legislature there next Tuesday.

Governor Taylor gives no intimation of abrogating his proclamation calling for the legislature to assemble at London. He is making all arrangements for the session there. Many Republicans went home last night and this morning, all intending going to London Monday.

"It is probable that a quorum will not be present at the opening session of the legislature," said Representative Yurboy," but there will be before Tuesday night, on that you can rest assured." He spoke with great care, and created the impression that appears to be prevalent that the Republicans have something in reserve.

Every effort to discover what the Republicans propose to do is baffled, either by the restriction placed around those in authority to speak or reticence on their part. An effort to reach Governor Taylor this morning was met by the statement that Governor Taylor refused to be interrupted; that he was engrossed in giving attention to other matters that affected the welfare of Kentucky; that he had given out no statements for publication, would not now, and did not know when he would.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

Kentucky Assembly Again Excluded From Capitol and Adjourns.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Democrats, headed by Speaker Trimble, marched to the state house. They were allowed inside the gate, but at the top of the steps a long line of soldiers was drawn up under the command of Capt. Horace Cochran. The captain said he had orders to admit nobody and refused to allow the legislators to enter.

Speaker Trimble, turning around, and standing on the top step, said: "We came here to meet as members of the legislature of the state of Kentucky. We are denied admission to the building and are repelled by force. I do now declare this session of the legislature adjourned and it will meet subject to my call." Then the crowd withdrew. There was no sign of disturbance throughout the incident, everything being conducted in an orderly and dignified manner by the legislators.

At 8 o'clock Speaker Trimble posted a notice in the office of the Capitol hotel calling members of the house to meet in one of the hotel parlors. Forty-four members only were present and this being no quorum an adjournment was taken. The meeting was not originally intended as much for business purposes as to serve notice on the military that the legislature was able to meet when it choose. The notice was posted in ample time to have allowed the soldiers to prevent the gathering.

The senate also held a short conference and nominated Senator Carter, of Anderson county, to be president pro tem of the senate, a position heretofore held by Goebel.

ASSASSINATION REPORTED.

Rumored Murder of an Ex-Member of Kentucky Legislature.

Middlesboro, Ky., Feb. 2.—It is reported here that William Wright, ex-member of the Kentucky legislature and a prominent Democrat, was assassinated at Boones Fork, near Hagan. No particulars available.

TAYLOR'S LEGISLATURE.

Intimation That Quorum May Be Obtained By Force.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—Several of the Republican members of the legislature, especially those living in the eastern part of the state, left here for London, where Governor Taylor has called the legislature to meet in session next Tuesday. Many others left for their homes to spend Sunday, but will go to London Monday, and it seems probable that nearly all of the Republicans at least will be in that city when the session will be called. As to whether the Democratic members will be present, the question is still undecided. At the present they have no intention of going to London, at least not until after the political atmosphere here in Frankfort has cleared away.

It is not known whether Governor Taylor will go to London. Governor Taylor himself refused to give out any information on the matter. It is believed, however, that he will not do so.

"I guess the governor can sit wherever he wants," said Republican Campaign Manager E. J. Sebree. "The Democrats claim the seat of government is with the governor, and that it is not necessary to go to the state house. I guess what they claim is lawful. In regard to this matter, what applies to one will also apply to the other. Mr. Goebel will also be affected by any action Governor Taylor may take.

On the other hand the Democratic leaders contend that the whole proceeding is unlawful.

"It is necessary for the government to be present where the legislature is sitting," said Former Governor McCreary, "so that he may take action on any bills, petitions, or other business put before him. If a state of insurrection existed here, as I claim there did not, or a pestilence or anything of that nature rendered it impossible to hold a session of the legislature at its regular meeting place, then the governor has the power to convene the legislature at some other place. But no such condition existed here."

According to the statements of militia officers, there will be a session of the legislature at London, and it will be attended by a sufficient number of members of the legislature to insure a quorum. Capt. Edward Parker, commander of the London militia company, which is now on duty in the state capitol, said today, while in the presence of Assistant Adjt. Gen. Dixon, who did not either affirm or deny anything uttered by Capt. Parker:

"There will be a session of the legislature at London, and we want the people of the United States to know it. There will be a quorum there, you may be sure of that. Of course we are not making any threats, but enough members will go to London in one way or another to constitute a working quorum."

TARIFF FOR PORTO RICO.

House Ways and Means Committee Agrees on Bill.

Washington, Feb. 2.—At a special meeting of the ways and means committee today, it was decided to report a bill establishing a tariff system for Porto Rico, on a basis of 25 per cent of the rates in the regular tariff law.

A report was also received from the sub-committee which has considered to what extent the term United States, as used in the constitution, applies to the outlying territory recently acquired by this country.

A majority of the sub-committee, comprising the Republican members, reported in substance that congress has practically unlimited power in dealing with these territories.

The minority, comprising Mr. Richardson (Dem.) and Newlands (Silver), held, in substance, that all constitutional restrictions extend to the newly acquired territory, and the powers of congress are thereby limited.

Juvenile's Dancing Class.

Professor Ourat will organize a juvenile beginners' dancing class tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

REVOLT AT KHARTOUM

Two Battalions of the Soudanese Troops Are In Open Mutiny.

SITUATION IS GRAVE

Egyptians Complain of Bad Treatment and Sending Troops to Africa.

Paris, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Havas news agency from Cairo confirms the report that a rebellion had occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. It says:

> There is much anxiety here. There have been a number of grave incidents, notably the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has attained to a mutiny in two Soudanese battalions. The government has sent Col. Wingate to parley with them. The army complains of bad treatment and the secret despatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa.

It appears certain that ten Maxims and a large assignment of saddles have gone to Durban and a number of English officers and civil functionaries have obtained an unlimited furlough to go to South Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality.

"The government is alarmed at the attitude of the black troops and has asked the khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but the anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers.

A cable dispatch to the Associated Press from Paris, Jan. 31, said there are only 150 white British soldiers at Khartoum, under command of a major. The Soudanese force, it was added, consisted of two battalions with a total of 1500 men.

STORIES ABOUT CONGRESSMAN.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that Senator Morgan of Alabama was once threatened with arrest for alleged complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. Of course Senator Morgan was not only innocent, but actually did not hear of Lincoln's death until a week after it had occurred. He was then a farmer in Dallas county, his practice of the law having been prohibited by the federal authorities, and he was plowing corn when he heard that an order had been received by Gen. McArthur, at Selma, to arrest him and send him to Washington for complicity in the Lincoln assassination. Senator Morgan went into the house, attired himself in his Confederate general's uniform, with starred epaulettes, belt, sword and other accoutrements complete, says the Washington Post. Then he saddled his plow horse and rode to Selma, where he presented himself to Gen. McArthur.

"Good morning, general," he said.

"Good morning, general," replied McArthur, recognizing Morgan's rank. "For what am I indebted for this visit?"

"I have come to be sent to Washington," remarked Morgan. "I understand you have an order to send me there."

Gen. McArthur expressed surprise to learn that the existence of the order was known, and smiled when Gen. Morgan told him that ex-Confederates had not lost their habit of acquiring information. Then he remarked that the order would not be obeyed—or, at least, not until there had been a reasonable delay. This did not suit Morgan, who wanted to go to Washington to present some claims for destroyed cotton, and was quite willing to travel at government expense.

"I want to make one request of you," said Morgan. "When I went into the war I had $15,000 in gold in a bank in Selma. When I came back from the war I found that my gold had given place to $15,000 in Confederate money. With that $15,000 I bought half a box of tobacco. With some of the tobacco I secured coffee and sugar and shoes for my family, and the rest of it went for seventeen shoats. I kept those shoats until they were fat enough to kill, and now I have more meat than any other man in Dallas county. When I go to Washington, general, I want you to put a guard around my smokehouse."

"General," replied McArthur, laughingly, "you had better go home and guard the smoke house yourself, and, by the way," he added, "the restriction against your practice of the law will be removed."

Senator Morgan went back to his family and his plow, and he has never heard anything of the order from that day to this.

When a congressman campaigns through his district he is sure to have some funny experiences. Sometimes he talks from the top of a sugar barrel, sometimes he utilizes a buggy as a platform; and sometimes, as did Representative Stark of Nebraska, he delivers an oration to the accompaniment of wild beasts.

It happened in the town of Fairbury, Neb. Col. Stark had been billed to speak in that prairie metropolis, but the opera house was engaged by a traveling theatrical company, and the Republicans had leased the only other available hall. On the outskirts of the town a circus was wintering, and it possessed, among other things, a training barn. The Populists hired the barn, filled it with circus seats, secured some gasolene lamps, and started their meeting. The chairman mounted an elephant tub and solemnly announced that they had gathered to dedicate a new temple of liberty and justice. Then Congressman Stark arose.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he.

"Roar-r-r-r," went the lion.

"In this eventful campaign," continued Col. Stark, whereupon the hyena howled.

"I came to speak to you—"

The elephant trumpeted with majestic noise.

"—in advocacy of the great principles represented by—"

The camel gave a huge snort and a man behind the scenes hit the beast a whack that sounded like a frame house falling down.

"—our great and glorious leader, the peerless statesman and matchless orator, William J. Bryan—"

At that moment all the animals in the barn joined in a tremendous chorus. The lions roared, the elephants trumpeted, the hyenas howled, the camels snorted. A shiver of fear ran through the audience. "—at the mention of whose name," remarked Congressman Stark, after the noise had subsided, "even the wild beasts lift their voices in a tumult of appreciative joy!"

Anybody who heard Senator Allen of Nebraska deliver his famous 15-hour speech against the bill for the repeal of the Sherman silver bill would hardly believe that anything could stump him. Yet there is an experience in the senator's life which shows that, after all, he is like unto other mortals.

"I was campaigning in my state once, said the senator, "when I had occasion to speak at a fair grounds. The grand stand was full, and the occasion seemed to be full of promise for an orator overflowing, as I was, with political gospel. Just as I had commenced, a man brought out an ostrich hitched to a sulky. I don't know whether you ever saw the trotting ostrich in the East, but out West he was a great attraction. Well, as soon as that bird began to run around the track, I wasn't in it. The ostrich monopolized the attention of every man, woman and child. When the bird stopped the people listened to me, but when he threw out his long legs again there was a roar of laughter and applause which drowned every word I uttered. Finally I gave it up. I let the trotting ostrich have everything his own way."

FLOATING RAILROAD TUNNEL.

What may interest American engineers is the fact that the Porte has a scheme on foot to tunnel under the Bosphorus. There is an enormous traffic between the two sides of the Bosphorus, and the delay caused by the opening and shutting of the bridge of boats, which forms now the only means of communication, is very troublesome, says the Times. A railroad company is now constructing its lines on both sides, but little real profit is expected until the lines can be connected. Hitherto this has been impossible, as the existing bridges are scarcely large enough for the ordinary passenger travel, to say nothing of the constant interruption. Tunneling by the ordinary way is not to be thought of as the water is extremely deep, with twenty or thirty feet of mud at the bottom. Engineers of this age are not to be lightly baffled, however.

The chief engineer of the Porte has suggested a means of solving the problem. He proposes to suspend or float a tunnel at about thirty-five feet below the surface of the water, allowing uninterrupted passage to vessels of the largest tonnage. The Golden Horn has no tide. The tunnel is to be a wrought iron tube about ten feet in diameter and 1200 feet long. The gradient at each end would be fifty. It would weigh about 600 tons, maximum weight of any train, 100 tons, concrete and lining to overcome the buoyancy of the tube 1700 tons, water displacement 2500 tons. Holding chains of great strength will neutralize the upward strain when the train is not passing. It is reported that a Russian firm will furnish the structure. What the firm has received as a guarantee of payment is not stated.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

A good lot in West End for............ **$200**

Money on hand to loan for a building on this lot.

Chas. P. Craig & Co.,
103 Herald Building. Telephone 647-3 Rings.

Established 1856.

J. C. MISHLER,
REAL ESTATE.

If you want to buy or sell, come and see me, write or wire. J. C. MISHLER, 207 and 308 Exchange building, Duluth, Minn.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

ASK FOR C. J. TUFTE'S NORWEGIAN Cod Liver Oil. Our import of 1899 is excellent.

PROFESSIONAL.

HAIR, MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED Germicide guaranteed for dandruff and falling hair. Corns removed without pain. Mme. Boyd, 216 West Superior street.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

IF IN NEED OF A NO. 1 TYPEWRITER call at 12 Fifth avenue west and see the cheapest one on the market for thirty days.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS FITTING

THOMPSON-WAUGH COMPANY, 230 West First street.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

TRAINED NURSE.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND OBSTETrical nurse, 117 East Fifth street.

HOTELS.

Hotel Northern,
203 West Superior St.,
Serves Business Men's Lunch

Every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2. p. m. Oysters, Live Lobsters, Crabs and deep sea delicacies at all hours. First-class Chef in charge.

One block from Union Depot.
WINDSOR HOTEL,
Rates, $1.50 a day.
JAMES SULLIVAN, Prop.
Duluth, Minn.

......IN DULUTH......

MANY MEN MAKE MONEY

by patronizing the want columns of The Saturday Herald.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—DISHWASHER AND SECond girl at 111 West First street.

STENOGRAPHERS

Assisted to positions without charge. Call for application blank. Remington typewriters for sale or rent. WYCKOFF, SEAMENS & BENEDICT, 323 West Superior street.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO do general housework; family of three. Apply 4 Adams flat.

FEMALE COOK AND KITCHEN HELP at Colson house, corner First street and Second avenue west.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, NURSE girl 12 or 14 years old, to help take care of children. Apply 211 Torrey.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages to good girl. 1101 East Third street.

WANTED—DININGROOM GIRL AT Cadillac hotel.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; small family, 224 Third avenue east.

GIRL WANTED—TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework, at 316 East Second street.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECond work in family of three. Apply 325 East Second street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—BELL BOYS. APPLY HOtel St. Louis.

WANTED—RELIABLE MAN TO DEliver and collect. Salary $15 per week and expenses. Address Globe Co., 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PANT MAKER WANTED—STEADY job for right man. S. R. Harrington, 611 West Superior street.

WANTED—GOOD STRONG MAN WHO has had experience in delivering ice. Permanent position; good wages. Married man preferred. Apply 5131 London road.

WANTED—SIX MACHINISTS. PERmanent employment. Apply at once. Clyde Iron Co., Duluth.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITHS. APply at once. Clyde Iron company.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COATMAKer. Janzig, Board of Trade.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS on easy payments. No experience or capital required. Gately Supply Co., 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, GENeral office work. Can give best of references. Salary no object. Address H 89, Herald.

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING TO DO AT 226 West Third street.

WOMAN WOULD LIKE PLACES TO DO work by the day. Mrs. Anderson, 32 Tenth avenue west.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL TO assist in housework for board. K 63, Herald.

GIRL WANTS PLACE IN PRIVATE family to do general housework. 1832 West Third street.

YOUNG MAN WANTS WORK OF some kind, indoor preferred. Can do paper hanging, calsomining and painting. Can make himself useful in wholesale house or warehouse. Address K 92, Herald.

SITUATION WANTED BY EXPERIenced dry goods and gents' furnishings man. H. E., Herald.

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND BY the day by a young woman. 14 East First street.

YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE PLACE in boarding house or hotel to do second work or wash dishes. Agnes Miller 2118 West Seventh street.

WANTED — HOUSECLEANING, OR stores and offices to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON PARK Point; cost $85. Will sell cottage with tent 14x16, stove, etc., for $65, if taken before April 1. P 31, Herald.

PIANO $175 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT Piano, almost new; cost $450. First-class maker. 2 and 3 Banning block, opposite Glass block.

DO YOU WANT A LOT IN SIXTH DIvision, West Duluth? Make me an offer for one on Norton, near Central. R. F. Bellepereche, 627 Chamber of Commerce.

ORGAN $30 ESTEY MAKE, HIGH top, walnut case, nearly new. 2 and 3 Banning block, opposite Glass block.

FOR SALE—PALACE MEAT MARKET. Best location in city, doing a good business. Cheap. Corner Twelfth and Tower avenue, West Superior, Wis.

Horses! Horses!

Large consignments of heavy logging and draft horses are daily placed on the Midway Horse Market of
BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN,
Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.

FOR SALE—BUFFALO OVERCOAT IN good condition. Address K 100, Herald.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, DIamonds, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

MONEY TO LOAN, ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MAN WITH $200 CASH TO buy interest in a light manufacturing business, which pays big money. K 46, Herald.

LOTS OF MONEY MADE IN STOCKS In Wall street with $50. Principal guaranteed. Send for particulars. Ainslee & Co., bankers, 52 Broadway, New York.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE SMALL buildings in East End; also large building, suitable for livery and sale stables. A. R. Macfarlane & Co., 112 Exchange building.

3-ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT, 212 EAST Third street.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT — TWO FURNISHED front rooms, with board. 130 Sixth avenue west.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room, suitable for two, with board. No. 228 Second avenue west, corner Third street.

FOR RENT—THREE MODERN FURnished rooms, electric light, furnace heat, etc., 101 East Fourth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS — HOUSEKEEPing. Stove. 309 West Superior street.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT. 230 West Second street.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—FLAT FOUR ROOMS, FURnished; cheap. 722 West Fifth street.

FOR RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. Gas, electric light, bath. $16.00 per month. Cooley & Underhill, American Exchange Bank bldg.

FOR RENT—HALL.

MASONIC TEMPLE HALL, FOR dances, concerts and entertainments. Seats 200. Elevator. Apply to E. P. Alexander, Torrey building.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentleman, wife and boy 9 years old. Both rooms and board must be good. Answer B. J., Herald.

MIDWIFE.

MIDWIFE — MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. Croix avenue. Private hospital.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY—ON MONTHLY payments, a modern house in East End or central portion of the city. Address Buyer, care of The Herald.

PIANO ... RE OF ALL kinds ... paired. C. O. Kris ... gan street.

NO ... K RAISING.

HOUS ... RAISING smo ... moved by D. Mac ... sout ... avenue east.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings meeting Feb. 5, 1900. Work, second degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Feb. 12, 1900. Work, Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Feb. 13, 1900. Work, P. M. M. E. M. degree. Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month. 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Feb. 6, 1900. Work, Templar degree. J. T. Armstead, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder, John C. Walker, financier, residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; W. C. Weld, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

I. O. F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTers—Court Commerce No. 3283, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Kalamazoo block, second floor. H. W. Krause, C. R.; W. W. Hoopes, R. S.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, second and fourth Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. Harry Harrington, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—meets Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 8 p. m. at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; H. W. Krause, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F., meets Tuesday evening Jan. 30, 8 p. m. Work in Third degree, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—SS.
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.
In the matter of the assignment of John Flood, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given, that at a special term of the above named court to be held at the court house on Saturday, February 3rd, 1900, the undersigned will apply to the court for an order discharging him as assignee herein and for the release of his bondsmen as such assignee.

F. S. KELLY.

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan. 31 3t

CLAIRVOYANT.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRvoyant, 704 East Second.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R.
Union Depot. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

Lv.	Trains for	Ar.
†9 00 am	St. Paul and Minneapolis	*6 45 am
*1 55 pm		†1 40 pm
*11 15 pm		*7 00 pm

EASTERN R'Y OF MINNESOTA.
City Ticket Office—432 West Superior St.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 10 p. m.	ST. PAUL	†2 10 p. m.
*11 15 p. m.	AND MINNEAPOLIS	*7 00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

*8 15 a.m.	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points	*6 45 p.m.
†3 00 p.m.	Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	†12 m.

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.
J. G. MOONEY,
Northern Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar.... Proctor Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..Iron Junction..Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar.... Wolf Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar.... Virginia Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar.... Eveleth Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:18 a.m.	Ar.... Sparta Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar.... Biwabik Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar.... Mt. Iron Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar.... Hibbing Lv	12:35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON.
General Passenger Agent.

North-Western Line.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8 35 a m *4 30 p m	St. Paul, Mpls., Twilight Limited—	**3 05 pm *9 59 pm
*5 10 p m	Chicago, Milwaukee, Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Fast Mail.	*10 55 a m

Wagner Sleepers. Free Chair Cars.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.
Telephone 44.
426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave.	*Except Saturday. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
*7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED	†8 30 am
†8 40 am	Copper Country Daylight Express	†7 55 pm

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar........ Ely Lv	7:19 a.m.

THE MILWAUKEE LINE

The Pioneer Limited.
Only Perfect Train in the World.
Best Dining Car Service.
LOWEST RATES TO ALL POINTS.

J. T. CONLEY,
Ass't Genl. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Lovers of Comfort and a Good Table
SHOULD TRY THE—
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.
DINING CAR SERVICE.

Meals in Dining Cars are Served a la Carte.

Direct line to Oshkosh, Neenah, Marshfield, Fond du Lac, Menasha, Stevens Point, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and all points
EAST AND SOUTH.

Pullman Parlor Sleeping Cars. Fine Day Coaches.

DAILY SERVICE.

4:00 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	11:15 a.m.
4:15 p.m.	Lv.. W. Superior..Ar	11:00 a.m.
4:25 p.m.	Lv..... Superior .....Ar	10:37 a.m.
7:25 p.m.	Lv..... Ashland .....Ar	7:45 a.m.
4:11 a.m.	Ar..... Neenah Lv	11:55 p.m.
4:31 a.m.	Ar..... Oshkosh Lv	11:31 p.m.
5:09 a.m.	Ar....Fond du Lac...Lv	10:55 p.m.
7:15 a.m.	Ar.... Milwaukee Lv	8:45 p.m.
9:45 a.m.	Ar..... Chicago Lv	6:15 p.m.

For rates or other information, apply City Ticket Office, 428 West Superior street, Union Depot, or
W. M. STEPHENSON,
430 W. Superior St. General Agent

WE DO...

Packing,
Shipping,
Moving and
Storing of
fine Furniture,
Household
Goods and Pianos.
General Freight
Hauling,
Hoisting of
Safes, Heavy
Machinery, Etc.

DULUTH VAN CO.,
212 West Superior St.
'PHONE 492.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

ADVANCE IN WHEAT

Market Started Out Easier But Grew Stronger During the Session.

THE CABLES LOWER

Increase In the Argentine Shipments---Sales at Chicago For Export.

Duluth Board of Trade, Feb. 2.—The wheat market opened easier and lower this morning, the early news being of a bearish character. The cables reported slightly lower prices at Liverpool and a decline of 10 centimes at Paris, while there was an increase in the wheat shipments from the Argentine Republic, showing that business had not been greatly hindered by the plague. The market soon grew stronger as the Paris market closed firmer and Chicago reported a sale of 110,000 bus for direct export. The Northwest receipts were moderate. Trading, however, was quiet. The strength increased as the session advanced, and the close was ⅝c higher than yesterday here and ⅝@¾c higher at Chicago for the May option.

Trading in futures was dull on the Duluth board. May wheat opened ⅛c lower at 67¼c, sold up to 67½c at 9:40, touched 67¼c at 12:10 and advanced to 68c at 1 o'clock. It closed at 68c, being ⅝c higher than yesterday. About 15,000 bus of cash stuff was sold at 2c under May. Corn advanced ⅛c. Cash flax rose ½c. May flax was unchanged, while September flax gained 1c. Oats, barley and rye were unchanged. Following were the closing prices:

Car inspection—Wheat, 53c; corn, 27; rive, 67⅜c. No. 1 northern, cash, 66c; to arrive, 66c; May, 68c; July, 69c. No. 2 northern, 63½c. No. 3 spring, 60c. Oats, 24@23½c. Rye, 50c. Barley, 34-37c. Flax, cash, $1.57½; May, $1.58; September, $1.10. Corn, 30½c.

Car inspection—hWeat, 53; corn, 27; oats, 1; barley, 5. Receipts—Wheat, 30,797 bus; corn, 10,235 bus; flax, 759 bus. Shipments—Wheat, 15,714 bus.

Ship Your Grain to
McCarthy Bros. & Co.
Grain Commission Merchants,
Duluth and Minneapolis.
WE SELL BY SAMPLE.
REFERENCES:
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES FRIDAY.

No. 1 northern wheat, 1 car..........	$0.65⅞
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	65½
No. 1 northern, 6,500 bus..............	65½
No. 1 northern, 2,700 bus.	66⅛
Flax, 10,000 bus September..........	1.10
Flax, 1,000 bus May....................	1.58½

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Wheat and Corn Firm---Oats Steady ---Provisions Strong.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—The wheat market opened easier today. May a shade under yesterday at 67¾@7⅞c. Cables were slightly lower and Argentine shipments were enough over last week to indicate to many traders that the plague has not caused much embarrassment. A tone of firmness early developed, as Paris which has been 10 centimes lower, showed a firm tone at the close and it was reported that 110,000 bus had been sold for direct export from here. May advanced to 68¼c, eased off on profit taking to 67⅞c, reacted to 68¼c and again eased off to 68@⅛c. Trade was rather quiet and without feature. Local receipts were 24 cars, none of which graded contract. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 311 cars against 362 last week and [illegible] a year ago.

The market later turned strong, influenced to a degree by a rather bullish report of the Modern Miller. Foreigners were credited with buying. May closed ⅜@½c over yesterday at 68½@⅝c.

The corn market was firm, country offerings being light and receipts only fair, 446 cars here. May opened a shade up at 32⅝@⅞c and advanced early to 33c.

The corn market was quiet to the end but closed strong, May ¼c up at 33⅛c.

The oats market was dull and featureless early, the tone rather easy at the opening. Later sympathy with corn had a steadying effect. Receipts here were 106 cars, more than double the estimate. May opened a shade lower at 23¼c and advanced to 23½c.

A rumor that the world's visible supply of lard for January is only 5000 tierces compared with 65,000 tierces a year ago had a strengthening effect on the provision market. There was strong buying of May lard and ribs early. May pork opened 2½@5c over yesterday at $10.77½@10.85 and advanced to $10.87½. May lard [illegible] up at $5.97½@6.00, advancing to $6.05 and May ribs 2½@5c higher at $5.82½@5.85, advancing to $5.87½.

Close: Wheat, February, 66¼c; March, 66¾@67c; July, 69¼c. Corn, February, 31⅛c; May, 33⅛c; July, 33⅜@⅞c. Oats, February, 22¼c; May, 23½c; July, 22⅞c. Pork, February, $10.75; May, $10.95; July, $10.87½. Lard, February, $5.95; March, $5.97½; May, $6.02½; July, $6.15. Ribs, February, $5.85; May, $5.90@5.92½; July, $5.95. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 3 red, 66@68½c; No. 2 hard winter, 66½c; No. 3 hard winter, 62@66c; No. 1 northern spring, 67½@69c; No. 2 northern spring, 67@68½c; No. 3 spring, 63@67c. Corn, No. 2, 31¾c; No. 3, 31½@½c. Oats, No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22½@23c. Flax, cash Northwestern, $1.59; Southwestern $1.59; May, $1.60; September, $1.10. Rye, May, 53½c. Barley, cash, 35@45c. Timothy, February, $2.55; March, $2.60. Clover, March, $8.50.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 301 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Wheat—There was a fairly large trade in wheat today and the market ruled nervous, and after repeated fluctuations finally closed ¾c higher than last night. Foreign barkets were generally quiet, with the exception of Paris, which closed higher; said to be on account of unfavorable weather in France. Liverpool closed quiet and unchanged from yesterday. Argentine shipments as privately reported to us were 800,000 bus. Receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were 335 cars, against 500 last year. There was a moderate demand for cash wheat, but export limits generally were out of line. The seaboard reported a moderate demand there. The visible supply Monday is expected to show another decrease, probably half to three-quarter of a million bus. Local sentiment is very bullish and the market is sensitive to bull news, but we would like to see a better export demand, however, this may follow if our market keeps strong. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, [illegible] cars.

Corn—The market ruled very strong with a [illegible] trade and prices advanced ½c per bu over last night owing to light country offerings and good cash demand especially for export. Liverpool reported their market is firm ½d higher for the day and reported better demand there. Argentine shipments were reported at 520,000 bus. The weather was generally favorable for the movement to market and today's advance may bring out freer offerings. If not, prices are likely to work some higher. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 580 cars.

Oats ruled firm all day in sympathy with wheat and corn, and closed ¼c higher than last night. There was good covering by shorts owing to better cash demand and light country offerings. Clearances from the Atlantic seaboard were only 4000 bus, but there was a better export demand with some business done today. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 195 cars.

Provosions opened strong and higher on the very small stocks published this morning, brokers supposed to represent Cudahy interests were heavy buyers. Outsiders sold freely to realize and it looks as if they would have nothing left for further advance. The situation now is stronger than ever. We have 5c hogs, and much lighter stocks than expected, and enormous consumption. Hog receipts are apt to increase somewhat, but all are wanted. Estimated hogs tomorrow, 21,000.

Puts, May wheat, 65⅝-½c.
Calls, May wheat, 66¼@66⅜-¼c.

Established 1862
Weare Commission Company, Chicago.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.
Private wires to all Exchanges. 'Phone 713 GEO. RUPLEY, Manager.
We make a specialty of Boston Copper Stocks. Duluth Office—319 Board of Trade.

WEARE'S REPORT.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—The wheat market has been strong all day and towards the close developed a degree of strength that had a very effectual influence on the shorts in the market and a quick advance to 68⅜c was the result. The chief influence was the French news, cables reporting prospects bad and as this was accompanied by good buying orders showing a very practical belief in the truth of these rumors, the market showed quick response. The continued resistance which wheat is showing under heavy pressure and without the support of adequate outside interests, has been winning it friends and we note a change of feeling evident on change favorable to the buying side. We have to admit that the legitimate side is still not as strong as it ought to be but it is a matter of history hat speculation cuts almost, if not quite as much figure in bulling prices as supply and demand. However, there is a brightening up. This latter as evidenced by better cash inquiry and undoubtedly mulic more cash business would be accomplished were it not for the erratic action of railway people as regards rates. There is a very evident speculative improvement from the outside. There is an absorbing of wheat on a large but quiet scale under 68c by people who are not readily hammered out and the splendid buying which was in evidence this morning on the part of foreigners is also a very significant feature. The market promises excellent action. We look for increased speculation under range of prices and scalping opportunities which we believe will prove attractive to clients. Bulls who have bought wheat on breaks have found it a profitable way of taking the market for some time past and we believe that action continued along that line, acceptin good protits when they are in sight is wise. At the same time for investment purposes May wheat bought in the neighborhood of 68c and reasonably margined in our opinion will cause the holder no worry and we believe will net him profitable returns. The Modern Miller reports the wheat in the Southeast in part of the belt in a very susceptible condition to this unfavorable weather. Liverpool cables were steady closing unchanged to ⅛d higher. Paris was irregular upon some futures and lower on other. Antwerp was unchanged. Clearances 486,000 bus and it is expected that the visible will show a decrease on Monday of over 500,000 bus. Argentine shipments were slightly heavier than last week. This in spite of the plague talk is somewhat significant. Primary receipts were 393,000 bus, compared with 520,000 bus last year. The Northwest had 311 cars against 410 last year. Clearances for the week, both coasts, were 3,588,000 bus. New York reports 48 loads taken there for export and there were 50,000 bus sold from here.

Excellent cash demand and small offerings had a beneficial effect on values in corn this morning and a good advance was scored. Liverpool was ⅛@¼d higher. Clearances 870,000 bus. Argentine shipments were only slightly over last week. Receipts were 176 cars with 580 estimated for tomorrow. Local sales were 640,000 bus, and New York reports 75 loads taken there for export. There is buying on the part of interests who are strong and conservative of corn around these figures and certainly the situation as regards demand and the limited supply which farmers are inclined to allow the trade warrants the buying side of this cereal. We believe very firmly that corn will sell considerably higher than at present figures and would advise clients to accept breaks as buying points.

Oats have been sympathetically firm with a slight increase in shipping business and light country offerings. We do not look for oats to do much except sympathetically with other grains.

It is evident that the trade is beginning to realize the bullish situation surrounding provisions. The market has responded to that feeling this morning. The most potent influence has been the bullish stock reports which have proved smaller than expected.

WEARE COMMISSION COMPANY.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Feb. 2.—Close, wheat, March, 76⅜c; May, 74⅝c; July, 74¾c. Corn, May, 39c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Feb. 2.—Close, wheat in store—No. 1 northern, February, 65¾c, May, 65⅝@⅞c; July, 67⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 northern, 65⅛c; No. 2 northern, 63⅜c.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May—				
Open ...	67¼B	64¾-⅞	67⅞-⅞	74-¼
High ...	68⅛	65⅛-⅞	68⅝	74⅞-75
Low ...	67¼B	64¾-⅞	67¾	74-⅛
Close ...	68B	65¾-⅞	68½-⅝	74⅞B
July—				
Open ...	68¼B	66¾A	68½	74⅛
High ...	69¼	67⅛	69⅜-½	74⅜
Low ...	68¼B	66⅜	68½	74⅛
Close ...	69B	67⅛	69¼B	74¾

CHICAGO OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. May.	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Open	23¼	32⅝@32¾-⅞	$10.77½@10.85
High	23½	33⅛-¼	$10.95
Low	23¼	32¾	$10.72½@10.85
Close	23½A	33⅛B	$10.95

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.
New York	39,000	11,777
Philadelphia	12,991	1,568
Baltimore	61,582	151,995
Toledo	5,500	3,600
Detroit	600	1,714
St. Louis	17,000	15,000
Boston	161,787	......
Chicago	18,000	9,611
Milwaukee	11,000	1,430
Duluth	30,797	15,714
Minneapolis	208,980	50,151
Kansas City	27,600	11,450

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—Wheat, steady, unchanged to ⅛d lower; March, 5s 10¾d; May, 5s 10⅝d; July, 5s 10⅝d. Corn, quiet, ⅛d higher; February, 3s 7⅛d; May, 3s 6¾d; July, 3s 6½d.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Cattle, receipts, 2500. Slow, firm. Beeves, $4.00@6.25; cows and heifers, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.85; Texas, $1.25@5.00. Hogs, receipts, today, 21,000; tomorrow, 16,000; left over, 3213. Slow to 5c lower. Mixed and butchers, $4.60@4.72½; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.85; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.55@4.80; bulk of sales, $4.75@4.85. Sheep, receipts, 7000. Strong, 5@10c higher. Sheep, $4.65@5.40; lambs, $5.00@7.25. Official receipts and shipments for yesterday: Cattle, receipts, 8713; shipments, 3375. Hogs receipts, 19,198; shipments, 5911. Sheep receipts, 8819; shipments, 761.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report. Heavy logging horses were in a better demand than for the past three weeks. Wisconsin lumbermen bought in car load lots, selecting the better class of horses. Trade on farm horses inactive. Prices showed symptoms of weakness, caused by the large volume of horses placed on the market. Good farm chunks are advancing in prices in the country and a rapid rise on the wholesale market is looked for. A strong inquiry for mules and Western branded horses was had today. Quotations:

Drafters, choice	$110@140
Drafters, common to good.......	90@110
Farm horses, choice	80@120
Farm horses, common to good....	50@80
Mules	75@120

LAND SCRIPS,
PINE LANDS,
STOCKS.
H. W. COFFIN,
Chamber of Commerce.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders, in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.	
Print creamery, per lb......	26½@27½
Cream, spearators, fancy..	26@27
Dairies, fancy, special make	20@21
Packing stock	14@14½
Dairy, fair	18@20
CHEESE.	
Twins, flat, full cr'm, new.	13@13½
Full cream, Young America	14
Swiss cheese, No. 1..........	13@14
Brick, No. 1..................	13@14
Limburger, full cr'm, choice	13
Primost	5½@6
EGGS.	
Candled, strictly fresh	15@16
Candled, storage	11@12
NUTS.	
Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50
Filberts, per lb..............	13@14
Chestnuts, per lb............	12@13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb..	14
Soft shell almonds, per lb..	17
Brazils, per lb...............	8@9
Pecans, per lb	10@11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb....	8
Raw peanuts, per lb........	5½@6
HONEY.	
Fancy white clover..........	15@16
Fancy white clover in jars, strained, per lb...........	12½@13
Golden rod	13@14
Dark honey	12@13
Buckwheat, dark	12@13
MAPLE SUGAR.	
Vermont, per lb	12
Ohio, per lb..................	10
Maple syrup, per gal.......	90@1 00
PEAS AND BEANS.	
Fancy navy, per bus	2 25@2 40
Medium, hand picked, bus..	2 00@2 15
Brown beans, fancy, bus..	1 90@2 10
Green and yellow peas	1 40
POPCORN.	
Rice corn, shelled	3½@4
Choice, per lb................	3@3½
FRUITS.	
Apples, per bbl	3 50@4 50
Seedlings California oranges	2 75@3 00
California navels	3 00@3 25
Messina lemons, per box...	3 25@3 50
Bananas	1 50@2 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	50@60
Dates, per lb	13@15
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25@1 35
Concord, crates	2 00
Pears	2 00@2 25
Cranberries	7 75@8 00
CIDER.	
N. Y. sweet cider, per keg..	2 75@3 00
Fruit juices, per keg	3 50@3 75
VEGETABLES.	
Celery, dozen bunches	35@75
Hubbard squash	1 25
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bus	1 75@1 85
Sweet potatoes, per bbl....	4 50@5 00
Potatoes, per bus	45@48
Beets, bus	70@75
Radishes	75
Onions, green dozen bunch	75@85
Carrots, per bus	50@60
Rutabages, per bus.........	35@40
Oyster plant, per doz	25@30
Horse radish, per lb	8
Parsley, per doz	20@25
Cauliflower, per doz	2 40@2 50
Lettuce, per bus	1 00@1 25
Red and green pepper	1 00@1 25
Mint, per doz	30@50
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.........	1 75@2 00
Cabbage, new California crates, per 100 lbs..........	2 60
Red cabbage, per doz	50@60
LIVE POULTRY.	
Spring chickens	7@8
Hens, old	6@7
Old roosters	5@6
Turkeys, fancy	9@10
Turkeys, common	8@9
Ducks	7@8½
Geese	7@8
MEATS.	
Mutton	7
Lamb	9
Veal, good	9
Beef, dressed	6½@8
Hogs	6½
Veal, fancy	10
BRAN AND SHORTS, CAR LOTS	
Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc.....	14 50@15 00
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc.....	14 00
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc.....	14 00
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc.....	13 50

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 2.—Butter, receipts, 3581 packages. Firm. June creamery, 20@23c; Western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 16@18½c. Cheese, receipts, 2651 packages. Fall made fancy large, 12¾@13c; fall made fancy small, 12¾@13c; large late made, 11¾c; small late made, 12@¼c. Eggs, receipts, 9021 packages. Firm. Western 15c loss off; Western ungraded at mark, 14@18½c.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Butter, steady. Creameries, 19@24c; dairies, 19@22c. Eggs, strong. Fresh, 16@½c. Dressed poultry, firm. Turkeys, 8½@9½c; chickens, 8@9c.

Seeks a Divorce.

A 70-year-old wife seeking a divorce from a husband of 50 on the ground of desertion is the substance of the case of Ingeborg Johnson against Loui H. Johnson, begun in district court yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Johnson sets forth the ages as above, and says that they were married in Sweden, Dec. 13, 1873. They have no children. The complainant alleges that her husband deserted her without cause Sept. 1, 1894, and that he has remained away from her ever since, so she asks for an absolute divorce. John Jenswold, Jr., is her attorney.

PHELPS' CONDITION.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 2.—There was no change during the night in the condition of Hon. Edward J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, who is ill with pneumonia here.

ROOD REJECTED.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 2.—The appointment of Col. H. H. Rood as a member of the state board of control was rejected today in the executive session by a vote of 23 to 26.

GET VICTORIA CROSS.

London, Feb. 2.—The Gazette this evening signifies that it is the queen's intention to confer the Victoria cross on Capts. Congreve and Reed, Lieut. Roberts and Corp. Nurse, for their attempts to save the guns at the battle of Colenso.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body; Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The Chancellor is reliable. Winecke & Doerr's leading 10-cent cigar.

Pictures at Half Price.

In order to make room for our new line of wall papers just received, we will place on sale, commencing Monday morning, Feb 5, for four days, 200 etchings which formerly sold from $1.25 to $4.25 each, your choice 50 cent. Also a large line of platinoes, carbons, photos, nipeas and colored pictures at just half the original price. We will also give a discount on imported pictures.
ENGELS & CO.,
French & Bassett-Building.

Call for Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor. Every first-class dealer has them.

GAINS IN STOCKS

Only a Few Specialties On New York Exchange Showed Losses.

CLOSING WAS FIRM

Speculation Ended Strong and Confident, With the Railways Leading.

New York, Feb. 2.—Opening prices for the various iron and steel issues indicated that they were still in favor with the bulls. A wide opening in Tennessee Coal and transactions of 3600 shares was followed by a further rise to 59½ as compared with 95¾ at yesterday's close. National Steel moved up to 48. Railroad stocks improved slightly with the international group benefited by firmness abroad. Third Avenue was devoid of feature, ruling quiet. Local issues worked upward and Third Avenue, after a slight decline below last night's level, improved to $101. Meanwhile, there was a good deal of irregularity in the general market, Steel and Wire, Sugar and People's Gas showing the effects of the realizations. Renewed pressure against Third Avenue lowered it below 98, and some sympathetic effect was produced on the general list. Covering in Tennessee Coal brought it up to par and the market in general hardened and held the advantage well at 11 o'clock. New points of strength developed in the market after 11 o'clock, including stocks which are usually not very prominent, notably Pacific Mail, American Cotton Oil and Anaconda Mining. Improvements of a substantial character continued to be recorded by some of the metal group. Tennessee Coal bounded up to 104, reacting then below par and ruled very very feverish thereabouts. Increased trading in the standard stocks was at a higher valuation, conspicuous stength being shown by Southern Pacific, New York Central, Missouri Pacific and Burlington. Speculation at noon was irregular. A large business was transacted in railroad bonds which were firm all around.

Extensive realizations imparted a general lower level of prices, but the offerings were so well taken that the bulls were encouraged to renewed efforts and succeeded in checking the reaction before long. On the rebound, the Baltimore & Ohio was a feature, advancing about 3 points over last night. Some other properties came back to the highest and speculation ended strong and confident, about the best for railways. Net gains in the general run of railroad stocks were large, and exceptions to the general advances comprised only a few specialties.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Sugar	118¼	118⅞	117⅝	118
Am. Steel Wire com	58¼	58¼	57	57⅞
Tobacco	103½	104¼	103¼	103¼
Atchison com	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
Atchison pfd	62¼	63⅜	62¾	63⅜
Brooklyn Transit ..	75½	76⅜	75¼	75⅞
C., M. & St. P.......	119	119¾	119	119½
C., B. & Q..........	123¾	124¾	123½	124⅝
C. & N. W..........	160⅞	161⅞	160⅞	161⅞
Federal Steel com.	54⅞	55⅜	54⅞	55⅛
Federal Steel pfd...	75¼	75¾	75	75
Great Western	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜
L. & N.............	79⅜	79¾	79¼	79⅜
Manhattan	95½	96¾	95½	96½
Missouri Pacific ...	44½	46	44½	45⅞
N. P. common	52¼	53	52	53
N. P. preferred	75⅜	75¾	75½	75¾
People's Gas	107½	108⅜	107	108
Rock Island	107¼	108⅜	107	108
Southern Pacific ...	38¾	39½	38⅝	39⅜
Leather pfd	75½	76	75½	75¾
Union Pacific pfd..	46¼	47⅝	46⅝	47¼
Western Union ...	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅝
Leather com	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16⅜
Money	2@2½	2½	2	2¼

CHICAGO MONEY.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Clearings, $23,615,409, balances, $1,679,518. Posted rates, $4.85@4.88½; New York exchange, 30c premium.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Feb. 2.—Money on call nominally, 2½@3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent; sterling exchange, easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@½ for demand, and at $4.84¼@½ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88@½; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84½; silver certificates, 59½@60½c; bar silver, 59c; Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds, irregular; 2s, registered, $1.02½; 3s, registered, $1.09¼; coupon, $1.09¼; new 4s, registered, $1.33¾; coupon, $1.33⅝; old 4s, registered, $1.11½; coupon, $1.14½; 5s, registered, $1.12½; coupon, $1.32½.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 2.—The cotton market opened firm with prices 5 to 10 points higher. The advance was soon increased to a net rise of 9 to 11 points. For a time, bull enthusiasm ran high and May was forced up 796. The public cables reported a rise of 6 to 7 points in Liverpool. A flurry of profit-taking near the close of the first hour led to a brief reaction. Cables reported a sudden slump in Liverpool, which turned the tables here and led to heavy liquidation. Before the scare culminated, prices had dropped up with a rush. Liverpool recuperated rapidly and flooded our market with buying orders. Sales to 11:30 were estimated at 25,000 bales.

Cotton spot closed steady, ⅛c advance; midland uplands, 8¼c; midland gulf, 8½c; sales, 557 bales. Cotton futures closed very steady; February, $7.96; March, $7.93; April, $7.92; May, $7.92; June, $7.93; July, $7.95; August, $7.90; September, $7.41; October, $7.21; November, $7.23; December, $7.21.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Feb. 2.—Consols for money, 100½; for the account, 100⅝.

COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, Feb. 2.—Close: Adventure, 5@½; Allouez, 2⅞@3⅛; Arcadian, 16⅜@17; Arnold, 5½@6½; Ashbed, 50c bid; Atlantic, 25@26; Baltic, 17@18; Bay State, 50c bid; Bingham, 10½; Bonanza, 1¾; Boston & Montana, 268@269; Butte & Boston, 50@51; Calumet & Hecla, 737@745; Centennial, 17; Cochita, 12¾; Copper Range, 25; Dominion Coal, 42½; Franklin, 14¼; Humboldt, 1@¾; Isabella, 5½; Isle Royale, 24; Mass, 6⅝; Mercedes, 8½; Michigan, 6@½; Mohawk, 12½; Old Colony, 4@5; Old Dominion, 17¾; Osceola, 70½; Parrott, 43; Pioneer, 2; Quincy, 140@145; Rhode Island, 4⅞; Santa Fe, 4⅜@5; Tamarack, 178@179; Tecumseh, 3¼@4½; United States, 14¾@15½; Utah, 29; Washington, 1@6; Winona, 3½@4; Wolverine, 39@40; Zinc, 16.

Will Not Partition It.

Judge Dibell this morning filed findings in the case of Charles d'Autremont, Jr., against C. E. Shannon, the Norris Realty company and others, in which the plaintiff sought to partition the nw¼ of section 11-62-11, among the parties. The plaintiff owns twenty-nine-thirty-sixths, the Norris Realty company owns three-thirty-sixths and C. E. Shannon owns four-thirty-sixths. The interests of all except Shannon are unencumbered, but Shannon's interest is encumbered by a number of judgments. The land, the court finds, is not known to contain minerals, but it is valuable bacause of its nearness to the Vermilion range, and is not worth more than $2000. The court finds that it will not be to the interest of the parties to partition the property, but that it will be better to sell it as a whole for cash, and Arthur Howell is named as receiver to make the sale.

Cures dizzy spells, tired feeling, stomach, kidney and liver troubles. Keeps you well all the year. Rocky mountain Tea taken this month 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

PERSONALS.

S. F. Alderman, of Brainerd, is at the Spalding today.

Sam Eckstein, of Chicago, is at the Spalding today.

C. C. Warren, of Waterbury, Vt., is in the city, a guest at the Spalding.

H. R. Tinkham, of New York, is in the city.

A number of Elks came down from Two Harbors last evening for the session here. Among them were: M. T. Hannon, J. D. Budd, H. L. Holden, John Brown and L. R. Witt.

Timothy Foley, the railroad contractor came up from St. Paul last evening.

George D. Kirkham, of Chicago, is at the Spalding.

Mr. and C. S. Bartram, of St. Paul, are at the Spalding.

Miss Gleason, of Gladstone, Mich., is at the St. Louis.

C. B. Yale, of St. Paul, claim agent of the Great Northern railroad, is at the St. Louis.

R. F. McClennan, of Brainerd, is in the city, a guest at the St. Louis.

Mrs. W. N. Shephard, of Tower, was at the St. Louis last evening.

C. C. McCarthy came down from Grand Rapids last evening.

Franc B. Daniel, of Minneapolis, was at the St. Louis last evening.

Mrs. A. C. Farrar, of 1824 West Second street, left this afternoon for a visit of two weeks at Ashland, Wis.

Thomas Hannibal, who has resided in Duluth for the past ten years and has been in Louisville, Ky., for the past three or four months, has decided to make it his home for the present, and has therefore sent for his family who will leave for Louisville tonight, with the exception of his oldest daughter, who will remain in Duluth, as she holds a position in the Canadian government office in this city.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio. 'Phone No. 9.

Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup. St.

Funeedany printing, see R. P. Co.

Choice offices for rent. Apply to W. M. Prindle & Co.

Judge Ensign filed findings this morning in the case of the Uncas National bank against Robert S. Sutliffe and others, giving judgment for foreclosure of a mortgage on lots 305 and 317, block 16, and lot 274, block 18, Duluth proper, Second division, given to secure a note for $5000.

The annual meeting of the Woodland Cemetery association will be held on Feb. 4, at Odd Fellows' hall, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and to discuss other matters of importance in connection with the further improving of the cemetery.

Clarence Mickelson has left the Business university to accept the position of stenographer for the Cusson Madden Lumber company.

The usual Saturday matinee will be given at the Parlor theater tomorrow afternoon, 2:30, when a fine program of specialties will be the attraction. For next week an entire new bill will be offered.

This morning two woodsmen named George Durr and Hugh Pruden were brought in from Camp No. 9, near Cloquet, and taken to St. Mary's hospital. Durr had his foot badly cut by the slipping of an ax, and Pruden sustained severe injuries to his back by the falling of a tree. Both men are doing well and their injuries are not considered serious.

The Saturday Herald gives want ads the largest circulation in Duluth.

If you want more boarders why not let it be known by a want ad in The Saturday Herald.

Professor Ourat will organize a juvenile beginners' class tomorrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Secretary Edward Force of the police department is on duty this afternoon for the first time after an illness of three weeks.

At the health office today, the following births were reported: To Mr. and Mrs. Ole Evgen, Sixty-third avenue west and Ramsey street, a daughter; to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lurvive, Fifty-seventh avenue west and Main street, a son; to Mr. and Mrs. Lieveret Metyling, Fifty-sixth avenue west and Gosnold street, a daughter; to Mr. and Mrs. Chris Hendrickson, 2015 West Fourth street, a son; to Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Heller, 1124 West Superior street, a daughter; to Mr. and Mrs. Wayland Sanford, 2132 East First street, a daughter; to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Carlson, 2220 West Michigan street, a daughter; to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. McKenzie, 1106 Garfield avenue, a son.

A marriage license was issued this morning to Beshara Jereissati and Mary Beutirhood. The parties are Assyrians, of which race there is said to be quite a colony in Duluth.

Anton E. Carlson has begun suit against Charles Grandell to recover $175 alleged to be due for labor performed in logging. O. L. Young is the attorney.

Basket Ball Games.

There will be a warm game tonight at the Superior normal school between two basket ball teams from the Duluth Y. M. C. A. and two from the normal school. A large number of rooters are going over from Duluth, and the games are expected to be actively contested. The first teams will line up as follows:

Superior.		Duluth
Moran..........	basket	............Briggs
R. Grace..........	basket	............Morse
Ely (capt.)........	center	............Smith
Edmunston........	guard	............Pierce
Conley	guard	............Brown

The second teams will probably line up in this way:

Superior.		Duluth
Keniff...........	basket	............Barnes
Cary.............	basket	..............Roth
Flerstad........	center	........Deighton
Kennedy.........	guard	.......Haroldson
Dauffenbach......	guard	............Wirth

Superior will probably have Ross for referee and Wray for umpire. Duluth's official will be Wheeler.

Damages For Assault.

William L. Jackson yesterday afternoon in the district court, began a suit against Henry S. Eaton to recover $2000 damages for assault. He claims that in Jan. 24 Eaton assaulted him and beat him severely with his fists and with a piece of iron, cutting a hole in his scalp, and otherwise treating him very ungently. It is claimed that Eaton also threatened to shoot him. A. A. Harris and John H. Norton are the attorneys.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.
SOLD IN DULUTH AT
The Ideal Beer Hall.

Entirely
Up to date
The
Remington
Standard Typewriters
New Models.
6, 7 and 8
Absolutely Reliable, Always.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
327 Broadway, New York.
Local Office: 323 West Superior Street,
DULUTH, MINN.

BLOOD POISON
Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY COMPANY—1946 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.
New Spring
Golf Skirts
Fresh from our Eastern workrooms. Better known as the "Rainy Day Skirt." The proper thing for this weather. Excellent for skating, walking and outdoor exercise. Made of "Double Texture" Golf Cloth. Tailor stitched throughout. Ten different colors. Seven different prices......
Silberstein & Bondy Company.

Clearance Sale Prices on Reliable Shoes!
This is the time when assortments are broken. We are closing out our broken assortments at specially reduced prices. Some lots lower than One-Half price. Call and see the inumerable bargains all through the store.
Mens' Bargains.
$5 and $6 Shoes for $3.75
Broken lot Men's Winter Tan, Enamel and Calf Skin, coin or Rugby and Waldorf toes, our highest grade shoes, your choice
$3.75
Men's black and tan, double sole, a lot of $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes, a great bargain at—
$2.75
Men's $5.00 and $6.00 Pointed Toe Shoes, small sizes, 5½ to 8—
$1.48
Ladies' Bargains
Ladies' Calf Skin and Kid Lace, coin toe, $3.00 and $4.00 Welt or Turn Soles; to close—
$2.48
Ladies' $3.00 and $4.00 Round Toe, Button Shoes. These are very desirable and are a comfortable Shoe. Sizes 2½ to 4, wide widths; Clearing out price—
$1.29
"I Feel Uncomfortable" says your foot, "cold, clammy, pinched and pany."
"I Have Felt shoes," says my foot, "and so I am always warm and healthy."
ALL FELT
Alfred Dolge
Felt Slippers and Shoes are ideal winter foot wear. Look out for this trade mark. It is on all genuine goods.
Alfred Dolge's Celebrated Felt Slippers and Shoes
All Felt Shoes and Slippers at and Below Cost.
RUBBERS and LOW SHOES
Misses' Light Arctics.......... 65c
Ladies' $1.25 Storm Overshoes, reduced to.......... $1.00
Mne's Rubbers.......... 50c
Men's Low Oevrshoes sizes 6 to 8.......... 50c
Men's Storm Overshoes, a special lot at.......... 90c
A. WIELAND,
123 West Superior St.

MAKING PROMISES

Lee Willcuts Calls on Saloonkeepers and Promises Them No Molestation.

HYPOCRITICAL CANT

Still They Keep Up the Howl About Morality and Law Enforcement.

The utter baseness and hypocrisy of the Republican campaign is approaching a state that is rapidly becoming nauseating to all decent men. While howling about the Bowery, the alleged rottenness of the police administration of the city of Duluth and the general immorality which they claim is allowed to flourish in the city, they are going around interviewing every saloonkeeper in the city and telling them that it does not mean that they will be molested and that they will be under less restraint than they are now.

For some time that revolting work was left to W. W. Butchart, who is to have a berth in the administration if Hugo gets into office. For the past two or three days, however, Lee Willcuts himself has been alive to the desperate situation in which the Hugo candidacy is and has been going around among the saloonkeepers and giving them the promise that they are not to be disturbed and will be allowed anything they want. He catches them wherever he can, but with the Willcuts shrewdness tries to catch them in out-of-the-way places where his conferences will not be open to the general public gaze. This morning he had a well-known saloonkeeper in conference for nearly half an hour and promised him anything and everything.

That man is but one of many who have been approached by Willcuts' smooth talk. Every saloonkeeper in the city has been seen and the same promise given—that Hugo is friendly to them and that the howl about law and order and morality is made to catch the church vote.

This is a great campaign in the interest of morality and the purification of the Bowery which the Republicans have been howling about! They hold up their hands in holy horror every night on the stump and in their morning organ and then they wink the other eye.

* * *

To every saloonkeeper to whom Willcuts goes he says that there is no doubt of the election of Mr. Hugo, that he is certain to be the next mayor. This is the tack which the Republicans are pursuing now. They are claiming all over the city that Hugo is as good as elected and are telling everybody that they had better get in the band wagon. That is all the bluster is intended for—to create a possible stampede. The Democrats smile at it. They know better. Their canvass of the city has been complete and they know that there is no possibility of defeat and that Hugo will be buried under an avalanche of votes.

* * *

Mayor Truelsen smilingly says the News Tribune is evidently trying to add branches to his family tree in order to give him a shady reputation. He also says that until this morning he never knew that he had a cousin this side of the water, and it is utterly untrue that he appointed a certain policeman on the force because the man when he made application said he knew a man in Germany whose second cousin once shook hands with the mayor's uncle. As for the mayor's daughter, whom the morning paper insists is employed by the city, she has not been employed there since Henry Truelsen, Jr., returned from Chickamauga with the other members of the Duluth companies that volunteered their services for the Spanish-American war. The only relatives of the mayor now employed by the city are Henry Truelsen, Jr., who is, as Mayor Lewis' son was during the last Republican administration, private secretary to the mayor and secretary of the board of fire commisisoners; and Iyan Hansen, chief of police.

The mayor says that he would not be in the least surprised to pick up the morning paper between now and next Wednesday morning and see that he had decided to appoint his aunt city attorney. But after next Wednesday it will be all over and he will only have the usual allotment of relatives.

* * *

The fact that John A. Keyes, J. A. Blix and E. G. Wallinder addressed a meeting at West Duluth last night in the interests of Hugo, and that these three men are Populists, or rather have been Populists, led the News Tribune this morning into a spasm of ecstacy, and it ran one of its interviews with a "Prominent Populist" whose name was not mentioned, going into history to show the disaffection of the Populists, and stating that 75 per cent of the members of that party will vote for Hugo. Here is a real interview with a real Populist who is not afraid to give his name, and it, too, goes into a little political history that will be of interest.

H. P. Jeckell, member of the Populist city committee from the Seventh ward, said to The Herald today:

"I notice that the morning paper makes quite a stir because of the alleged Populist meeting at West Duluth last night, and that it publishes an interview with an anonymous individual whom I presume is J. K. Wightman, if he is anybody. As to the statement that 75 per cent of the members of the Populist party will vote for Hugo, that is a complete falsehood, to draw it mildly. The men who spoke at West Duluth last night, and the one I have mentioned, are the percentage of the party that will vote for Hugo. They have neither following nor respect in the party, and we are only too glad that they have shown their hand and have been forced to come out for what they are. Mr. Keyes was a candidate in 1896 for attorney general on the state ticket, and he was defeated. This made him sore, and when he was asked to speak during the campaign of 1898 he held back, and it was near the close before he finally consented to make a single speech at Hermantown. On the strength of that work he became a candidate for state librarian, and when that failed he was again cast down and disgruntled.

"When the time for the city convention came along J. K. Wightman took it upon himself to ask Mr. Keyes to be chairman. The other delegates thought that it was not the proper thing, in view of the feebleness of Mr. Keyes' efforts in behalf of the party, and a committee waited upon him and told him that he should not look for the place, as he was not entitled to it. This did not help out his soreness, and he left the convention before it was over, and now he is on the Republican side, and we know where to find him, which is more than we knew before.

"J. K. Wightman was a candidate on the fusion ticket in 1896, and again in 1898, and both times he was defeated. That was not our fault, but that of the people who turned him down, but it made him sore also. When the spring campaign started he began to attempt to make himself dictator, and his actions in the committee meetings showed that intent time after time. He tried to run things in furtherance of his own interest, and he missed. I understand that he wanted to be city assessor. During an interview between a number of Populists and Mr. Truelsen regarding his candidacy, Mr. Wightman broke in with a point-blank question, asking the mayor if, in the event of his election, he would give the Populists an office that would be in his gift. The mayor very properly declined to commit himself to any promises of that kind, and from that on Mr. Wightman was an opposer of Truelsen's.

"In the convention Mr. Wightman attempted to stampede it for Dr. Murray, and failed. Then Chairman McEwen refused to appoint him on the city committee again, and because he is thrown out all around, he is disgruntled, too, and he has gone over to the Republican camp. E. G. Wallinder and J. A. Blix need not be considered. The latter was discharged from office by Mayor Truelsen, and that explains his attitude. These men have absolutely no followers. Their attitude may be traced to selfish motives in every case, as most of them are disappointed office-seekers. They have been suspected for a long time, and it is a relief to know that they are finally out in the open, and that we know what they are. The percentage of the Populist vote that Mr. Hugo will get will be just the percentage that those four or five men represent, and no more."

* * *

Joseph Milander will be one of the speakers at Hendrickson's hall tonight. Mayor Truelsen will speak there and also at Central hall.

WANTED— Teams to Haul Coal at Once. Apply
PIONEER FUEL CO.,
302 W. Superior St. 301 E. Superior St. 426 Garfield Avenue.

DOGS WHO COULD OPEN DOORS.

Jack was a great black St. Bernard, weighing nearly 200 pounds. Cuffy was a pure Newfoundland, with very black curly hair. These two dogs were the gift of the late Senator Sanford to Rev. Edgerton R. Young, who tells in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly, of some of their wonderful tricks.

The doors of Mr. Young's rooms in his summer home were furnished with ordinary thumb latches. "When the dogs first came to me," said Mr. Young, "the latches bothered both dogs, but all that was needed on our part was to show them how they worked, and from that day on for years they both entered the rooms as they desired without any trouble, if the doors opened from them. There was a decided difference, however, in opening a door if it opened toward them. Cuffy was never able to do it. With Jack it was about as easily done as it was by the Indian servant girl. Quickly and deftly would he shove up the exposed latch and the curved part of the thumb piece and draw it toward him. If the door did not easily open, the claws in the other fore paw speedily and cleverly did the work.

"The favorite resting place of these two magnificent dogs was on some fur rugs on my study floor. Several times have we witnessed the following action in Cuffy, who was of a much more restless temperament than Jack. When she wanted to leave the study she would invariably first go to the door and try it. If it were in the slightest degree ajar she could easily draw in toward her and thus open it. If, on the contrary, it were latched, she would at once march over to Jack, and, taking him by an ear with her teeth, would lead him over to the door, which he at once opened for her. If reason is that power by which we 'are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends,' I fail to understand the meaning of words if it were not displayed in these instances."

February Clearing Sale.....

Clearing Without Reserve

All Overcoats, Suitings and Trouserings made to your order in our usual good style and workmanship at 25 per cent below regular prices.

To give you an idea of the magnitude of the many bargains that await you we will quote a few items

Trousers, former price $7.50—Clearing Sale	$5.75
Trousers, former price $9.00 - Clearing Sale	$6.75
Trousers, former price $10.00—Clearing Sale	$7.50
Trousers, former price $12.00—Clearing Sale	$9.00
Suits, former price $25 —Clearing Sale	$18.75
Suits, former price $30 —Clearing Sale	$22.50
Suits, former price $35 —Clearing Sale	$26.50
Suits, former price $40 —Clearing Sale	$30.00
Suits, former price $45 —Clearing Sale	$33.75
Overcoats, former price $30—Clearing Sale	$22.50
Overcoats, former price $35—Clearing Sale	$26.50
Overcoats, former price $40—Clearing Sale	$30.00
Overcoats, former price $45—Clearing Sale	$33.75

And so on through the entire line. This is one great bargain event of the entire year which you should not miss. Our regular patrons are earnestly requested to take advantage of this unusual buying opportunity. This sale will continue until February 10.

Duluth Art Tailoring Co.
306 West First Street.
French & Bassett Block, Opp. Board of Trade.
Telephone 181.

SENT TO SENATE

President Transmits the First Volume of Philippines Commission's Report.

AN OUTLINE SKETCH

Of the Findings---A Territorial Form of Government Favored.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The president today transmitted to congress the first volume of the report of the Philippine commission. It is a volume of 264 pages, including the appendix, and is signed by Professor Schurman, Admiral Dewey, Col. Denby and Professor Worcester.

The principal subject dealt with is the plan of government proposed by the commission, which includes a description of the Spanish government existing prior to the war, the various reforms desired by the Filipinos, and the constitutions proposed by them, together with the conclusions and plans suggested by the commission.

The report also covers many other matters connected with the social administration, racial characteristics, education, secular and religious orders, the Chinese in the islands, public health, currency, etc., as well as the condition and needs of the United States in the Philippines from a naval and maritime standpoint.

The second volume of the report, which will not be ready for several weeks, will contain a detailed description of the climate and natural resources of the island.

The chief interest in the report naturally centers in the plan of government proposed by the commission.

The commission announces itself unqualifiedly in favor of a government of the Philippines analogous to that of a territory of the United States, with a government appointed by the president. They say it is desirable that the inhabitants of the archipelago should enjoy a large measure of home rule in local affairs, their towns to enjoy substantially the rights and privileges of towns in a territory.

The provinces should be vested with substantially the functions of a county in a territory; so this system might be applied to Luzon and the Viscayan islands at once and a beginning might be made on the coast of Mindanao. The Sulu archipelago calling for special arrangements with the sultan, the commission say, need not be considered in this connection.

The Filipinos could manage their own town and county affairs through their own officers, whom they could elect with no help from American officials except such as would be involved in control from the central government at Manilla. The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications or both. This system would necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and integrity and of patience and tact in dealing with other races, and on this account the commission recommended that they should be paid high salaries. The commission say they could be called advisers or commissioners, and that one for every 250,000 natives should suffice. It would be the duty of such commissioners to report upon their work to the central government at Manilla. Their main function would be to advise town and county councils in their organization and watch the collection of revenue and its expenditures.

Our government of the Philippines, the commission insist, must be adapted to the Filipinos. The commission discussed the system of government by a protectorate as established over the Malayan peninsula by Great Britain, deeming such a protectorate inadvisable, it having been instituted for the reason that England had no sovereignty there. The United States, which possesses sovereignty over the Philippines, need not concern itself with such a scheme. The mass of people, except in the Sulu group and some portions of Mindanao and Palawan, which are without chieftains or rulers, are without distinction of birth or rank; in other words are a pure democracy.

The kind of a protectorate which the insurgent leaders desired, the commission say, is one which the United States would assume all responsibility for protecting the Philippine government against foreign aggression, while their own officials would collect revenues.

Under the chimerical scheme of protection cherished by Aguinaldo, if a foreigner lost his life or property through a miscarriage of justice in a Philippine court, or in consequence of the governor's failure to suppress a riot, then the United States would be responsible for indemnity to the foreigner's government, without possessing the power of punishing the offender or of preventing such maladministration, or of protecting itself against similar occurrences in the future. Nor could the liability to foreign nations be reduced without permitting them directly to seek redress, and such a course would, it is to be feared, speedily lead to the appropriation of the Philippine islands by the great powers, who would not have to seek far for pretenses for intervention.

"Undoubtedly," says the report, "the raising of the American flag in the Philippine islands has entailed great responsibilities upon us; but to guarantee external protection, while renouncing internal dominion is no way of escaping from them. On the contrary, while you pull down the flag you only pile up difficulties."

MOUNTAIN RATS.

"Speaking about animals," said Augustus Thomas, playwright, chatting with a party at the Lambs, relates the New York Times, "the queerest ones I ever came across are the mountain rats one sees at the mines in Colorado. They are about as big as a wharf rat, but they have a bushy tail like a squirrel, and are pets of the miners. Whenever the luncheon hour comes you will see the fellows come from their holes or nests or wherever they live in the intervals between meals, squat on their haunches, and sit there until one of the miners shares his dinner-pail meal with them. Whatever they get of the scraps of that meal they sit up and eat just as a squirrel does. The miner doesn't exist that would not share his meal with them. The rats are intelligent and mischievous as they can be, and to me they always seemed imbued with a sense of humor that I never saw in any other animal. They are thieves by nature, but their thievery is peculiar. Now, here's a yarn about one of them, or perhaps about a colony of them. When I was in Southern Colorado there was a box of tallow candles in the rough cabin where the men slept. We got up one morning and the box was empty, not a candle in sight anywhere, but in the box was a pile of sticks and rubbish of all sorts. 'It is the rats,' said the miners as soon as they saw that rubbish, for they claim that one of these rats never steals anything without leaving something in the place of the stolen article. Of course, we of the camp never expected to see the candles again, but two days later, I give you my word, there was the whole boxful of candles back again. The miners say that the rats brought them back, and I suppose it must be true. At another time the rats made a raid on a sack of potatoes in the cookhouse and brought them all into the hut used for sleeping quarters. We found them in the morning, all piled up much after the fashion that one used to see those pyramidal piles of cannon balls in the navy yards in the days of the old-fashioned round ammunition. A mountain rat will steal nails, scraps of iron, and even the iron skewer-like candlesticks the miners use, and when they are stolen a fellow can tell if the rats did it, for if they did, there were always the tell-tale markers they had left behind in place of the stolen articles."

Ayers Pills

Look at yourself! Is your face covered with pimples? Your skin rough and blotchy? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, and dyspepsia. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO. NASHUA, N. H.

IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In the senate today Mr. Allen offered a resolution that a comittee of nine members of the senate be appointed to make an investigation of the transactions between the treasury department and the National City bank, of New York, and other banks since March 4, 1897, and also to investigate the sale of the old custom house property in New York.

Mr. Aldrich objected and the resolution went over.

Mr. Pettigrew called up his resolution offered yesterday to print as a public document a compilation of matter known as "The Philippine Commission." He said that the proposed document was a compilation of articles written by the executive committee of the Anti-Imeprialistic league, of Washington, D. C., in comment upon the report of the Philippine commission. He declared that it was impossible to reach the public on this subject through the large daily newspaper, and said he wanted to do so through the printing of the document. Objection was made and the resolution went over.

At 2:40 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

As soon as the senate went into executive session The Hague peace treaty was taken up. Considerable time was consumed in reading the document.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 2.—A bill was passed authorizing the levee board of New Orleans to change the levee line in front of the Marine hospital at New Orleans.

A bill giving to Cuban vessels the most favored nation treatment in American ports was passed.

After the reception of the president's message transmitting the Philippine commissioners' report and its references to the insular committee, the house committee resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

By a vote of 52 to 45, the house refused at noon to concur in the senate joint resolution to elect a state printer and binder. This is taken as an indication that the house favors abolishing the two offices. A joint resolution was passed to elect trustees for the several state institutions, on Tuesday next.

REPUBLICAN MEETING
AT THE
ARMORY
Saturday Evening, February 3.
T. W. Hugo, W. H. Smallwood, W. L. Windom and Wm. E. Culkin will speak. Everybody Invited.

SALE ORDERED.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—In the United States circuit court Judge Allen today dismissed the bill of review and ordered the intervening petition stricken from the files in the suit of the Central Trust company of New York vs. the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad company. It is further alleged by the petitioner that an order of sale was secured which would enable the Illinois Central interests to buy in the property now more valuable than when money was loaned on it. The sale is ordered for Feb. 6. Chamberlain appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals.

To really enjoy a 10-cent cigar, smoke "Chancellor," Winecke & Doerr's leader.

AWAITING A CLAIMANT.

America's Rich Tropical Island That Has No Inhabitants.

A tropical island of nearly 10,000 acres, forty-two miles due east of Porto Rico, is waiting for some enterprising homesteader to stake out a claim. This island belongs to the United States, but no one lives on it except a lighthouse keeper.

It is known on the map as Mona island. It has luxuriant vegetation, is well watered and drained. Every variety of tropical fruit will grow there, and it possesses every natural advantage. It is in the middle of the Mona passage. Mona island became the property of the United States by the second clause in the treaty, which cedes "the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies."

The officials of the general land office in Washington say that while our land laws have not been extended by statute to the West Indian islands, they undoubtedly will be, and American methods of homesteading, pre-emption and entry will obtain there, says the St. Louis Post Dispatch. To this extent the lands are free to anyone applying. Under the homestead act heads of families may enter 160 acres of public land set aside for that purpose.

Mona, while one of the most interesting of the small islands taken from Spain, is not the largest. Vicques, or Crab island, east of Porto Rico, about five miles from the mainland, is twenty miles long and about fifty square miles in area. It is not well suited for cultivation, but affords good pasture.

Market Basket News

Wilkey's
203-205 E. Superior St.

As Space will not permit can only enumerate a few articles.

50 bunches choice Bananas—per dozen....5c and 10c
Choice Oranges and Lemons—a doz—....15c to 30c
500 sks of best Patent Flour, per sack ..95c
300 sks of good Family Flour, per sack..80c
50 sks Sugar, 100 lbs each, a sack....$5.75
50 cases guaranteed Eggs, a doz......12½c
500 lbs choice Rio Coffee, guaranteed the best, per lb......10c
200 lbs choice Java and Mocha, per lb—....15c, 20c, 25c and 35c
250 lbs choice Teas—lb..25c, 35c, 45c and 60c
200 lbs choice Rice—per lb......5c to 8c
200 lbs choice Prunes—per lb......5c to 10c
1500 lbs choice Butter, good.....18c and 20c
Creamery......22c to 25c
Large line of Canned Goods at reduced prices. Large variety of Fruits.
Apples, per barrel, fancy......$3.50
Choice Potatoes—per bus......45c
Onions......85c
Fresh Eggs......16c
Gasoline—per gallon......15c

MEAT MARKET DEPT.
A full line of Fresh and Smoked Meats.

Fresh Beef Quarters—per lb......5c
Fresh Pork Shoulders—per lb......5c
Fresh Pork Loins and Butts......8c
Fresh Boiling and Stew Beef......5c
Fresh Roasts, from......5c to 12c
Fresh steaks......10 to 12½c
Fresh Dressed Chickens—per lb..10 to 12½c
Sugar Cured Cal. Hams......7c to 8c
Sugar Cured Bacon—per lb......10c
Dry Salt Pork, and Bbl Pork......6c and 7c
All goods guaranteed. Prompt delivery.
Favor us with a call and examine our stock. You will be agreeably surprised that we will save you 10 to 20 per cent on your goods.

P.L.Johnson
CASH GROCER.
1534-1536 West Superior St.
Telephone 675.

Our popular low prices for Saturday and Monday!

Creamery Butter, per lb,
28 cents
Dairy Butter, fresh made, per lb,
22 cents
Oranges, California budded Fruit, per dozen,
12 cents
Eggs, guaranteed fresh, per dozen,
16 cents
Eggs, storage stock, candled, per dozen,
10 cents

MODEL MEAT MARKET.

Fresh dressed young chickens, per lb......11c
Pork Steak, 3 lbs......25c
Pork Roast, per lb......5c
Pot Roast, per lb......7c and 8c
Boiling Beef, per lb......5c
Home made Corned Beef, per lb......5c
Salt Pork, per lb......7c
Sirloin Steak, per lb......14c
Porterhouse Steak, per lb......15c
Rolled Rib Roast, per lb......12½c
Fresh Dressed Turkey, per lb......12c

P.L.JOHNSON
CASH GROCER.

A VISIT TO GUAM.

There is a tradition that the climate of Guam is a good one. If one asks the native about it he will reply: "But, senor, this is the worst year we have ever had." True, he has in his favor the fact that at present it is the rainy season. But if one asks him in August, when the rainy season comes to an end, he will answer: "In September," and if one asks him in September, he will reply: "In October." The rain comes down at times in sheets, and the squall passing over, the sun comes out hot and fierce. In a few minutes the water soaks into the coral soil, and then the ground steams. There is a saving clause in that the nights are cool and delightful, and there is a sea breeze to temper the heat of the sun, when it has full sweep. The effect of the humidity has to be seen to be appreciated. Musical instruments, furniture and such things fall apart unless screws are liberally used. Metals become covered with rust over night. Ask the soldier; he knows.

The visitor to the island is, as a rule, much surprised to find the people as far advanced as they are, says the New York Sun. The visitor who expects to find savages dressed in a scarcity of clothing is rather surprised, as he drives up to the streets of Agona, to hear a piano ringing out one of Sousa's marches, or the small boy in the distance singing "After the Ball," for at present that is the popular air in Guam. Could the visitor attend one of the fandangoes, or balles, as they are called, he would be still more surprised to find that the young ladies all know how to dance waltzes, polkas and gallops in the same manner as they are danced in the United States. The young people are decidedly fond of dancing, and long for the time when the band will be quartered ashore.

Previous to the capture of the island there was a regular line of steamers running between Guam and Manilla, and these vessels were the source of supply of many articles of necessity as well as luxury. This line was subsidized by the Spanish government. Since the capture there have been no vessels calling other than men-of-war and an occasional sailing vessel from Japan. Until now the merchants have not made any arrangements for stores, as they prefer to await developments. The result is that the shops, such as they are, have been sold out of everything. The island produces no flour and not sufficient rice for home consumption, and in many houses, even of the better class, these articles of food have not been seen for months. To the native money is of no value, for it has no purchasing power. He will ask for provisions instead.

Mail communication is dependent on the men-of-war, and is uncertain, averaging about one mail every two months.

Guam being practically on the line between Honolulu and Manilla, it will be worth the while of any steamship line to make it a port of call, for the trade in copra, coffee, sugar and chocolate needs only encouragement to develop.

Gronseth & Olsen Established 1887.
Cash Grocers.
Telephone 282. 401 and 403 East Fourth St

The STOCK markets are very nervous and excited, and it is expected that this feeling will prevail until the middle of next week, and ESPECIALLY the GAS and WATER STOCKS. All kinds of rumors are afloat—everything is wide open. Be careful how you invest. The Gas tank may explode and the water main burst and the stock will be worthless. Invest in a sure article—the "VIKING" Flour, at rock bottom prices. "VIKING" Flour is not like politicians, strong one day and weak the next. It is uniform, pure, sweet and wholesome and that is what politicians ought to be.

SATURDAY AND MONDAY We Offer:
Golden Rod Flour, 98 lbs......$1.35
Viking Pride, 98 lbs......$1.65
Viking White Rye, 49 lbs......65c
Viking Creamery, per print......27c
Pure Leaf Lard, per lb......7c
Best Quality Ham, per lb......11c
California Ham, per lb......7¼c
Best Bacon, per lb......10c
Best Family Pork, per lb......6½c
Dry Salt Pork, per lb......6¼c
Provisions are Advancing.
Fresh Eggs, per doz......15c
Good Dairy Butter, per lb......20c
Potatoes, per bu......45c
Corn Meal, 49-lb sk......45c
Our Own J. and M. Coffee, 1-lb can......25c
Our Own J. and M. Coffee, 3-lb can......81c
We sell Chase & Sanborn's Teas and Coffees.
A, B, C Soda Crackers, per lb......6½c
A, B, C Soda Crackers, per lb per box......6c
H. M. Ginger Snaps, per lb......5½c
Viking Soap, 10 bars for......25c
Viking King Soap, 9 bars for......25c
Floating Viking, large bars......5c
Corn Starch, 3 pkgs for......10c
Gloss Starch, 3 lbs......10c
Rockwood Premium Chocolate, per lb......30c
Santa Claus Chocolate, Cake......3c
Edam Cheese, each......90c
Fish Balls, 20c cans for......15c
Fancy Prunes, per lb......5c
Navy Beans, per lb......4c
Plymouth Pork and Beans, 3-lb can......9c
Cracker Jacks, 5c pkg for......3½c
College Brand Tomatoes, per can......7c
H. L. Corn, p......7c
Viking Co ns-25c
Viking Kidn......8c
Viking Cats......16c

Gronseth & Olsen.

GASSER'S MARKET.
ALWAYS THE BEST
Turkeys, per lb......12½c
Leg Lamb......12½c lb
Lamb Steak, 3 lbs. for 25c
Lamb Stew......5c lb
Pork Steak, 3 lbs for......25c
Pork Roast, Boston Butts 8c
Spare Ribs......7c lb
25 lbs Boiling Beef......$1.00
(For Saturday Only)

OUR GROCERY.
98-lb sack best Flour......$1.70
49-lb sack best Flour......85c
100-lb sack Sugar $5.55

Gasser's Grocery,
209-211 West Superior St.

COX BROS.' MARKET.
Buyers' opportunities for Tomorrow!
Best Cut Rib Roast, per lb......12½c
Good Rib Roast, per lb......10c
Legs of Lamb, per lb......12½c
Best Sirloin Steak, per lb......15c
Best Spring Turkeys, per lb......12½c
Ducks and Geese, per lb......12½c
Remember we handle only the best quality meats and poultry.
COX BROS.,
101 East Superior St.

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

RATHBUN'S
CASH GROCERY.
17 East Superior Street.
Tel. 656. Simon Clark, Manager.

Saturday's Specialties.
IN HIGH-GRADE GROCERIES AT POPULAR PRICES.

SWEET, JUICY NAVEL ORANGES—Extra fancy shipment—per doz—
Small size— Large— Extra Large—
15c. 25c. 35c.
EXTRA PATENT FLOUR—Gives universal satisfaction—98-lb sack
$1.65
SPECIAL SNAP ON RICE—
Clean, partly broken Carolina Rice —3 pounds for
10 cents
BEST QUALITY BRICK CHEESE—per pound—
15 cents
WHOLE CODFISH—per lb—
5 cents
WASHINGTON SALMON—A SPECIAL SNAP—Large flat cans —each—
10 cents
12 boxes best PARLOR MATCHES—
5 cents
CORN, PEAS, TOMATOES, BEANS and SUCCOTASH—quality gives entire satisfaction—3 cans...... ***25c***
OUR JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE in 3-lb cans makes a rich, fragrant cup of Coffee; once tried, always used —3-lb cans—
85 cents
SOAP IS SAILING SKYWARD—Manufacturers have all increased their prices very materially. We are making SPECIAL PRICES on all brands in box lots, and quote you extra quality
LAUNDRY SOAP 10 bars—
25 cents
KIRK'S LARGE BARS WHITE CLOUD SOAP— Per Bar— 11 Bars—
5c 50c
FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER the world produces—per lb—
28 cents.
DAIRY PRINT BUTTER—per lb—
22 cents
STORAGE CREAMERY BUTTER—per lb
24 cents.
JAXON SOAP POWDER—Four 1-lb packets—
10 cents
PURE NEW YORK BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—7 lbs—
25 cents
BULK CEYLON TEA—A perfect Tea in the cup—per lb—
50 cents
SWEET GHERKIN PICKLES—Equal to home-made—per quart—
15 cents
MELROSE BRAND TOMATOE CATSUP—pint bottles—
10 cents

RATHBUN'S.
17 East Superior St.

Henry Folz
GROCERIES AND MEATS,
331-333 W. Superior St.
Saturday Specials--
Meat Department!

A FACT WORTH KNOWING And remembering is that it is now conceded we are the leaders in the Meat Business. A fact which has clearly demonstrated itself, and can not be denied. WE LEAD—others follow. So that you may be convinced of the fact, read the following:

FORE QUARTERS OF MUTTON—Good value at 8c—Saturday, per pound, only......**6c**
HIND QUARTERS OF MUTTON—Very cheap at 12½c—Saturday, per pound, only......**9½c**
SOFT SHELL CRABS—Do you like 'em? Saturday, each only......**22c**
NEW BRUNSWICK SMELTS—Very cheap—Saturday, per lb only......**10c**
PICKLED PIGS' FEET—One day only—four lbs for......**25c**
HERE IS A WINNER!
POT ROASTS—Just think !—per lb only......**7c**
RIB ROASTS—Rolled ready for the oven—per lb......**12½c**
AS HAMS AND BACON HAVE ADVANCED, and in order to save you money on Saturday as long as our own Fancy Sugar Cured Hams last, we will sell Hams at—per lb......**11c**
Bacon at—per lb......**10c**

BON TON BAKERY AND CANDY KITCHEN.
26 WEST SUPERIOR ST.
Hot Tea or Coffee with luncheon at all hours.

Candy Department.
Fine home-made Chocolates, per lb......15c
Fine home made Cream Taffies, per lb......10c
Fine home made Peanut Candy, per lb......10c
Fine home made mixed Candy, per lb......10c
Delicious Caramels, per lb......25c
Buttercups, per lb......25c
A box of Fancy Bon Bons and Chocolates......25c

Bakery Department.
Apple Turnovers, per doz......25c
Almond and Cocoanut Macaroons, per doz......10c
Fruit Square, each......5c
French Kisses, per dozen......10c
Cream Puffs, per doz......20c
Nut and Cocoanut Cakes......10c
Fruit Cuts, per dozen......10c
Spice Cake......10c
Angel Food......10c
Ask for a Loaf of our New England Bread.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

HUGO IS ANSWERED

Reply By Former Members of the Board of Public Works.

Assert He Was Solely Responsible For Pumping Engine Estimates.

To the Editor of The Herald:

In an address purporting to be an explanation by T. W. Hugo of the Prescott pumping engine deal, wherein he has in a way attempted to have it appear that the board of public works approved of his estimates and the things which were done in connection with that contract, we desire to make the following explanation:

About September, 1896, as the work of building the supplementary water system for the city progressed, it became necessary for the city to build, or have built, two large pumping engines of about 5,000,000 gallons capacity each.

The board of public works, in view of the fact that it would soon become necessary to let contracts for these engines, began making inquiries and collecting data relative to prices, styles, etc., of pumping machinery manufactured by reliable firms in the United States and had assembled considerable data on this line at the time the D. Clint Prescott company, at West Duluth, on Sept. 12, 1896, submitted a proposition to the common council, wherein they proposed to erect these two engines, machinery, etc., at a total cost of $92,500.

After Sept. 12, 1896, and while the Prescott proposition was pending before the council, the board of public works believed that pressure was being made to bear, and influence directed on the council in favor of Prescott's proposition, and they procured full data as to the price which reliable firms would build these engines for, and the ability of the city to have responsible and reliable firms bid for the work, and firms that would, if they got the contract, build these pumping engines for a very much less sum than the Prescott proposition, and guarantee to the city the engines and their ability to do the full duty required by contract, upon which they would ask no pay for compensation until same had been fully erected and tested and in operation for thirty days, and they demanded not a cent unless this guaranty was fulfilled and demonstrated, and, in case of failure to come up to the full test required by the specifications, they had also agreed to remove said engines at their own expense, leaving them, if required by the city, to carry on the operation of the plant until new engines could be installed. Thereupon the board, in a long communication to the common council, on Oct. 12, 1896, advised and requested the council to give the board authority to advertise for bids and allow competitive bids for this pumping machinery. This report was received and marked "filed" by the council.

On Oct. 19, 1896, upon motion of the waterworks committee of the council, (that committee being A. J. Harker, I. J. Richardson, J. W. Rowley), T. W. Hugo and two others were appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the proposition of D. Clint Prescott. On Oct. 26, 1896, the report of the committee (Hugo and others) was turned in to the waterworks committee of the council, and by the waterworks committee reported to the common council and approved by the waterworks committee and adopted by the council. The following is the text of this report of Mr. Hugo's:

Duluth, Oct. 24, 1896.—To the Committee on "Waterworks," Common Council of the City of Duluth.—Gentlemen: Your committee appointed to consider the matter of the proposition submitted by the D. Clint Prescott company, covering the building and erection of the two 5,000,000-gallon pumping engines, respectfully report, that after becoming familiar with the plans and specifications as submitted to us by W. B. Patton, city engineer, in whose custody they were, we proceeded to satisfy ourselves as to the adaptability of the plant of the D. Clint Prescott company to the work. * * * The shops are arranged to do large work to advantage, being well supplied with cranes and tracks; the tools are of ample capacity to handle the largest piece, and the size of the building will allow of the employment of enough men to push the work. * * *

Conclusions: Your committee therefore submit that the design of the 5,000,000-gallon pumping engines, as amended according to these recommendations and suggestions, is such a one as promises to give the best satisfaction to the purchaser, and is in accordance with the most advanced practice; the highest duty may be expected, as all the economical features of a modern pumping plant are embodied, to assure regularity and reliability. Every precaution has been taken, the workshops wherein it is proposed to build them are adequate for the purpose, and the price submitted by us is a fair and reasonable one.

Recommendation: That the interests of the city may best be protected, we recommend the inspection of these engines from the outset by competent and reliable mechanical authority, reimbursed for these services either by a lump sum for the completed job, or by a sum based on a percentage of the total cost. In this way the specifications and contract will be drawn up in proper form, in the interests of the city; the common council or their committee will have proper advice on any matter that may come up in this connection; the work will be inspected as it progresses, the only proper way; the large forgings that will of necessity be procured from outside will be inspected during their manufacture; the provisions of the contract and the requirements of the specifications will be enforced; the final duty test will be supervised, and a full and detailed report submitted.

In no other way is the city council justified in proceeding with a work of this magnitude and importance. It is the method adopted by prudent business men who find it pays to entrust to competent and reliable help these matters of a technical nature of which they have no knowledge, nor are they expected to have such knowledge. Respectfully submitted.

At the same meeting of the council the council directed and required the board of public works—who under the charter are the only persons who could execute a contract on behalf of the city for such work—to enter into the contract with Prescott & Co. and to employ T. W. Hugo as consulting engineer.

On Nov. 10 and a day or two prior thereto the board, as required by the common council, with Mr. Hugo as its expert engineer, prepared a contract, and in this contract wherever the words "board of public works" appeared the same were stricken out and the words "common council" inserted, and the "engineer employed by the council" was substituted in place of "city engineer." The board insisted that 15 per cent of the contract price should be reserved on all estimates allowed, as is done in all contracts. Mr. Prescott did not want the contract that way, and Mr. Hugo seemed to agree with him, and thought that the city would be safe if it was not allowed to be held back. Thereupon the board refused to execute the contract unless at least 5 per cent was retained, and it was referred back to the council. Thereupon the council by resolution referred the matter back to the board and required the board of public works to enter into a contract with Prescott & Co. whereby he was to receive estimates of 100 per cent made monthly on the full amount of material and labor performed and furnished each month. The board of public works under the charter are the servants of the common council and have no discretion where they are peremptorily instructed.

On Nov. 17, 1896, the contract as above stated was entered into by which Prescott, for the lump sum of $92,500, agreed to manufacture at his own cost and expense and set up at Lakewood all the pumping machinery, etc., set forth in the plans and specifications attached to this contract, and he was under the contract entitled to progress or monthly payments in the full value of all work actually done.

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board vith reference
to the approval of board of public works," etc., were, as suggested above, stricken out from this contract, thus leaving Mr. Hugo on this contract the SOLE REPRESENTATIVE of the city, with discretionary power, between the common council and the contractor—Mr. Hugo having all of the power which a "reliable mechanical authority" referred to in his "conclusion of report" to the waterworks committee, set forth above, could have or ask for.

The board of public works believed that a grave mistake was being made in letting this contract in this manner, and believed it would result in a great loss to the city, and thereupon the board consulted legal authority, not being satisfied with Ellsworth Benham's—who was then city attorney—opinion as to what the rights of the board were on the question, as to whether or not they were bound to approve estimates on the contract let in this way, when in their judgment the city was sure to be the loser. They employed the most eminent counsel in the city of Duluth, and at their own expense procured a written opinion showing that they were not bound to approve these estimates or to act upon this contract as they would be required ordinarily to do in contracts of the city. It being the opinion of these counsel that the council had "taken the contract entirely out of their hands" and installed Mr. Hugo as the representative of the city between the council and the contractor, Prescott & Co. And here it might be said that when, on Oct. 26, the council by resolution requesting the board to enter into the contract with Prescott, as above stated, the board refused to do so, but the council again, on Nov. 9, by resolution directed the board of public works to have the contract ready for execution and confirmation by the council at a special meeting of the council to be held Nov. 12. This suggestion is to illustrate that the board of public works were not very anxious to have this sort of a contract entered into. After the contract had finally been let the board of public works received numerous communications from outside reliable pumping machinery manufacturers strongly condemning this method of doing business, and urged the board of public works to be on the alert and careful about becoming involved, as this method of doing business was sure to do harm to someone. As an illustration I quote the following letter:

M. J. Davis, Esq., President Board of Public Works, Duluth, Minn.—Dear Sir: We hear that the council of the city of Duluth has awarded a contract for two 5,000,00-gallon engines, with boilers, etc., to a Duluth machine shop at $92,500. Whilst we do not know any of the details nor what the contract calls for, it would seem to us that $92,000 was an exceedingly large price for such a plant.

We further learn that the contract was awarded without any competition. We beg to say that we should be pleased to furnish to any city two 5,000,000-gallon engines, boilers, suction and discharge connections for a sum considerably less than $92,000. If we understand the situation correctly, the concern to whom this contract has been awarded has had no experience whatever in building such a class of machinery as the city of Duluth requires, consequently the city can hardly expect that an experimental engine will be strictly first-class in its construction or as economical as it ought to be. We further learn that the machine shop referred to is so financially embarrassed that estimates have to be made every thirty days and the money handed them for the work which has been done on the pumping engines during the thirty days. It almost passes belief that any city council would spend money so recklessly. Any strictly first-class concern who know just exactly what they are doing with this class of machinery have no objection to build the engines, erecting them and running them on a test for one, two or three days, the machinery to be paid for when it has been demonstrated that they are strictly in accordance with contract and have shown as good or better economy than was claimed for them. Our experience is that when payments made as the city of Duluth seems to be making them, that the persons receiving money always make claims for more than they have earned and get more than they have earned, consequently at the price of $92,000 on their monthly estimate it frequently happens that when the engine is built and the monthly payments collected, the concern has been paid really more than the engines are worth. Should they fail in their specific duty, the contractor has simply one month's estimate to lose. Using a somewhat vulgar phrase, it would look as if this machine shop had a "dead sure thing," and that the city of Duluth is bound to be the sufferer. There are several manufacturers of big grade, high duty machinery who would be glad to make the city of Duluth a price, and the price, we feel very sure, would be much below $92,000. Coal consumption is an item which should receive the best consideration of anybody buying machinery in Duluth for waterworks purposes, and it is hardly reasonable to expect that a concern having had no experience in this line of business can supply the city of Duluth a thoroughly economical engine. It is an astonishing fact that a city the size of Duluth should buy a pumping outfit of 10,000,000 gallons capacity, with necessary boilers, without competition, and that they did accept a bid from a local concern who have no reputation whatever as builders of strictly first-class pumping engines where strictly first-class machines are needed, and those that will show the best economy in the use of steam. Respectfully,

THE DEANE STEAM PUMP CO.
CHARLES HOWARD.

For the reasons that have been stated above, when Mr. Hugo, the engineer and inspector, on Dec. 4, 1896, presented to the board the first estimate on this contract in which he prefaced with the following: "I have the honor to submit the first estimate of work performed and material supplied previous to Sept. 1, 1896." We refused to approve any item or the whole of that estimate. In that estimate there appeared such items as follows:

Duluth Trust company, bond bill	$462 00
W. A. Ryan, stack repairs	195 00
A. E. McManus, legal services, securing bond	245 00
Water rent	15 00
Rankin & Greer, printing	3 21
J. J. LeTourneau, printing	13 75
W. H. Squier, receiver, rent	300 00
Timekeeper	70 00
Stenographer	70 00
Bookkeeper	100 00
J. C. Slocum, salary to Nov. 1, 1896	666 66
D. E. Prescott, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc	690 00

Under the contract, in our judgment, such items, where the contract provided that the estimates should be upon work accomplished on the machinery, were wrong and improper, and if such items were going to be allowed on the start and the ending was going to be anything like the beginning the board would steer absolutely clear and let the council and Mr. Hugo be responsible for the outcome.

Dec. 4, 1896, estimate, Jan. 1, 1897, estimate, Feb. 8 estimate, March 1 estimate, April 5 estimate, May 3 estimate, June 4 estimate, June 7 estimate, July 2 estimate, all contained items that could in no possible way be in connection with the construction of these engines. The board did on several occasions strike out, solely for the purpose of drawing the council's attention to them, such items as the following:

Bradstreet & Co., subscription	100 00
Hugo Machine company, "mending boilers"	123 00

When these estimates were delivered by Mr. Hugo to the secretary of the board of public works, they were by the board looked over and simply laid before the council without any approval or recommendation of any kind.

On May 6, 1896, the contractor had been paid in round numbers $64,000 on his contract. On the same date the common council requested Mr. Hugo to inform them as to whether or not the pumping machinery would be completed by Prescott & Co. for the contract price. In a written communication Mr. Hugo informed the council that after making estimates, etc., "and estimating from good authority and actual figures, the amount of bills outstanding or that would be outstanding before the work would be completed, there does not seem to me any reason why this cannot be done by Prescott." After that date and up to July 6, Mr. Hugo turned in and there was paid the additional sum of $14,642.81, making a total in round numbers over $78,586.75 paid on the contract up to about July 6, "and up to the time this $78,586.75 was paid, Mr. Hugo had not in making his estimates reserved one cent for the 15 per cent reserve amendment to the contract rferred to by Mr. Hugo for the reason that it was not applicable until $78,625 had been paid on the contract, and consequently was of no protection whatever to the city's interest in this case.

Now, to make it clear to the public on this point about that 15 per cent reserve matter. The contract price was $92,500. The most under any construction of the contract which Prescott could receive on the estimates was $78,625, the balance, the 15 per cent reserve, to be paid upon the acceptance of the contract by the city. Hugo had no right to allow more than this $78,625. He reserved nothing. The contractor was paid up to July 6, 1897, $78,586.75, the date when Hugo practically dropped out and there was a pay roll of over $2000 that the city afterward paid. Now, then, that the public may know. About July 6, 1897, Mr. Hugo had allowed the contractor about $81,000 on this work, when the contract was not over three-fifths completed.

About that "delay on account of a crane and building of the pump house," neither engine was far enough advanced to have been delayed by the unfinished condition of the pump house as the work on the engines was not far enough along to be set up when Hugo quit.

Any one, whether expert mechanical authority or high school pupil, can by taking the contract, Hugo's estimates and the cost of $55,000 of completing the engines by the city, ascertain where the "leakage" of $41,000 came in. It was due solely to over-payment on the contract up to July 6, 1897. In other words, about July 6, the council called a halt. The people know the wrangling that went on for a period of several months. The city after that time employed Mr. Crawford, of the Crawford Iron works, to look after the work of completing the engines and the city completed the engines itself. After the city took hold of the work itself, the board was required by resolution of the council to look after estimates, which was done, and by the most skillful management and pushing of the work it cost the city the sum of $55,697 to complete the engines after Mr. Hugo dropped out. It cost the city to complete the engines, including the estimates made to Prescott afer May 6, when Mr. Hugo said that Prescott & Co. would be able to complete the contract for their contract price, and after $64,000 had been paid to the contractor—the sum of $70,339.97.

In the action taken by the board of public works in this matter the board used the utmost good faith toward Mr. Hugo and believed that he knew what he was doing in assuming the position which he applied for as consulting engineer and inspector. Of course, the city lost $41,000 on this deal, and it is only proper that those who are responsible for it should be fair with the public and tell the whole truth in the matter. All of the files and records in this matter are in the city clerk's office or board of public works and they will speak for themselves, but on behalf of the members of the board of public works at the time this contract was entered into, and during its progress, it should be understood that the board of public works for the reasons as shown above absolutely refused to "touch a thing," and instead of finding their approval upon either the action of the common council or Mr. Hugo, any person will, on inspection of the records and files, find their vigorous protests against many things in connection with the matter. There never was, so far as the knowledge of the writers are concerned, such a contract in such shape ever let by this city and we hope the people who will investigate the matter for themselves as they can very easily do, will be public spirited enough to see that no such contract ever is entered into again.

D. A. REED.
C. W. WILSON.
Members of the Board of Public Works in 1896-1897.
Duluth, Feb. 2

NO CROWN BECOMES A WOMAN better than a crown of glorious hair. To attain beautiful hair is neither difficult or expensive. A fair trial of our preparations convinces.

Mrs. N. E. Copeland, Oakland, Kansas, writes:

"I have used the **Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner** for about two months and find that my hair has ceased falling out and is bright and healthy in appearance. Any inquiries will be cheerfully answered."

What this wonderful remedy has done for her it will do for anyone.

Sold by dealers everywhere.

THE DAKOTAS.

Mayville Banker In Trouble---Another Aspirant For South Dakota Governorship.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo—A banker in contempt of court is a case Judge Pollock has under consideration. It was not for any business transaction in connection with the judiciary institution, but for failure to pay alimony. Some time ago a divorce was granted Mrs. C. S. Edwards, the wife of the Mayville banker. The court ordered him to pay $100 per month alimony. Recently it seems that Mr. Edwards failed to come to the front. He claims that he was to be allowed the custody of the boy on holidays and vacation, and alleges the agreement was not carried out during the recent holidays, and he refused to remit the $100. Mrs. Edwards is at present in South Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Tyndall—George W. Snow, of Springfield, this county, has announced to his friends that he is in the race for the nomination for governor at the coming state Republican convention with the support of the delegation from this county. Mr. Snow is an old resident, having resided at Springfield for the last twenty-five years. He is now engaged in the banking business. He has been a lifelong Republican and has at different times held county offices and represented the county several terms in the legislature.

Redfield—The South Dakota Business Men's association elected the following officers: President, J. W. Martin, Watertown; secretary, C. M. Harrison, Sioux Falls; treasurer, M. H. Beebe, Ipswich; one member of the executive committee from each judicial circuit was elected. The president was empowered to name one vice president from each county in the state.

Clark—C. B. Hubbard, one of the first settlers of Clark county and prominent member of the G. A. R. and a member of the last territorial legislature, died at his home near Raymond, of paralysis.

IN MICHIGAN.

New Company to Operate Federal Steel Trust Mines ---Marquette Dry.

Ishpeming—The federal steel trust has decided to divide its extensive iron mining interests according to state lines. The Minnesota Iron company will continue working the rich mines owned on the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges, but a new corporation, to be called the Manilla Iron company, will take over the big mines and extensive mineral tracts situated on the Marquette and Menominee ranges of Michigan. The change will be put in effect in the near future.

Marquette—Ice got in the intake yesterday morning and as a result there was no water obtainable from the city for some time. The coldest temperature of the year was experienced this morning, 8 degrees below zero.

FIRE FIEND IN YOUNGSTOWN.

Causes Damage of Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Fire which broke out last midnight completely gutted the 3-story brick buildings occupied by the J. N. Euwer's Sons company, dry goods, and McElroy & Co., furniture dealers. The large department store of the G. M. McKelvey company, which adjoins Euwer's store, was badly damaged by water. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss is estimated at $400,000.

The fire was gotten under control at 3:30 this morning. During the progress of the fire there were some injuries from falling bricks. The firemen suffered severely, the mercury being 5 degrees below zero.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TO BE HELD IN DETROIT

Catholic Summer School Is Transferred From Madison, Wis., This Year.

HEAD OF THE SCHOOL

Is Bishop Messmer, Formerly Professor In University at Washington.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2—Bishop Messmer of the Green Bay diocese of Wisconsin, one of the great educators of the Catholic denomination in the West and an eminent authority on canon law, is the guest of Bishop Foley.

Bishop Messmer is a native of Switzerland, and has the Swiss command of both French and German, and his fluent English has only a faint and entirely pleasing trace of accent. Religious matters he discusses with the tolerance and breadth of view of the Swiss churchman. For eighteen years he was professor of canon law at Seton Hall, a strong and wealthy diocesan seat of learning, located near Newark, N. J. Being appointed to the chair of canon law in the great Catholic university at Washington, he held this professorship until 1892 when, much against his will, he was made bishop of Green Bay.

In spite of the large demands on his time made by the administrative duties of his diocese, he retains his interest in the educational matters of the church, and was the leader in a movement for the organization of a summer school which should fill a need in Catholic circles somewhat similar to that supplied by Chatauquay and kindred summer schools in Protestant circles. When in 1895, a summer school was organized on the lines projected, he became the president of the incorporated association which has the school in charge, and has since continued to fill the office of president.

Five sessions of this summer school have now been held at Madison, Wis., each season showing a steady growth in attendance and the value of the curriculum. For the coming season the location of the school has been transferred to Detroit and the object of Bishop Messmer's visit here at the present time is to learn the extent of the preparations made by local committees for the event and to give has approval to such arrangements as require his authorization.

Inasmuch as the Catholic summer school in the East has been fixed at a permanent location on Lake Champlain, it has been conjectured that the school of which Bishop Messmer is the head would ultimately choose a permanent location and the bishop was asked how Detroit impressed him as an advantageous site for such location.

"Oh, I don't favor a permanent site for the school," said he "We want to move around to successive portions of what we consider our territory. Such a course must ultimately result in arousing increased interest in all parts of this territory."

"What is to be considered the school's territory?"

"It is the territory of six archepiscopal dioceses in the West, including the states of Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. The Eastern states have their summer school at Lake Champlain and the Southern states have a winter school at New Orleans, which meets about the time of the Mardi Gras, but we shall not favor a fixed location, at least for some years to come.

"Our average attendance at Madison during the last five seasons have been 800. We have reason to expect considerably more than that in Detroit. In the first place Detroit is much larger than Madison, so that the number of local pupils is expected to be much larger. Then Madison is located some distance to one side of the main trunk lines, the nearest centers of population being Chicago and Milwaukee. Detroit is accessible from Chicago and at the same time is located on main lines of communication, making it convenient for pupils to come by an easy ride from Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, St. Louis and other large towns.

"As to the details of the course this year, I am unable at this date to speak definitely. Our board will meet in a few weeks in Chicago to arrange the program, when it will be given to the public.

"In general I may say that we aim to get the best lecturers that can be secured. We always try to employ lecturers living in our own territory. Instruction is given on social, religious, scientific and Biblical questions and on art and literature. The price of season tickets has heretofore been fixed at $5, which includes everything except a few special concerts. And the ticket entitling to admission to ten lectures is sold at $2. The dates for the school's continuance are fixed at from July 11 to Aug. 1, as many public school teachers are uniformly in attendance."

Among the local suggestions made with reference to an eligible place for holding the school, is one that the Masonic temple be secured. Bishop Messmer was asked if there would be any objection to holding a Catholic summer in such a structure.

"Not the slightest," he said with a smile, "providing that the accommodations are adequate."

SHIPPING THE REMAINS.

Bodies of Soldiers Are Forwarded From the Presidio.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The remains of twenty-six soldiers, whose bodies were brought here from the Philippines a week ago, have been shipped to relatives and friends of the dead in various states, principally in Washington, Idaho, Oregon, South Dakota and Nebraska. About seventy-five yet remain at the Presidio.

Among the names of those shipped was Merwin C. Carleton, sergeant, of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

GAD SMITH'S AMBITION.

Marquette Lawyer Wants to Succeed Shelden In Congress.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2.—Newspapers in the upper peninsula present evidence that a definite movement is on foot up there to bring about the nomination of Gad Smith for congress. Furthermore, advices through other channels from that section indicate that opposition to giving Congressman Carl E. Shelden a third term is taking shape, and that for the most part it is centered about Smith, whereat the lawyers, as well as the politicians, are much interested.

For a number of months it had been supposed in well informed circles that a change in the clerkship of the Michigan supreme court was impending, and that Gad Smith would be appointed to the place as successor to Charles C. Hopkins. The office is perhaps the most lucrative public position in Michigan. The lowest estimate of the income derived from the clerk's fees is $7000 a year, and by some persons who have opportunities for knowing what they are talking about it is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000 a year.

One explanation is that Clerk Hopkins had among the influential attorneys of the state reserves of strength which enabled him at a critical moment to bring forcibly to the justices' attention the disadvantages resulting from a change, and so resulted in a determination to postpone his removal.

Another, and a rather curious theory, is that the plan for bringing about a change was given a premature publicity, and that this is the reason the judges decided to continue the present incumbent in office. Late in the fall Mr. Smith came down from Marquette, and while en route to Lansing to make the final arrangements, as was supposed, for taking the clerkship, he stopped several days in Detroit. As a result of his visit, the design relative to the change in the office was exposed in one of the local newspapers. The confidence that seemed to be expressed in this article and its general tone are said to have given great offense to some of the judges and to have caused the abandonment of the entire plan.

STRIKE SEEMS PROBABLE.

Faint Hope of Settling the Great Northern Trouble.

St. Paul, Feb. 2.—The Great Northern labor situation is critical today. A conference will be held late this afternoon, but neither side seems to hope for a peaceable settlement, though they propose to do all possible save yielding. The railroad officials continue their preparations to fill the places of any and all who may leave their employ. During the night, 200 men came in from Chicago and other points and were at once sent along the line of the road, being dropped in small detachments at points where they may be needed. One hundred and fifty more were expected at noon today and they will also be sent immediately to their designated stations to await orders. Messrs. Lee and Clark, of the Order of Trainmen and Conductors, arrived early today and are spending the day conversing the vote of the employes of the road. They say they can do only what that vote orders, and that, while they will hope for arbitration and a peaceable settlement, there is nothing in the constitution of their organization requiring arbitration. Before midnight, tonight, it will be known whether a strike has been ordered.

KENTUCKIANS PROTEST.

Congressmen Request the President Not to Send Troops.

Washington, Feb. 2.—A Kentucky delegation, consisting of Senator-elect Blackburn, Representatives Rhea, Smith, Allen and Gilbert, and ex-Representative Thompson, called on President McKinley today to protest against any federal interference in that state. Senator Lindsay was also there, but he did not come with the other gentlemen.

The Kentuckians said that federal interference in Kentucky would be sure to result in serious trouble, as the first movement of the troops would cause an uprising that could not be easily quelled. They expressed the opinion that the difficulties would be adjusted without further trouble if the people of Kentucky were allowed to settle the matter themselves.

Senator Blackburn has just left the president and he says his interview was altogether pleasant and satisfactory.

JOKE ON MARK TWAIN.

A Hunting Experience That He Did Not Appreciate.

In vicinities which have become distinguished by the permanent or transient residence of some illustrious person there are almost invariably a remarkably large number of men who profess to have been on very intimate terms with their more fortunate comrade, at least during the earlier portion of his life, and before he attained to a station of eminence and renown. These venerable aged citizens narrate, with much pleasure and self-satisfaction, many anecdotes, humorous and otherwise, which they declare occured while they were boys together, with the man who has since stepped out of the limited circle of acquaintance with which he was formerly environed into the admiring gaze of all the world.

These remarks may with great force and propriety be applied to the early career of Mark Twain, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. After he had removed with the rest of the family from the small village of Florida, Mo.—where he was born—to the city of Hannibal, in the same state, he was of that age when all the lively elements in a young man's nature is most strongly illustrated in his actions. It is said that young Clemens derived much pleasure in hunting and fishing. Nothing afforded him such satisfaction and relaxation from the toils of life as to spend short periods in the woods in the company of several jovial companions and with a number of trained dogs. It was while he was thus enjoying himself that the following incident transpired, and the truthfulness of the story is vouched for by men who are known to have been on close terms of friendship with the celebrated humorist.

Mark's success at hunting had been extremely bad on the day in question. Not a rabbit or squirrel had he seen. His game pouch was empty. His melancholy feelings were weighed down the more from the fact that every other person in the company had met with tolerably good luck, and had shot several of the small animals which had been so anxiously looked for. As evening came on the men prepared to leave for home. And seated in the wagon in the midst of those whose spirits had been much enlivened because of their fortunate day's hunting, Mark Twain was conspicuous for the disconsolate and downcast look which overspread his face.

As the wagon was drawn fast over the frozen and snow-covered ground, one of the men suddenly called out to the driver to stop the horses. The team came to a standstill, and pointing off to the right of the road a short distance he drew the attention of the company to a small bush.

"Do you see that rabbit in the midst of the limbs?" he cried. "He is sitting and looking intently at us now. Let me have a gun, somebody, and I'll soon finish him."

Here he was interrupted by Mark Twain. "No, let me shoot him," he said. "I have not had a single shot today."

The men consented without a word of objection. But although the young sportsman took a long and steady aim before he pulled the trigged, the rabbit did not move. "Queer," he said, as he again placed the gun to his shoulder and made ready to try the other barrel. This shot, however, had no more effect than the former. The young man began to be laughed at for the inaccuracy of his aim, and as the animal was but a short distance away, the taunts stung him to the quick. Again he shot, but with no result. And, exasperated at his failure, Mark jumped from the wagon and ran toward the bush. At every step he expected to see the rabbit spring from his resting place and scamper away, and he held his gun in constant readiness to bring him to the ground at his first move. In this respect, too, he was deceived. For, although he had now come close up to the shrubbery, the animal did not move.

Samuel Clemens was in a quandary. With a vicious kick he sent the rabbit spinning over the ground. It still retained its former posture, however, and did not stir. The disappointed huntsman went and picked the animal up and examined it. The discovery which he then made solved the mystery.

The rabbit was frozen as hard as a rock!

By this time Mark's companions were in an uproarious laughter. And when he returned to the wagon it soon developed that one of the men had placed the animal in the bush some time previously, and they had agreed among themselves that Mark Twain should be the one to shoot at it.

Clemens is said to have uttered not a word during the entire trip back home.

Stack & CO.

28-30 W. Superior St.

SPRING Shirt Waists.

ADVANCE SALE.

50 dozen Ladies' SHIRT WAISTS—the regular season's price 69c each—Advance Sale price tomorrow............... **38c**

Crepe Paper— 1000 rolls London CREPE PAPER—As good as others sell at 15c; our price, per roll... **5c**

Bargains in Ladies' Underskirts. Also Ladies' Dress Shields at reduced prices.

Mittens— 12 dozen Assorted Men's and Boys' heavy MITTENS—worth 49c a pair, at.......... **25c**

Comforters— COMFORTERS—Filled with White Cotton, worth $1.50, at........................ **98c**

COMFORTERS—Filled with extra quality white cotton, worth $1.95 each, at.................... **$1.25**

Cups and Saucers— 50 doz CUPS and SAUCERS, slightly imperfect, worth $1.20 a dozen, at—per pair........ **5c**

Sleeve Holders— 2 gross elastic SLEEVE HOLDERS, worth 5c a pair, at.............................. **1c**

Blue Calico— 2 cases BLUE CALICO, nice new spring patterns, worth 7½c per yard, at.................. **5c**

Towels— 50 dozen TOWELS, pure linen Huck, worth 25c, at—per pair.................... **15c**

Dinner Pails— **15c** for 3-quart ROUND DINNER PAILS, with cup and coffee compartments, worth 25 cents.

Stove Polish— **3c** for SUN STOVE POLISH —worth 10c.

Bird Seed— **5c** for DEFIANCE BIRD SEED, the best produced, worth 15c a package.

Laundry Blueing— **5c** for Oriental LAUNDRY BLUEING in 1-pint bottles, regular price 10c.

Razor Strops— Chipola Swing RAZOR STROPS, 12 dozen, worth 25c each, at...................... **10c**

Soap— Stack's "HAPPY HOME" LAUNDRY SOAP, worth 4c a bar, special tomorrow, 10 bars for........................ **25c**

Picture Cord— **3c** for 25-yard bunches 6-coil PICTURE CORD, worth 10c.

Paper Napkins— PAPER NAPKINS, worth 25c per 100, at **10c**

Embroidery— 50 pieces EMBROIDERY—all nice new patterns, very choice designs, worth 12½c per yard, at...................... **7½c**

THE FAIR

ANTI "STRIKE" BILL.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 2.—In the assembly today, the bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit from a candidate for any elective office, money, or other property as a consideration for a newspaper or other publication supporting any candidate for an elective office, was passed.

PENSION GRANTED.

Washington, Feb. 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—An original pension of $8 per month has been granted to Sam W. Thomas, of Deer River, Minn.

TO CURE LA GRIPPE IN TWO DAYS

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of four hundred seventy-one and 90-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Etta M. Benham and Ellsworth Benham, her husband, mortgagors, to M. S. Sinclair, mortgagee, bearing date the eighth day of December, 1895, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Saint Louis and state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of December, 1895, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in Book 93 of mortgages on page 480, said mortgagee being now the owner and owner of record of said mortgage, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot ten (10), in block thirty-eight (38), West Duluth, First Division, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the register of deeds in and for said Saint Louis County, Minnesota, said premises being situated in Saint Louis county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Saint Louis County, at the front door of the county court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the nineteenth day of March, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of four hundred seventy-one and 90-100 dollars and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 1, A. D. 1900.

M. S. SINCLAIR,
Mortgagee.

J. L. WASHBURN,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
500 Lonsdale Building,
Duluth, Minn.
Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-2-9-16-23-Mch-2-9-1900.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

STORE OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 11 O'CLOOK.

Special February Pants Bargains Tomorrow..........

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO The Great Eastern Duluth THE BURROWS STORE. SUPERIOR ST. 3rd AVE. W.

TOMORROW WILL BE THE LAST SATURDAY OF OUR GREAT HALF PRICE SALE

Greater price reductions all over the store as a fitting finale of the great bargain-giving event. Our Half Price Sale is the sensation of the day—the one local event that eclipses all others in importance. Every day's selling is a record breaker. There is not a man, woman or child in Duluth that can afford to let this chance slip by. Read the prices, see the goods, join the crowds at The Great Eastern tomorrow:

MEN'S SUITS

Our superb collection of **Famous High Art Suits at**

HALF PRICE!

Tomorrow will be a most resourceful and bargain opportunity in the Suit Department. With but one object in view, we offer an intelligent public upwards of 1000 **Men's High-Grade Tailor-Made Suits** as follows: Worsteds, Cheviots, Thibets, Vicunas, Scotch Mixtures, English Stripes, Cashmeres, Serges and Homespuns, **in Single-breasted Sack, in Double-breasted Sack, in Walking Sack, in Three-Button Cutaway Frock.** Every style of elegance assured; every garment of this season's make; every Suit a positive saving of 50 per cent—on a table by themselves—**take them tomorrow at exactly HALF PRICE.** The balance of our unbroken line of Suits (Black Worsteds excepted) will be sold at positive reductions of from 25 to 35 per cent.

TOMORROW IN OUR MAMMOTH OVERCOAT DEPARTMENT, which commercial travellers declare is the best in the Northwest, we have selected from our Overcoat stock 400 Men's **Elegant, Fashionable Overcoats**, properly cut and perfectly tailored, fashioned after the very latest designers of the day, **in Box Coats, Great Coats, in Bishops, in Ulsters, (in all shapes, in all styles, lengths and sizes), in Kerseys, Fur Beavers, Gray Vicunas, Irish Friezes and Rough Oxfords, Meltons, Chinchillas, Coverts and Fancy Back Whipcords;** some lined with silk, some with satin, some with finest wool suitings, some with fancy worsteds and silk shoulders, some with imported Italian cloth and some with serge, which are to be sacrificed **tomorrow at exactly HALF PRICE.** The balance of our unbroken lines of Overcoats will be sold at reductions of from 25 to 35 per cent.

SPRING STYLES MANHATTAN SHIRTS ARE HERE

Alfred Dolge FELT SLIPPERS & SHOES

Men's and Boys' Footwear at Away Below Wholesale Prices....

Read these sensational prices for this week.

60 pairs Men's Felt Shoes in Lace and Congress, several different styles, worth from \$2.00 to \$3.00; your choice for	**\$1.39**
150 pairs Men's Buckle Arctics, Rolled Sole, Snow excluders, regular \$1.75 and \$2.00 goods, all sizes from 6 to 12; your choice for	**\$1.39**
60 pairs Men's Low Arctics, worth \$1.00, sizes 6 to 7½, broad or narrow toes, your pick for only	**17c**
125 pairs Men's Low Alaskas, worth \$1.25—all sizes from 6½ to 10; your choice from	**39c**
72 pairs Men's low rolled edge Rubbers for German Socks, worth \$1.75, all sizes from 6 to 12; your choice for	**\$1.29**
100 pairs Men's Rolled edge Rubbers with best Oil Grain Taps, worth \$2.50; your choice for	**\$1.89**
48 pairs Boys' best Buckle Arctics, worth \$1.25 and \$1.40—in all sizes from 12 to 6; your choice for only	**87c**
150 pairs Men's lightweight, black lined Buckle Arctics, all sizes, cheap at \$1.50; yours while they last for	**\$1.29**

The last slash at the Cap Department. A merciless cut for TOMORROW. Winter Caps Half Price

63 dozen Men's Winter Caps in blue and black Kerseys, large plaids, plain and fancy mixtures in Brighton, Golf, Hartford and Dewey styles at **exactly half price.** They are the odds and ends of this season's Caps which are from one to four of the regular stock.

Odds and ends of Men's all-wool Cloth Caps, plain and fancy—50c qualities	**25c**
Odds and ends of Men's Silk Plush and Kersey Caps—\$1.00 qualities	**50c**
Odds and ends of Men's Fancy Plaids, satin padded lining, plain visors—\$1.50 qualities	**75c**
Odds and ends of Men's fine Nigger Head Cloth Caps, satin lined, full pull down bands—\$2.00 qualities	**\$1.00**

All regular lines of Caps with full line of sizes at 25 per cent discount.

All Fur Caps at exactly half price.

The most Radical Reductions ever attempted by a Clothing House will be plainly visible in our Boys' Department Tomorrow.

Children's Clothing at ...Exactly Half Price!

- Children's Novelty Suits,
- Children's Novelty Reefers,
- Children's Box Overcoats,
- Children's Cape Overcoats,
- Young Men's Overcoats,
- Boys' School Ulsters,
- Children's Pull Down Band Tams,
- Boy's Flannel Waists and Blouses,
- All Children's Middy Suits,
- All Children's Vestee Suits,
- All Children's Midshipman Suits.

Boys' and Young Men's Clothing AT EXACTLY HALF PRICE!

We have gone through our Boys' two and three-piece Knee Pant Suits, Boys' Long Pant Suits (ages 15 to 19), Boys' Storm Collar Reefers, Boys' Ulsters and Overcoats, and selected 890 garments where we found three, four and five of a kind left of this season's best sellers and have placed them on separate tables and they will be sold during this sacrifice sale at **Exactly Half Price.**

Boys' and Children's Underwear, broken lines, HALF PRICE.
All full lines one-fourth off. Boys' Fine Caps, HALF PRICE.
Boys' and Children's Shoes, broken lines, HALF PRICE.

Fur Coats and Sleigh Robes at Less Than Cost. **M. S. BURROWS** **Rubbers, Overshoes, Moccasins, Shoe Pacs at Clearance Sale Prices.**

REQUIRED TO BUILD

Railroads Must Commence Construction of Garfield Avenue Viaduct April 1.

ORDER IS AFFIRMED

The Supreme Court Sustains the Ruling of the Lower Court.

City Attorney Richards has been notified officially that the supreme court has affirmed the order of Judge Ensign to have the actual building of the Garfield avenue viaduct begin on April 1. This decision was made yesterday, and was not a surprise to the city officials, who anticipated the decision a week ago. It is understood that the judges of the supreme court were unanimous in sustaining the trial court.

As a result of the supreme court decision the St. Paul & Duluth, Northern Pacific and Duluth Transfer companies will have to begin the actual work of construction in two months. It is understood that much of the steel to be used in the construction of the viaduct was contracted for some time ago, showing that the railroad companies expected the supreme court to rule against them. The viaduct will begin at the south side of Michigan street and extend down Garfield avenue for a distance of 1848 feet. This will be over four blocks, and includes all the tracks that are considered dangerous. It will cover twelve different crossings, and the Northern Pacific road will have to build a little over half, as the present order provides that it must build 737 feet of the viaduct and jointly with the St. Paul & Duluth build 792 feet additional. The Duluth Transfer road will have to build about 319 feet.

ARE GETTING FIRMER.

Advance in Potatoes Held Off But Price Is Stiffening.

The predicted advance in potatoes hung fire yesterday, the tubers holding at 45@48c, but there was increasing firmness, if possible, pointing to an early upward move. Inquiries from the East indicate a shortage in the seed crop. There is a call for the early varieties from Baltimore and other Eastern points, and the South is taking Early Triumphs at 60@65c, and Early Rose and Early Ohio at 45@50c.

* * *

There was an easier feeling in dairy butter yesterday, but dairy butter has been high relatively compared with creamery, and the feeling is not an indication of a general downward tendency.

* * *

There are beginning to be more numerous inquiries for storage eggs, and there are indications of a possible early advance. Countries very firm at 15c.

* * *

Poultry was slow and fresh, unfrozen, dry picked turkeys would not bring over 11c. Quotations on other sorts were unchanged.

FLAATEN'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA, Assisted by MR. CYRIL TYLER.
AT THE ARMORY.
Sunday, Feb. 4, 3 p. m.
FRANZ SCHULTZ, Soloist.
Admission 25 Cents.

LIBEL THE CARRINGTON.

Cody & Addis Want Value of Goods Lost From Scow.

The tug Carrington has been libeled by Cody & Addis for the sum of \$5044.95. The complaint alleges that the libellants employed the tug to tow a scow load of supplies and merchandise from Duluth to a point about twenty-five miles down the south shore. This was in October, 1899. The libel alleges that the tug started with the supplies on Oct. 21, and that there was then smooth water and fair weather. When within seven or eight miles of the destination of the tug, the master turned around, against the protests of the libellants, it is claimed, and went back to Superior, running into the harbor and remaining there until about noon, when a start was again made for the south shore. The tug and scow arrived at the point where the supplies were to be unloaded, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded with the unloading of the supplies. About 9 p. m. the wind began to come up, and the libellants advised the captain to go back to Superior and remain until the weather calmed down. He is said to have refused, and to have anchored out from the shore line with the scow stern foremost. The gale blew heavily, and he decided to go to Superior, and left, towing the scow stern foremost. The towline parted, and the tug and all the supplies were lost. It is charged that the towline was poor and the master incompetent, and the value of the cargo is asked from the owners of the tug.

Boyce's White Pine Expectorant

Cures coughs, colds, throat and lung affections. Breaks up la grippe and prevents pneumonia. Very agreeable to the taste and easily administered to children. Prices, 25 cents and 50 cents a bottle. Sold in Duluth only by S. F. Boyce, druggist.

Work Is Stopped.

All work on the Fowler building has been brought to a standstill owing to the refusal of the Duluth Plumbing company to employ none but union labor on the building. This morning the executive committee of the Building Trades' council met with S. H. Rothermal, president of the Duluth Plumbing company, and endeavored to bring about a settlement and Mr. Fowler's agent also urged a compromise, but Mr. Rothermal refused to make the concessions asked for by the union people.

The Policemen's Ball.

There will be extemporaneous doings calculated to jar away all things sordid, when the policemen give their eleventh annual ball at the Armory next Monday evening. The advance sale of over 1000 tickets already assures its success financially, and no person that has attended any of the dances during the past ten years can doubt of its success in a social way. Flaaten's complete orchestra will furnish the dance music for the occasion and E. L. Fisher has been engaged as prompter.

The proceeds of the dance will go to the Duluth Police Relief association.

Taken this month keeps you well all the year. Greatest tonic known. Rocky Mountain Tea, made by Madison Medicine company. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

BOYS' REEFERS

AT......

½ OFF

And some at almost half, Tomorrow.........

32 Little Fellows' (3 to 8 years) **Reefers at Half Price!**

Heavy Covert Cloths in 3 shades, with large velvet storm collar, splendidly made—the last of a large lot. **Regularly sold for \$6.00—** Tomorrow at

\$3

Boys' Extra Heavy Chinchilla Reefers, Blue and Brown, with large storm collar; our regular \$4.00 kind (ages 3 to 14), tomorrow	**\$2.75**
Boys' Heavy Chinchilla Reefers, in Blue only, with large storm collar, thoroughly well made; our regular \$5 kind (ages 8 to 15), tomorrow	**\$3.50**
Boys' Genuine Frieze Reefers of excellent heavy cloth, lined with Plaid Worsted, deep storm collar; our regular \$6.00 grade, tomorrow	**\$4.25**
Boys' "imported" Frieze Reefers, Wool lined and full tailor-made throughout; our regular \$9.00 grade (ages 8 to 15), tomorrow	**\$6.75**
Boys' Finest Chinchilla Reefers, beautifully tailored throughout and edged with silk cord, lined with Plaid Wool Cashmere; our regular \$10.00 quality (ages 9 to 16), tomorrow	**\$7.50**

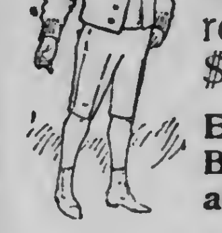
Boys' Storm Coats Ages 7 to 15.

Much reduced—of Brown and Oxford Gray Chinchilla Cloth, with large storm collar, plaid lined, regular \$5.00 grade, tomorrow only **\$3.50**

Boys' Nobby Heavy-weight Overcoats

of Brown Frieze, with velvet collar, regular price \$6.50, at **\$4.75**

Boys' Fine Imported Herringbone Cheviot Box Coat,



heavy weight, age 9 to 14, regular price \$7.50, tomorrow **\$5.50**

Every Boys' Suit, Vestee, Blouse or 2-piece Suit at **⅓ OFF**

Silberstein & Bond Company.

LARGE MORTGAGE FILED.

It Covers Lands In the Northern Pacific Disputed Tract.

A mortgage was filed in the office of the register of deeds Wednesday afternoon by Frederick Weyerhaeuser and John A. Humbird, both of St. Paul. running to the Northern Pacific Railway company and covering 31,891.65 acres in St. Louis county, to secure an indebtedness of \$143,044.70.

It is said that this land is all included in the indemnity lands of the Northern Pacific now in litigation, and while no deed from the Northern Pacific to Weyerhaeuser and Humbird has ever been filed, it is probable that one exists, else Weyerhaeuser and Humbird would not be able to give a mortgage upon the property. It is said that the deal may be part of an attempt to have an "innocent purchaser" of the property bob up if the courts should decide that the Northern Pacific is not entitled to its indemnity lands in this country.

All of the property covered in this mortgage is in the disputed tract, and the title of the Northern Pacific to it is contested by a large number of settlers upon the land and parties who have acquired title through the settlers. For instance, a large quantity of pine lands recently purchased by Waldo A. Avery is in the list covered by the mortgage. In view of the litigation over the property the mortgage, and the deed from the Northern Pacific to Weyerhaeuser and Humbird indicated by the mortgage, are of considerable interest.

FORFEITED TAX CASES.

Taking of Testimony Still Continuing In District Court.

The forefeited tax cases are still on trial before Judges Ensign and Dibell in district court. Yesterday afternoon the case of A. Fitger & Co. against C. L. Abell and others was submitted, and this morning one other case was finished and another taken up. The case finished this morning was that of James T. Watson against the Northwestern Loan and Investment company and others, and the next one taken was that of G. D. Frey against A. P. Wilson and others. In the first case evidence was offered tending to show that the county auditor in making the sale neglected to follow out the law on certain pieces of property involved in the case, in that he failed to call out the full amount of the taxes when he offered the property for sale. The property was in a block with others, and the testimony was that the first lot or two were annouced properly, but that after that the auditor merely called for bids without stating the amount of the taxes due. The witnesses admitted that this was contrary to the usual custom of the auditor in making the sale. The plaintiff sought to introduce testimony from the auditor and treasurer to show that the former's custom was to call out the amount of the tax, but the testimony to this effect was ruled out. The case was still on trial at noon.

Five Interesting Lectures.

A series of five lectures by Rev. N. B. Thvedt, pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran church, on the interesting topic of "A Trip Through Europe" will be given in the Norwegian language during the months of February and March. The first of these lectures will be given in the Norwegian Lutheran church next Wednesday evening, Feb. 7.

WEST DULUTH

Miss Edith Hartley, youngest daughter of W. B. Hartley, is seriously ill with bronchitis.

Charles Eaton returned home last Wednesday from the range, where he has been at work for the last four months.

The funeral of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. O'Brien, will take place this afternoon from the residence on Fifty-first avenue and Ramsey street.

Otto Berg, an employe of the St. Louis Lumber company, fell from the dock to the ice yesterday and sprained his right arm and left ankle so severely that he will be laid up for a few days.

Sheriff Sargent paid a visit to West Duluth Republican headquarters yesterday afternoon. The sheriff spoke for a few minutes and later set up the cigars to the crowd.

On Wednesday evening Miss Mabel Rogers, of Crookston, gave a birthday party at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smart, of Fifty-seventh avenue west.

The lecture given last night at the Congregational church by Rev. J. H. B. Smith was well attended and very much appreciated by those who heard it. Rev. Smith's next two lectures will be on "Africa and the Transvaal," where he and his wife were missionaries for a number of years.

Smoke Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor, **everywhere the favorite 10 cent cigar.**

Here's Your Opportunity!

To get a late style of Overcoat at a heavy discount.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

Wedding Rings.

GEIST & ERD, JEWELERS, 121 West Superior Street.

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MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

TWELVE PAGES--SECTION TWO--Pages 7 to 12

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1900.

TAYLOR IS CONDEMNED.

Republicans at Washington are Amazed At His Seizure of the State House In Kentucky.

HE WILL GET NO SUPPORT.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—The Times-Herald yesterday morning printed the following from Walter Wellman, its Washington correspondent:

Grave anxiety concerning the situation in Kentucky prevails among all classes of public men in the national capital. The fear of civil war, which was strong after the shooting of one of the rivals for the governorship, has been intensified by the high-handed action of the other. It is felt here by both Republicans and Democrats of prominence that Kentucky is now a powder magazine of passion which a spark at any moment may explode.

In the event of serious disorder, no one doubts that President McKinley will do his duty. Members of the administration continue to give out to the press reassuring statements to the effect that the president will not send troops to Kentucky, and that the state authorities will be permitted to settle the matter in their own way. Prudence requires such statements, and it is true that up to the present moment no action on the part of the president is contemplated. But I am able to say the president views with grave concern the unfortunate events of yesterday and today at the Kentucky capital, and if occasion arises for his interference he will not shirk the responsibility. He will endeavor to prevent bloodshed, and he will not permit the troops of the United States to be used in support of any effort to override the law.

Nowhere in Washington can approval of Governor Taylor's course be found. Republicans are as pronounced as Democrats in their condemnation of his seizure of the state house, his overawing of the legislature, his calling of that body to meet at the mountain town of London, his virtual declaration of martial law when no disorder existed.

Governor Taylor will not find any support from the national government in defiance of law and decency. There is amazement here that any man holding the high and responsible office of governor of a state should resort to such violent and revolutionary proceedings. It is admitted he has forfeited most of the respect and sympathy which were formerly his, and he has made it impossible for the national authorities to give him aid. At the same time Goebel's responsibility is not overlooked. If he were not lying at death's door, the victim of a dastardly assassin, criticism upon his share in the present disgrace of Kentucky would be much more severe than it is.

The truth is, according to the testimony of both Democrats and Republicans from Kentucky, that Goebel has sought to seize an office to which he was not elected, and has pursued his course relentlessly against the advice of many of his best friends, and has deliberately provoked his opponents into high-handed retaliation. Taylor has likewise refused to listen to good counsel, and has from the first determined to meet fire with fire and be governor of Kentucky if he has to redden the soil of his state with the blood of his fellow citizens. Fair-minded Kentuckians of both parties admit the responsibility is well divided between the two rivals, but one of them lies with an assassin's wound in his body, while the other is supposed to be in full possession of his faculties.

If civil war breaks out in Kentucky, it is understood President McKinley will send federal troops there if called upon to do so, either by the governor or the legislature. He may even interfere for the purpose of maintaining peace without a call, if it should appear that the governor, by the use of state troops, is checking the voice of the legislature and preventing it from making its wishes known in the usual formal way.

It has been intimated that the president may be too timid to interfere on account of a possible adverse effect upon his own political fortunes. The president has said to those with whom he advises during the last twenty-four hours, that he will do his duty absolutely, regardless of party effect. He will make no move unless actual and serious disorders arise, but in case of a dire emergency he will not flinch from any responsibility fairly pertaining to his office. A member of the cabinet who conferred with the president today pointed out tonight that the constitution of the United States, section 4, article 4, says:

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

HAS ITS PARALLELS.

Kentucky Situation Not Unique In American History.

New York, Feb. 2.—The imbroglio in Kentucky recalls to the Herald situations quite as complex and threatening in other Southern states during the reconstruction period. The state of Alabama was passing through one of these trials twenty-seven years ago, and an armed conflict was narrowly averted. Rival legislatures were organized, and desperate efforts were made by both sides to secure the moral support of President Grant's first administration, as well as material aid, but these efforts failed, and the lieutenant governor was reproved by the attorney general of the United States for presuming to occupy the rooms of the United States court for the purpose of holding a meeting of the faction claiming to be the general assembly.

In Arkansas in 1874 matters proceeded to a greater extreme, and an armed collision was only averted by the firm attitude of President Grant's administration. Two governments were actually set up—one of them under the decision of the state circuit court, and what was known as the Baxter war followed. Elisha Baxter, lieutenant governor, was dispossessed in a way, and the state house was seized by the armed partisans of Joseph Brooks, the defeated candidate for governor at the state election in 1872. Baxter was a prominent leader, who had been sent to the United States senate in 1864 by a legislature organized and elected under what Charles Sumner styled President Lincoln's "short-hand plan of reconstruction," and he and his colleague had been denied seats in the United States senate.

On April 15, 1874, Governor Baxter notified the president that the "revolutionists" had ejected him from the state house and seized the armory, and he called for troops to support him in the exercise of his functions. Brooks also called on President Grant for assistance, and demanded that the state arms in the United States arsenal at Little Rock be turned over to him. The president denied both requests, and instructed the commander of the military post at Little Rock to preserve the peace, at the same time advising both Baxter and Brooks to bring the matter before the state court of appeals and abide by its action. That advice suited neither party, and preparations for war were continued by the opposing factions. On May 14 the commander of the United States forces reported that both sides had been considerably reinforced, and that there had been some street fighting, though of a very low grade. The president continued to act as a peacemaker until May 16, when he recognized Baxter as the de jure governor of Arkansas, and Gen. Sherman instructed the commander of the military post at Little Rock, and all other garrisons in the state, to give him such aid and protection as might be necessary. The "Baxter war" then ended as suddenly as it had begun, and peace was quickly restored. On Feb. 8, 1875, President Grant sent a special message to congress on the subject.

The Louisiana troubles rose after the election of 1872. Two rival canvassing boards were organized and the natural result was two state legislatures, one known as the Warmouth legislature and the other as the Pinchback legislature, and the latter was recognized by President Grant's administration.

The political pot continued to boil higher and higher until Dec. 17, 1872, when Warmouth's legislature adjourned sine die. On the same day John McEnery sent a dispatch to the president claiming to be governor-elect of Louisiana. Two days later affairs assumed a more threatening aspect than ever and both the partisans of the Warmouth faction and the Pinchback-Kellogg faction were under arms and both Warmouth and Pinchback were attempting to exercise governmental functions. Matters grew from bad to worse and on Jan. 4, 1873, Col. Emery, commanding the military department, was ordered by Gen. Sherman to preserve the peace. On the 6th William Pitt Kellogg was recognized as governor and the military commander was instructed to support his title to that office. In August, 1874, the political troubles were recommenced, the white league was active and threats to depose Kellogg as a usurper became violent backed by an armed force. A month later the Kellogg government was temporarily overturned by the McEnery faction, and President Grant was again obliged to interfere to restore order after the state house had been captured and a number of persons killed.

The revolutionists obeyed the president's proclamation requiring them to surrender and disband within five days, and quiet was temporarily restored. But it did not last long, and on Christmas eve, 1874, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan was instructed to proceed to New Orleans and, if necessary, assume command of the Fifth military district. He did so and his dispatches to the secretary of war being made public he was threatened with assassination. One of the incidents of that stormy period was an attempt of a minority to capture the state legislature, which was frustrated by the firm attitude of the military authorities. In 1877 two governors—Nichols and Packard—were declared elected and both were inaugurated and rival legislatures were inaugurated. Within a few days the state house was besieged by the armed followers of Nicholls, who also captured the records of the supreme court of the state. Under instructions from the president peace was again restored by the military authorities. The Packard government was dissolved in April and Governor Packard, on April 25, issued his final address to the general assembly and thus ended the second attempt in Louisiana within four years to establish a dual state government.

There were political disturbances in Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas, in 1874 and 1875, and the governors of these states called for the United States troops, which request was not granted by the administration, which declined to interfere, except to preserve the peace.

In 1876 there was serious trouble in South Carolina over the canvassing of the gubernatorial vote and two legislatures were inaugurated and D. H. Chamberlain and Wade Hampton were both declared elected and inaugurated. The matter was taken to the state supreme court, which decided that the speaker of the Democratic house had been lawfully elected. The final result was the recognition and installation of Governor Hampton, peace being preserved during the long contest by the military authorities of the United States.

BACK FROM THE GRAVE.

How a Woman's Voice Called Her Husband Awake.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal church recently told a marvelous story of psychical phenomena, according to the Inter-Ocean. He declined to give the names, using "Smith" instead, but says the people are of a prominent North side family.

As he told the story, some years ago Mrs. Charles Smith, the wife of a young man living on the North Side, was taken seriously ill and died in a short time. She was not embalmed, and was buried two or three days later in Rose Hill cemetery. She was buried in the afternoon, and in the evenign a the afternoon. and in the evening a to stay in the house that night with the husband and servants.

In the middle of the night Mr. Smith was awakened by some one calling his name. He heard the name two or three times: "Charles, Charles," very distinctly. He did not associate the voice with any one he knew, and said to himself that it was a hallucination. Being a man of materialistic views, he attached no superstititious meaning to the matter, and soon fell into a troubled sleep again. After a little while he was awakened by the voice again, this time more insistent: "Charles, Charles, Charles!"

Just as the day was breaking, for the third time he heard the call again, this time entreatingly. This time he recognized the voice very distinctly as that of his wife. Moved by some inexplicable impulse, he sprang up, searched the room carefully, found no one, and rushed into where his friend was asleep. "Come, get up," he said, "we must go to Rose Hill."

His friend tried to dissuade him, but to no purpose. They harnessed a horse to a light buggy, took spades and pick axes and drove to the cemetery at breakneck speed. As quickly as possible they dug down to the coffin, which had been put there the afternoon before and opened it. The young wife was just turning over in the casket. Although alive, she was unconscious. Presumably she had been in a stupor the entire time. She was taken home, recovered, and is alive today. She has no idea that she was ever buried alive, and probably if she had known all of the circumstances at that time the shock would have killed her. She was told that she had been very ill and had recovered almost miraculously. Beyond that she knows nothing of the story. There seems to be but one explanation, and that is 'that Mrs. Smith's sub-conscious mind influenced the mind of her husband telepathically and warned him of her danger.

LUST FOR BLOOD

Turks Are Reported to Be Planning Another Massacre of Christians.

New York, Feb. 2.—Fears have been repeatedly expressed during the last three months that the Turks are planning another general massacre of the Christians in the interior of Turkey. The Kurds, particularly in Kurdistan, are much excited, and it needs only a spark to start them upon their awful work.

The World has information which indicates that at Mardin, Bilis, Diarbekr and Harpoot and principal parts of Central and Eastern Turkey, the Musselmans are only waiting favorable opportunity to repeat their horrible work of rapine and murder of the fall of 1895 and the spring of 1896.

CHARGED WITH BOND FORGERY.

New Jersey Man Arrested For Forging Virginia Bonds.

New York, Feb. 2.—Julius Schroeter, of Forest Hill, N. J., was arrested in this city yesterday on a warrant charging forgery, on the complaint of Ladenberg, Thalman & Co., bankers, who charge Schroeter with forging bonds of the state of Virginia.

Upon these alleged forged Virginia bonds, amounting to about $100,000, it is charged that Schroeter succeeded in obtaining loans amounting to $68,000 from the Importers' and Traders' National bank and from Ladenberg, Thalman & Co.

PLAN SETTLED.

The Program of the Democrats Is Arranged By the Leaders.

New York, Feb. 2.—A special to the World from Concord, N. H., says: "At an informal conference held in Portland between William J. Bryan and his prominent supporters, it was decided that his Eastern trip had proved a great success and it was resolved that the trip should be considered as governing the campaign of 1900.

Among those who helped to arrive at this conclusion were: Mr. Bryan, ex-Governor Altgeld, Congressman Lentz, of Ohio; Col. Brinkwater and Col. Charles D. Lewis, of Massachusetts; True L. Norris, member of the national committee from New Hampshire; Henry D. McLellan, a prominent Democrat of Belfast; Frederick W. Plaisted, of Augusta, son of ex-Governor Plaisted, and members of the state committees of Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The campaigning will be renewed in the Western and Northwestern states. As soon as Mr. Bryan ends his present Eastern trip in New Jersey next week, he will start for Texas to rejoin his wife and children. He will rest for a few weeks and will be ready for the national battle.

Mr. Altgeld, in carrying out the plans agreed upon, left Mr. Bryan's party and will proceed to Chicago. If there be no change in the program he will open the fight in the Northwest within ten days.

McGOVERN BESTS SANTRY.

Brooklyn Boy Wins the World Featherweight Championship.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Terry McGovern, of Brooklyn, at Tattersalls last night proved his right to the title of featherweight champion of the world by knocking out Eddie Santry, of Chicago, who claimed the leadership of the 122-pound class by virtue of a knockout of Ben Jordan, of England. The knockout came in the fifth round after a fierce mix up in which Santry did some clever work, but Terry was too strong for the Chicago lad.

McGovern and Santry have signed articles of agreement to meet in a 25-round contest at New York in April. The articles call for a contest at 122 pounds at the ringside and a bet of $5000.

McGovern said in an interview: "Santry gave me a better fight for two rounds than Dixon did and I must give him all the credit in the world for his showing. Dixon worried me longer and, I think, was able to stand the pace better. I must say that Santry had me a trifle worried in the second round. After that, I got the range and it was only a matter of time."

Eddie Santry said: "I thought I was fighting at my best when I was knocked out. The awful pace McGovern sets is killing to any man, and I honestly think this little fellow can whip most of those clever lightweights we hear so much about. McGovern is the featherweight champion all right. He is the greatest little fighter the world has ever known. I am simply unlucky to be in the same class with him."

MONTHLY ACCOUNTING.

Government's Financial Statement For the Month of January.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures issued yesterday shows that for the month of January, 1900, the receipts from all sources amounted to $48,012,164 against $41,774,930 for January, 1899. The expenditures during the last month aggregated $39,189,096 against $51,122,770 for January, 1899, leaving a surplus last month of $8,823,068.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Jan. 31, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,125,636,227, a decrease as compared with last month of $8,663,780. The decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the amount of cash on hand.

MARSHALL FOR WISCONSIN.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The president yesterday nominated Charles Lewiston to be United States marshal for the western district of Wisconsin.

THEY WILL CELEBRATE

Centennial of Location of the National Capital at Washington.

A NOTABLE BANQUET

To Be Given This Month to Governors of Various States.

From The Herald
Washington Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—The people of Washington are making preparations to celebrate next December the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the national capital here. This month the Washington centennial committee, which has in charge the plans for the celebration, will give a banquet which the Washington Post states will be the most notable one ever seen in this city. This committee, as is well known, includes the governors of all the states as well as the two special committees appointed from the United States senate, the house of representatives and a citizens' committee, of which John B. Wight, one of the District of Columbia commissioners, is chairman. The banquet will be given at the Arlington hotel, and is in honor of the chief executives of the various states who will be in attendance. The Washington board of trade will be the host. At the meeting in February it is expected that these committees will map out all the plans for the anniversary celebration. It is said that the prominent feature of this celebration will be the laying of the corner stone of the national memorial bridge across the Potomac. The committee will draft the resolution urging this improvement, and it will be presented to the president for his action. It is said that Maj. McKinley is in thorough accord with the movement. It is expected that the plan will be so advanced that the corner stone of the memorial bridge can be laid in December.

* * *

The department of agriculture has issued a bulletin of great interest to the people who are possessed of the idea that irrigation schemes can be made so feasible that the arid lands in the various Western states can be put into excellent condition for agricultural purposes. This bulletin was written by J. C. Ullrich, an irrigation engineer at Denver. It describes the agricultural conditions of the Rocky mountain region, covering all the states in that particular section of the country. The bulletin tells all about the climate, resources and appearance of this region, and explains how ditches are built, rights to water established and the water diverted into the channels and ditches and applied to the land. The purpose of this is to instruct those who are new to the subject and enable them to avoid costly mistakes which novices in irrigating farming are apt to make.

The difference between ditches built and operated by individuals, corporations or districts is described, as are the methods of operation. On the latter point the bulletin makes the following observation:

"The owner of an individual ditch operates as he pleases, subject only to the state laws governing the diversion and use of water. But when several persons are interested in the same ditch, the necessity of some system of control arises. In the case of unincorporated community canals this control is secured by the selection of a water master. It is on the large corporation canals, however, that the necessity for a careful system of operation is most apparent. Many of these canals are more than fifty miles long and number their water-users by hundreds. The Ridenbaugh canal in the Boise valley, Idaho, furnished water to more than 500 farmers. Other canals furnish water to many hundreds of farmers.'

The ditch rider is the official with whom the farmer comes in most constant contact. His duty consists in patroling the ditch throughout the season of actual operation, keeping it in repair and superintending the distribution of water. Where a ditch does not exceed twelve or fifteen miles in length, one rider patrols the entire length; but where the ditch is an extensive system several riders may be required to perform this duty. The length of a division covered by one man depends on the character of his duties, the amount of repairs, etc., to be looked after. The advantage of reservoirs in the equal distribution of water is pointed out as a good thing.

* * *

That there will be a pretty fight in North Dakota this year over the selection of a state ticket by the Republican state convention is conceded by all North Dakota politicians now in this city. There will be one faction anxious to have Governor Fancher head the ticket in 1900. There is another faction which favors the nomination of Lieutenant Governor Devine for first place. There is still a third Republican faction which would like to have George B. Winship, editor of the Grand Forks Herald, placed at the head of the state ticket. The Grand Forks editor has ambitions politically, and his most intimate friends believe that he is not only well qualified to govern the state for three years, but, further, that he would be able to take Henry C. Hansbrough's seat in the senate without any loss to the people of North Dakota. It is probably true that Senator Hansbrough fears Editor Winship more than any other man in North Dakota. He is aware of the fact that the Winship following in that state is larger than has been estimated even by Winship's friends. The present senator from North Dakota is a very clever politician, and is just now engaged in studying out a plan to prevent Winship from securing the Republican gubernatorial nomination this fall, realizing as he does that if Winship is nominated his election is a certainty, and his elevation to the governorship would put him in the forefront of the many ambitious men in North Dakota who are laying wires to capture Hansbrough's seat in the upper branch of congress. Clever as he is, Hansbrough may not succeed in nominating his own candidate for the governorship, and in the event that he fails, Winship will probably capture the prize, with fair prospects of defeating Hansbrough for the senatorship when the latter's term expires. All this is the result of Hansbrough's enmity to Winship. Had he endeavored to placate in the past the Grand Forks editor he might have made a friend out of him instead of a political adversary.

* * *

It is evidently the desire of the Republicans in the United States senate to have Richard F. Pettigrew, senior senator from South Dakota, retired to private life when his present term is ended. Pettigrew has been a disturbing element in the senate since 1896, when he walked out of the St. Louis national convention and joined the so-called silver bolters, namely: Senators Teller, Dubois, Mantle, Towne and others. Since that time Pettigrew has done what he could to "nag" both the Cleveland and McKinley administrations. He has given the Republicans and the gold Democrats any amount of worry. Whether his course has been right or not will be something to be decided in the future. It will not be an easy matter, however, to prevent Senator Pettigrew from succeeding himself as United States senator from South Dakota. For more than twenty years he has been a notable political figure in his section. When Dakota was a territory he was able to rule the Republican machine in that territory at will. After the territory was divided he was able to bring about his election as one of the first senators from the new state. He was lucky enough in drawing "lots" to secure the long term over his colleague, Mr. Moody. At the expiration of his term he was able to bring about his own re-election after a heated contest. His friends are of the opinion that being a shrewd politician, and knowing well the sentiment existing throughout his state, he may be able to bring about the election of an anti-Republican legislature, and if so, it is certain that he will succeed himself. In the event that he is able to do this, many of his colleagues in the upper branch of congress will be by no means elated over his success.

* * *

The Boer sympathizers have all along maintained that President McKinley has wobbled on his attitude between Great Britain and the Transvaal government. It is undoubtedly true that the Boer government and the representatives of Great Britain in this capital were not satisfied with President McKinley's action in designating the son of Secretary Hay, of the state department, as the United States government representative at Pretoria as United States consul general in place of Macrum, resigned. Macrum, as is well known, left his consular position at Pretoria, and the people of this country and of Great Britain were unable to know the reason therefor. It is suspected, however, that the Ohioan, appointed by McKinley to this position, resented the instructions given him by the United States officials, and therefore is coming to this country to represent the interest of President Kruger. It will be several days yet before his actual mission here is absolutely known, but it is still believed by Great Britain's representatives that he is not returning to this country with any beneficial reports regarding the South African war.

* * *

Montagu White, former consul general for the Transvaal republic in England, has been in this country for more than two weeks. It is said that Mr. White is here on a mission connected with the present war between the South African republic and Great Britain. Mr. White is apparently capable of taking care of himself, either here or at any other diplomatic post to which he may be assigned. Mr. White, it may be stated, looks like an Englishman, and talks like one. He is of medium height, with a florid complexion, prominent features, a mustache, and rather scanty hair, tinged with gray. Those who have talked with him regarding the situation in South Africa seem perfectly satisfied that President Kruger and his associates could not have sent to this country a man better qualified than he to represent the Transvaal republic.

* * *

The Democratic national committee will assemble in this city on Feb. 14 to decide upon the time and place for holding the Democratic national convention. The members of this committee are going to have some trouble in selecting the convention town, but very little controversy over the date of holding this convention. Senator Jones of Arkansas, who is the present chairman of the Democratic national committee, was in hopes that Mr. Bryan, while here, would point out to him his choice between the various cities which are contestants for this honor. Col. Bryan declined to do so. He told Chairman Jones that his choice would be the choice of the national committee. This leaves all of the towns competing for this honor in the same position they occupied several weeks ago. Every city bidding for the prize, it seems, depended upon some word or recognition from the man who will be the Democratic candidate for the presidency against William McKinley.

The failure of Mr. Bryan to indicate his choice has left the representatives of the various cities in a quandry, and the committeemen chosen to designate the city in which the next Democratic convention is to be held is in a similar position. The people of Milwaukee appear to have made a more determined effort to capture the convention than either Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, or Omaha. The city of New York, being backed by the chamber of commerce, the board of trade, the stock exchange, and Democrats able to individually contribute to the convention fund may come to Washington in February prepared to give more money to secure the convention than its nearest financial competitor, the Wisconsin metropolis.

The residents of the Beer City have raised a sum exceeding $100,000 to secure the convention. The difficulty besetting the city of brewers is that the Republican convention, having gone to Philadelphia, may convince the Democratic committeemen that it may be better politics to have their convention held in New York city than in any of the Western towns competing for this honor.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

WANT THE WAR STOPPED.

Churchmen Declare For Arbitration Between England and Boers.

New York, Feb. 2.—About 5000 people gathered last night in Carnegie hall to hear speeches in favor of arbitration between Great Britain and the South African republics. The call for the meeting was signed by ninety-eight clergymen and churchmen. Rev. J. B. Remensnyder presided. He said a belief in brute force, misguided patriotism and bad judgment were responsible for the war in South Africa. He said these elements should be put in the background and the issue decided by justice.

Resolutions were passed asking, in the name of "millions of communicants," that the United States proffer its good offices and urging the belligerents to consent to arbitration. It was resolved that a copy of the resolutions with names of the officers of the meeting be sent to the president of the United States, to the queen of England, to the president of the South African republic, to the president of the Orange Free State, and to the committee of conciliation of Great Britain.

Of the 100 clergymen whose names appear on the list of vice presidents, forty were on the platform.

NARROWLY ESCAPED

Fire Chief Swenie of Chicago Overcome By Smoke and Unconscious.

HE HAD A CLOSE CALL

Found By His Men on the Floor of a Burning Factory.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Fire Chief Swenie had a narrow escape from death early today in the burning factory of the Rauch Furniture Manufacturing company. The veteran head of the department was overcome by smoke, and fell unconscious in the rear of the office on the first floor. Members of engine company No. 3 bore Chief Swenie from the building just in time to save his life.

The chief had gone into the building alone, and it was several minutes before his men knew of his peril. The structure, which is four stories high, and covers a large area, was burning fiercely from the second floor, where the fire originated, to the roof, but the blaze had not penetrated downward to the first floor when the chief arrived in response to the alarm, which was turned in soon after the fire was discovered.

Four companies were directing streams upon the blaze. While waiting for the summoned reinforcements to arrive, Chief Swenie seized an ax and broke in the front door of the factory. He went within almost unnoticed. After some little time elapsed and his absence was noted, a number of firemen went in search of him.

The chief's face had a deathly pallor, his eyes were closed, his breath was coming faintly, and his arms hung nerveless by his side when he was carried into the street. There was excitement and consternation among the firemen. Never before had the veteran been overcome, and never had there been necessity for rescue of him by his own men. The group that gathered about him felt sure that some serious injury had been sustained by Chief Swenie, but an examination disclosed that smoke alone had caused him to lose consciousness.

He was removed to a nearby engine house, and soon partially recovered. A physician said the chief's condition was not serious. Lately Chief Swenie has been subjected to fainting spells, and it is supposed he was overcome by one of these spells when the cloud of smoke settled down upon him.

GEN. LAMBERT'S SCHEME.

Some Needed Legislation For the State Militia.

Washington, Feb. 2.—During his stay in Washington Adjt. Gen. Lambert has called attention to an important matter which is of general interest to the National Guard of every state in the Union. It relates to existing conditions, relative to an understanding between the various states and the general government, and suggests some needed legislation.

Gen. Lambert submitted the following statement to the house committee on military affairs:

"Under a ruling of the attorney general, dated Feb. 28, 1899, (J. E. B. 1312-1899) the states could not recover, in cash or in kind, the ordnance and quartermaster's stores received by them under the act of congress providing arms, ordnance and quartermaster's stores for issue to the militia, and transferred to the United States for the use of the volunteers in the Spanish war.

"This technical construction, which would practically have disarmed the entire militia of the United States was immediately overcome and the situation partially remedied, at the suggestion of the war department, by the insertion of the following provision in the act of congress making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, approved March 3, 1899:

"'That on application of the governor of any state or territory, the secretary of war is authorized to replace the ordnance and ordnance stores which the volunteers from said state or territory carried into the service of the United States army during the recent war with Spain, and which have been retained by the United States.'

"Pursuant to this act, the ordnance and ordnance stores were returned to the states; but when application was made for the return, payment or replacement of quartermaster's stores and camp equipage, it was found that these articles also fell within the inhibition of the attorney general's opinion just quoted, while they had not been covered by the remedial act of March 3, 1899.

"While this may seem a trifling omission, it is a matter of serious moment to the adjutant generals of the several states who are striving to reorganize, uniform and equip the National Guard in time for the annual spring inspections and summer encampments. The situation should, therefore, be remedied as speedily as possible, by the insertion of the following provision in the pending army appropration bill:

"'That on application of the governor of any state or territory, the secretary of war is authorized to replace the quartermaster's stores and camp equipage which the volunteers from said state or territory carried into the service of the United States army during the recent war with Spain, and which have been retained by the United States, with other quartermaster's stores and camp equipage of equal cost in the aggregate.'

"I am sure that the war department will fully approve the course I have outlined, if, indeed, they have not already suggested this action as the best means of effecting a practical settlement between the states and the federal government, which would preserve the trust relation heretofore existing between them with reference to the stores so issued.

"I hope that the committee on military affairs will appreciate the reciprocal advantage of prompt action in this matter, for the states are pressing what they consider their just claims, while the war department and the treasury department inform them that they are powerless, and that the remedy lies with congress."

The statement was referred to the war department for a report.

ATHLETE HURT.

St. Paul, Feb. 2.—George Langford, formerly of this city, well known in college athletic circles as the stroke of the Yale crew which, in 1895, won the 8-oar race with Harvard, and who, in 1896, was one of the Yale crew sent to England to row in the Henley races, had his left arm crushed on Tuesday last by being drawn into two revolving cog wheels at the McKenna Steel Rolling mills at Joliet, Ill., necessitating amputation near the shoulder.

SUFFEL & Co.
129-131 W. Superior St.

Overshoes—Women's $2 high button Overshoes	$1.00
Women's $1 Low Jersey Overshoes	50c
Women's $1 Storm Overshoes	65c
Women's $1.25 Storm Overshoes, (broken sizes)	75c
Girl's 90c Storm Overshoes	59c
Girl's 90c Arctics	65c
Girl's $1 Arctics	75c
Child's 95c Arctics	59c
Child's 65c Arctics	43c
Girl's 40c Rubbers, sizes 12 to 13½	8c
Girl's 40c Rubbers	25c
Girl's 25c Electric Soles	5c
Women's best 60c Rubbers, all sizes	50c
Men's Overshoes—Men's $1.25 Jersey Alaskas, small sizes	25c
Men's $1 Jersey Alaskas	65c
Men's $1.75 fine Jersey Arctics, broken sizes	98c
Men's $1.50 Ventilated Low Overshoes	98c
Men's 85c Rubbers	50c
Men's 90c Rubbers	65c
Men's 75c Rubbers	50c
Boys' 65c Rubbers	39c
Boys' $1 Arctics	75c
Boys' 40c Rubbers, sizes 10 to 13	19c
Men's heavy $5 winter tan shoes with rubber heels	$3.75
Men's $5.00 box calf shoes, Blucher style	$3.75
Men's vici kid, heavy sole, $5 shoes with rubber heels	$3.50
Men's fine calf, London toe, $5 shoes, all sizes	$3.25

Douglas Shoes—
116 pairs Men's $3.00 Douglas shoes, not all sizes a pair *$1.75*

76 pairs Men's heavy sole, storm calf, russet shoes, $3 quality, a pair	$2.00

Ladies' Shoes—Ladies' Shoes in all the new styles for the Spring of 1900 placed on sale, and prices cut to pieces.

Ladies' Louis heel $4 patent leather Shoes, Spring style—for this sale price cut to	$2.95
Ladies' $4.00 Kid Shoes in button and lace, all new styles—all sizes, at	$2.95
Ladies' $5 and $6 Shoes in all the new and latest styles, in all sizes and widths, cut to a pair	$3.75
Ladies' $3 Shoes in all sizes; D, E and EE widths	$2.19
Ladies' Shoes—worth $5 and $6	$1.95
Last season's style—1 lot of Ladies' $6.00, Burt's make, and Rochester make of $5.00 in broken sizes, all in one lot, cut to a pair	$1.95

How is this! Women's $1.75 and $1.50, all solid bright Dongola button and lace Shoes, in D, E and EE widths; sizes 3 to 7, for this sale; do you want them, at per pair 85c

Children's Shoes—

1 lot girl's $1.50 to $3.50 Shoes, broken sizes, all at a pair	*98c*
Children's $1 shoes.	*75c*
Children's $1.25 Shoes	*85c*
Children's 85c Shoes	*50c*
Child's 85c Felt Slippers	*25c*
Child's 75c Felt Shoes	*49c*
Child's 65c Shoes	*43c*
Child's 50c Socks and Moccasins	*23c*

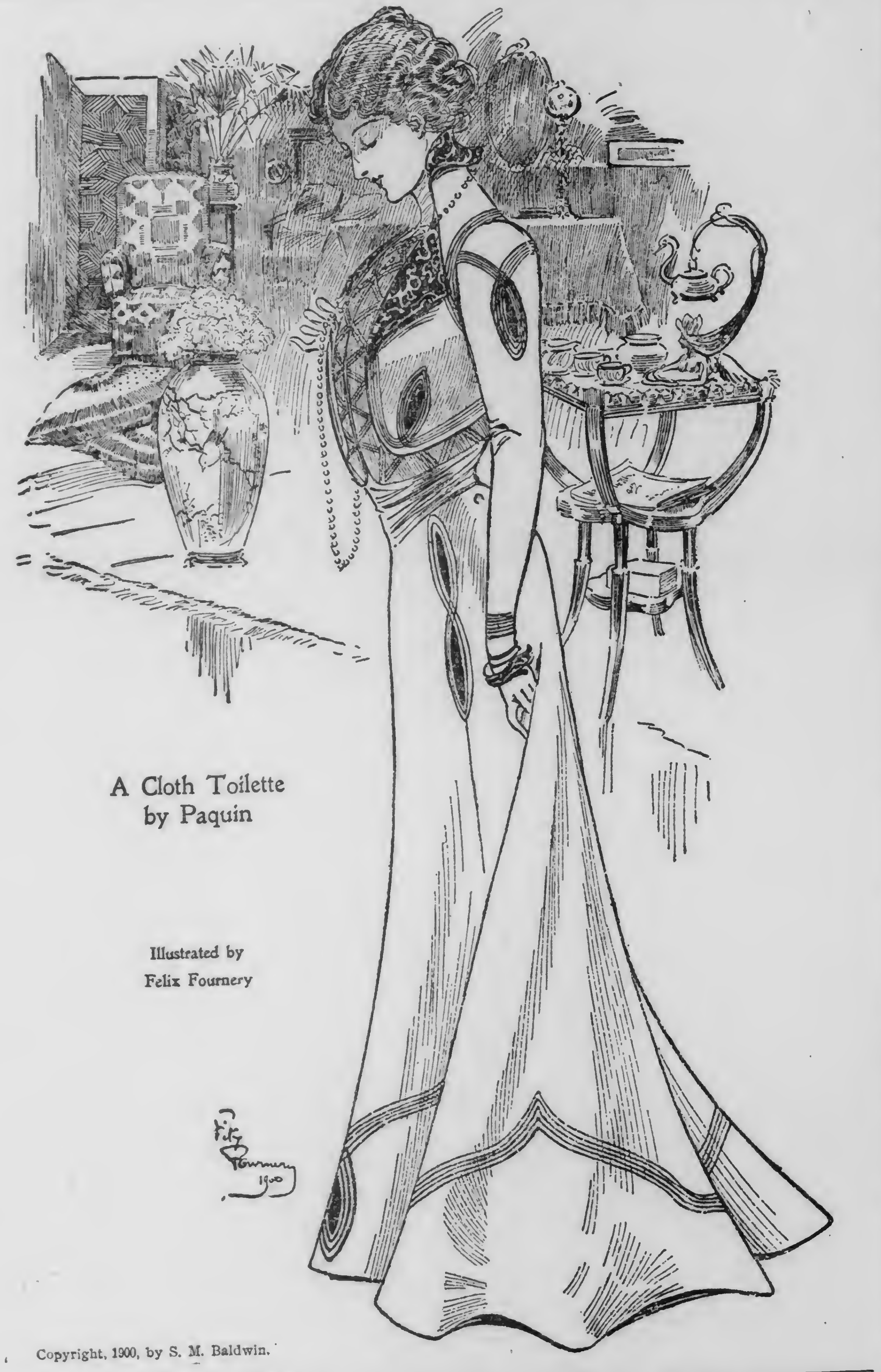
Simple But Costly.

Fourney Describes a Cloth Toilette Designed By Paquin---No Radical Change In Spring Styles.

Clinging Draperies and the Colors Dull. Satin-Faced Cloths and Bolero Jackets.

Paris, Jan. 25.—(Special to The Herald.)—A curious characteristic of this epoch of extravagant dressing is that with all these rich fabrics and trimmings, fashion affects an air of quiet simplicity in form as well as color. Dress skirts in spite of repeated attempts to add to their volume remain very tight and narrow, and even the tunic, which bade fair to become the universal rage, had to confine itself to the more airy gowns for indoor wear. Colors are subdued, and the soft pastel shades predominate. Now and then a rebelling brunette will don a frock or coat or hat of vivid red, and her brilliant garb will flash like a meteor through the mass of grays and tans and dull greens and pastel blues, but her example will not be followed. To judge by the newest models which are sent out as the advance guards by the prominent contouriers, no radical change will disturb that even tenor of fashion's way.

The spring frock by Paquin, which we publish today, assures us that the reign of two favorites at least has not been curtailed, satin-faced cloths will continue to shroud the figure with graceful folds, and the dainty Bolero jacket has not outworn its welcome.



A Cloth Toilette by Paquin

Illustrated by Felix Fournery

Copyright, 1900, by S. M. Baldwin.

The skirt of pastel blue cloth shows that elegant cut and hang which stamps it immediately as coming from the ateliers of the famous Paquin. There is a front gore, and the seam which connects the two back portions adjusts the skirt to the figure in "habit" style. The border encircling the lower part of the skirt with zig-zag undulations consists of several rows of pastel blue silk soutache, and forms a setting to the medallion shaped applications of darker blue panne velvet, which further adorn the skirt at intervals. The placket is on the left side of the front gore, and is hidden under a trimming of two velvet medallions, which are repeated on the right seam.

More elaborations are expended upon the bodice, which closes in front, and consists of a blouse of darker blue taffeta ornamented with interlaced rows of soutache braid and finished at the waistline, which reaches into a deep point in front, with a folded belt of pastel blue mousseline de soie. Over this is worn the small Bolero of pastel blue cloth with revers of velvet a shade darker than the cloth and appliqued with Irish guipure motifs. There is a yoke at the back and the high collar and tight sleeves are cut in one with it in raglan style, and the seams are covered with rows of silk soutache. The facings of the collar match the revers of the Bolero, and the wrists of the long sleeves finish with a turned-over bell cuff faced with velvet and appliqued with guipure. The blouse collar is of folded pastel blue mousseline de soie.

Dressmakers have vainly tried to supplant guipure by the many new devices for decoration, but it manages to hold its own in public favor and will be seen as much as ever in spring and on airy summer toilettes. In the instance of a pretty promenade gown for spring wear it is combined effectively with pastel green satin cloth. The upper portion of the skirt is in apron form, reaching below the knees in front and becoming narrower at the sides. The pastel green cloth of this apron is adjusted tightly to the figure by means of a serpentine made of silk, a shade darker than the cloth, and covered with an allover of dark gray guipure, a shade which harmonizes particularly well with the grayish green of the cloth and silk. The bodice, like the skirt, is made over a foundation of pastel green silk. The upper part is a yoke of cloth tucked and stitched to match the skirt. Over the back and bust, encircling the bodice and reaching to the pointed waistline is stretched seamlessly the grayish guipure, which closes with the bodice in the under arm seam. The high collar, as well as the deep cuffs on the tight cloth sleeves are of guipure over silk.

The many diaphanous fabrics have so endeared themselves to the feminine heart, that far from being on the wane, new weaves are constantly added to the long list already represented in this species. Mousseline de soie will be encountered everywhere, as a trimming on street gowns, or as a veiling over delicate evening silks and satins, or combined with other gossamer materials. In the millinery field it is indispensable and the huge choux made of this charming material, and used as garnitures on the new Easter bonnets, will be legions. FELIX FOURNERY.

THE KERCHIEF DRAPERY.

It Is the Fashion Novelty of the Season.

New York, Feb. 1.—Before spring styles are fairly launched the shops annually are flooded with novelties designed to rehabilitate much used gowns. Never before in the history of dressmaking has greater latitude been allowed than at the present moment, when boleros, fichus and handkerchief draperies serve the two-fold purpose of paying tribute at fashion's shrine and masking the defects of the erstwhile beauteous bodice.

The real novelty of the season is the handkerchief drapery. A square of silk not exceeding twenty-six inches, fringed around the edge and woven in many designs, may be converted into a pretty and simple device which entirely transforms an old bodice. Some of the kerchiefs are striped, while others are patterned in all over floral designs. There is just material enough in each square and none to waste, each of the four points perfecting the unique decorative arrangement, which is sufficiently simple to be copied by the most inexperienced amateur dressmaker.

Take the silk square and fit it to the bodice at back, letting one point reach the waist line; fold back the opposite corner to form a sort of rolling collar, and cut armholes to correspond with those of the bodice, thereby bringing the two ends over the bust. Clip the two corners from these and put, epaulet fashion, over the shoulders. This effectively carries out the vandyke scheme of a handkerchief bolero. Persian crape handkerchiefs are used for similar decorative purposes, forming fichus brought low on the shoulders and knotted on the left one.

Toque by Mme. Torre. Pastel green crepe ornamented with a green fancy wing.

In Paris the black satin tie is worn with many of the very smartest frocks or coats out of doors, and, though, as a rule, black close to the throat is a daring choice, it is a relief to see something less universally selected than a closely tucked velvet or satin vest and collar and the inevitable row of pearls that accompanies such a garniture. Feather boas appear to have flown away, and the throat is much less muffled than it was, owing to the desire of every smart woman to display a graceful, drooping outline of shoulder. For the same excellent purpose hugely high storm collars are far less dominant than they were. Neatly overturned ones are mounted on the newest coats, and in the matter of cravats to accompany them, besides the black kind, any amount of ingenuity is possible. The prettiest, perhaps, are made of softly tinted pearl gray or damask rose crepe de chine and worn, as Miss Vanbrugh's photo declares she wears her blue scarf in "The Gay Lord Quex," but with longer ends, fringed, of course, and knotted at one side of the waist like a military sash.

Stylish tricorna of white felt held at one side with bands of black mauve velvet supporting a black spangled [illegible] [illegible] Felix

There are surprises every day for those who are willing to be astounded and like trying something fresh, and the skirt is always assailed. Still I do not think it probable that the housemaid pattern will flourish much, though to so many people winter makes no difference in their choice of fabrics, and they will order the thinnest ones for afternoon house gowns, even should snow be falling. It will, however, be the accepted novelty for the general public next summer, and is lovely for muslins; but it is the possession of the exclusive during winter and spring. Panne velours, the fine cashmeres and peau de soie arrange themselves excellently in tiny gathers round the waist, but they are only available for the wealthy. Ever since this model materialized in London, less than a month ago, a still newer adaptation of a quaint old skirt has appeared, so far, perhaps, not yet in public, for the specimen I saw was only partially constructed in madame's model sartorial salon. Do you know a certain kind of blind made of soft linen or silk that pulls up into billows by means of hidden strings run through little rings? Take down your books of beauty or fashion plate journals from their shelves and you will meet the skirt I mean under date of 1860, when crinolines were rampant and the tunic—I am looking at its pictured presentment this moment—is looped up all round in generous festoons just like a blind, over a spreading petticoat. That is the skirt for which the observant eye should next be expectant—without the crinoline, of course.

Elegant indoor toilette by Doucet. Skirt of mauve panne velvet with stitched panels and draped flounces of mauve mousseline de soie. Bodice of cream-colored velvet embroidered a la Louis XVI. and trimmed with Brussels lace.

Although a most determined effort was made during the past twelve months to reinstate nainsook and white muslin petticoats, we fashion scribblers must announce a failure. However, some good was resultant, as the swish, swish of noisy silk is no longer heard, for the soft weaves have been substituted instead for both petticoats and linings. The newest for petticoat purposes are the dimity silks, which have quaint, all over, rather small patterns in pretty medleys of color, such as green turquoise and bandanna brown. These are smartly frilled sometimes with dead black satin, lined with dimity. Petticoats are fitted with the same precision as heretofore, following the outline of the trailing skirt, which will not decrease in length as spring advances.

Evening hat by Deffontaine. Brim of white lace over rose-colored mousseline de soie and bordered with a fold of black velvet. Crown of folded rose-colored mousseline de soie, finished at the left side with two choux of the same mousseline surmounted by a black feather aigrette. A black velvet butterfly bow is posed under the brim.

Attention is concentrated just now upon dancing frocks and evening gowns as there is to be a whirl of gayety from now till the advent of Lent. In general the style of evening toilets has changed little—the same sweeping folds, clinging with unusual grace in the diaphanous and soft fabrics, and bodices as indecently decollete as the most daring could countenance. Some new sleeves have made their debut in conjunction with novel bodice contours. For instance, a pink chiffon, bordered by bands of ecru renaissance, is made in princess style, with the bodice portion cut heart shape and a filling of tulle draped within. Tulle sleeves fall to display the curve of the shoulder.

Another all over lace gown furnishes a pleasing variety, inasmuch as a point reaches the neck, and tiny caps form the sleeves. As a rule, however, the shoulder must be left bare. The bodice ceases just under the arms, and any attempt to perpetuate its being above that line is made only by means of the most transparent fabrics, which probably bind the upper arm about five inches below the shoulder. Bodices are kept in place by a single jeweled strap of several strands of mock or real pearls. A concession to modesty is made occasionally, both sleeves and high draping being then provided without detriment to a very handsome toilet made of plaited mousseline, garlanded by an applique of embroidered roses which faintly suggest the return of colored silk trimmings.

I hear that scented artificial flowers are the vogue abroad. They are used for wreaths for the hair, and to embellish fur toques. The odor is quite perceptible and true to nature. Black satin, by the way, is the modist material for long coats with elaborate embroideries done in silk much raised over padding and two kinds of fur, one superimposed on the other for the revers or bolero.

Indoor toilette of pastel blue crepe de chine trimmed with fitted ornaments of gray guipure. Blouse of blue velvet. Model by Mme. Bayniere.

The last item of dress news on my list concerns shirt waists. Already the woolen and silk ones of yesterday have given place to linen and batiste. The new ones are cut without yokes and are straight sack shape affairs with the fullness unconfined. Neither drawstring nor belt holds it in at the waist line, and the privilege of adjusting is left to the wearer. Narrow linen tape belt, with flat suspender buckles, are sold for the purpose of holding the shirt in place, and are a more satisfactory and convenient means than was the stitched on belt, which was seldom rightly located.

Alternating rows of lace and nainsook insertion running perpendicularly instead of vertically, are the feature of the lace shirt, which will continue to flourish in the garden of dainty belongings.

Tailor costume of Havana brown cloth ornamented with fitted guipure borders. Yoke edged with a brown velvet scarf finishing on the left side with a bow and fringed ends. Model by Mlle. Callot.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

The new Luxury—made from Palm and Olive Oils.

TRADE MARK Palmolive the proper thing For the Bath

For sale everywhere.

MADE ONLY BY B. J. JOHNSON SOAP CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DEFENSES OF PRETORIA.

A Formidable Circle of Forts, Mines and Entrenchments.

The defenses of Pretoria are, according to report, of the most modern description and formidable in their completeness.

They consist of five powerful forts and five lines of mines and enormous entrenchments with redoubts, the mines being so laid as to cover all the approaches to the principal points of the defense. The center of the system of forts lies about 1200 yards to the westward of the northern end of Pretoria, and has a radius of something more than 7000 yards. The center of the city itself is only about 3800 yards, nearly due south, from the Fort on Signal hill, which is about 400 feet above the plain on the west side of the railway to Johannesburg, and about 4990 yards from the fort on the hill to the east of the railway, and the Aupies river running to the north. Between this fort and the river are the fountains that furnish the water supply of Pretoria. The distance between the forts on either side of the railway is 2700 yards. The railway station where the lines from Johannesburg on the south, Delagoa bay on the east, and Pietersburg in the north form their junction, is immediately outside the city on the south side. The railway to Pietersburg, after winding some distance to the westward, passes out of the plain on which Pretoria is situated, through the Daspoort or defile in the range of hills behind the city, through which also the Aupies river runs, the railway and river running together across the plain through the Winderboom Poort, under the guns of a large fort 7100 yards, and a little to the eastward of north, from the center of Pretoria.

The westermost fort is on the range of hills behind Pretoria, and lies at a distance of 10,300 yards from the center of the city. The powerful redoubt to the southwest of Pretoria, 3800 yards from the center of the city, on the range of hills through which the transport road to Johannesburg passes, completes the circle of the larger works defending the Boer capital. Behind this redoubt are the principle magazines, one excavated out of the solid rock with a bomb-proof roof, and the other built into the kloop, also bomb-proof. Communication between the redoubt and the last mentioned magazine is by means of a covered way. Roads connect all these forts with the capital, and they have pipes laid for water, as well as electric cables for the search lights.

The number of guns mounted on the forts and redoubts is said to be 120, of large caliber and quick-firing of different kinds. It is stated that some of the guns are of 23-centimeters caliber, but this is doubtful; it is known, however, that there are quite a number of 15-centimeter guns of French make from the Creusot works and of long range, as has been shown by their performances at Ladysmith. Among the others there are Krupps, Maxims and other machine and quick-firing guns.

The forts are open to the rear toward Pretoria, and are of masonry heavily faced with earth toward the open country. On the east side of the circle of defense there was no regular fort when hostilities began, but it is probable that since then the raise to the eastward of the city, by which the railway to Delagoa bay runs, has been fortified.

The siege train just shipped from England for South Africa, presumably for Pretoria, is the second sent out during the last forty-six years. The last occasion was when sixty-five heavy guns and mortars were sent from Woolwich for the siege of Sebastopol, where, with fifty ship guns, they took part in the bombardment of that city in conjunction with the French siege train. The Russian defense, however, developed so rapidly under the inspiration of Todleben, that before the final assault which placed it in the hands of the allies, the number of guns in position in the besieging batteries had been raised to 806. The train now on its way out from England comprises thirty howitzers, fourteen of 8-inch caliber, eight of 5-inch and eight of 4-inch. The number is not formidable in itself under the old conditions in regard to explosives, but if they are, as may be inferred, intended to throw lyddite shells, it is an exceedingly formidable armament, and, unless the Boers are in possession of projectiles charged with melinite or some similar high explosives with which to respond to the British fire, the siege of Pretoria should not be of very long duration. It is calculated that the investment will require fully 42,000 British troops, leaving the remainder of the army to guard the communications, occupy certain strategic points and operate against that part of the Boer army not required for the defense of Pretoria. This part of the Boer army is expected to fall back into the north in the Zoutpansberg mountains, which the Boers are reported to intend to make their stronghold, and where they expect to carry on the war against England indefinitely.

BLUSTERING BOUTELLE.

They used to tell a good story about Boutelle in connection with the campaign of 1884, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. He idolized Blaine, and for years there was bad blood between him and Reed, because Reed acted as though he thought himself as great, or greater, than the Plumed Knight. The story is that Boutelle accompanied Blaine on his Western tour in 1884. When the special pulled out of New York, Boutelle rushed over to Blaine's seat, his face white with anger and his voice vibrant with passion. Holding in his trembling hands a copy of the New York Tribune, he pointed to an article and exclaimed: "Was there ever such fatuous blundering as that?" For half an hour he commented on the article to the half-score of persons who had gathered round. The Tribune was Blaine's chief organ, as everyone knew, but the fiery Yankee of French extraction continued to pour hot shot into it. Finally Blaine said: "Charley, do you know who wrote that and procured its insertion in the Tribune?" "No," was the answer, "but I take it that it was Whitelaw Reid or some other d—d fool!" "You are wrong, Charley," replied Blaine. "I wrote it and had the Tribune print it."

A Good Investment

Of your spare dollars is to secure one of those "up-to-date" Winter Overcoats and Ulsters now being sold at a great discount by

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

WHY STILL MORE?

The use of Van Houten's Cocoa as a daily beverage in family life is continually increasing. Why? The explanation is simple enough. Because the highest Medical Authorities recommend it more and more, and because experience teaches that Van Houten's Cocoa ought to be chosen before all other drinks. It is refreshing and strengthening, without the pernicious aftereffects peculiar to Tea and Coffee. It is a good nourisher and flesh-former. In addition, Van Houten's Cocoa is not expensive, as a 1-lb. tin will furnish from 100 to 120 cups. You cannot take too much of this healthy, easily digestible drink; and, even after the fullest use, the flavor never palls on the taste, but comes both fresh and refreshing.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

REPLY BY EXPERTS

E. P. Roberts & Co. Answer Criticisms on Electric Light Plant Estimates.

STAND BY FIGURES

Submitted to the Council and Explain the Estimates In Detail.

To the Editor of The Herald:

We recently received a clipping from your paper of Dec. 23, relative to our report respecting cost of erecting and operating a municipal electric light plant for the city of Duluth, and we beg leave to reply to the criticism as follows:

1st—We, of course, consider it not only proper but your duty to obtain and publish all the information available relative to a matter so important to your taxpayers.

2nd—We are desirous that our clients should be correctly informed, and we are prepared to answer any signed criticisms.

3rd—The article in your paper is not signed, and makes some incorrect statements as to our report. We presume the latter was owing to the writer of the article not reading our report carefully, and lack of time in preparation of the article.

4th—It is a fact that in some degree "expert opinion is not what it is cracked up to be." In every line of work there are some men whose reports have no value, either from lack of knowledge, or dishonest intentions. We believe, however, that we have a right to be classed among those consulting engineers who are both honest and competent, and we refer to the electric light, gas and electric railway companies of this city as to our personal and professional standing, and can also refer to many private as well as municipal clients, and can give references where we have not advised the erection or purchase of properties although such erection or purchase would have given us additional work.

Would also add that prior to 1st the writer had both theoretical and practical training as a mechanical engineer, and has been operating engineer, superintendent, manager and vice president of electric light plants, and since acting as consulting engineer has been connected with forty-five city plants, besides a large number of isolated electric light plants and electric railways.

We make the above statements, not as a defense, which we consider unnecessary, but as statements which we are prepared to prove, and the weight given to our report depends to a considerable extent on the correctness of the above statements.

5th—It is a fact that the figures we gave as to cost of operation are low. We [illegible] that they are considerably lower than we have stated in other reports. We believe, however, that they are correct, and the reason for their being low is because of the exceptional conditions.

The proposition is—How much additional will it cost the city of Duluth to operate an electric light plant of the capacity stated. If it were necessary to purchase additional property, have a business manager, etc., the cost would be increased, but this is not the case. The report calls attention to this feature. Ground will not have to be purchased, and as there is already a manager for the waterworks and gas plant, [illegible] connected with the electric light plant falling on the present clerical force would merely consist of the [illegible] than at present and making out a few additional pay rolls. We see no reason for increase of present office expenses other than a small amount of stationery. This would not be the case if commercial business were contemplated.

We were requested to submit reports on three plans, any one of which is perfectly feasible. The first was relative to the use of gas engines at the gas plant. This, you state, would be experimenting. Such statement is incorrect. The Electric Light company at [illegible], only recently purchased one [illegible] horse power gas engine, [illegible] regular central station work [illegible] under guarantees considered [illegible] for steam engines. The Merchants' Electric Light company, at Lafayette, are using two 125 horse power gas engines. The Erie Railway company, at Jersey City, have two 90-horse power and two 45-horse power gas engines, with gas producer plant. The [illegible] plant, at Iola, Kas., [illegible] 300-horse power [illegible]. The Bradford [illegible] Light and Power company, [illegible] Bradford, Pa., [illegible] 125 and one 200-horse [illegible] engines, and we can name other [illegible], but this is sufficient [illegible] that private parties are willing [illegible] their money in gas engines.

Whether or not the use of gas [illegible] is the most advisable plan [illegible] largely upon the cost of gas, [illegible] have every reason to believe [illegible] same can be [illegible] from the figure which we used in report, which was prepared last fall, [illegible] before Mr. Case and ourselves [illegible] opportunity to further investigate gas [illegible] other plants for use with gas engines.

6th—Relative to proposition to [illegible] steam plant at the gasworks, your article states that same is feasible, therefore we hereinafter submit further details relative to first cost and cost of operation of such a plant. We could readily submit the matter in detail relative to each of the three propositions, but we fear that even as presented you will consider this article unwarrantedly long, but you ask for details, and same cannot be given in a short space.

7th—Relative to proposition to place steam plant at the waterworks, your article states that this will not be feasible because of the excessive losses in the line. This is not a fact. The line losses will not be greater than many lines used nightly in some of the larger cities, and in our estimate we allowed for an additional amount of coal used because of such line losses. Moreover, with reference to this point only, it would be perfectly feasible to reduce the line losses to a very small amount by transmitting high voltage current from the waterworks to one, or, if desired, two sub-stations, and at such sub-stations operating either rotaries driving arc dynamos, or placing series transformers. This would be in accordance with recent practice at several large stations, although our report is not based on same.

8th—Preliminary to the following analysis of first cost and cost of operation of steam plant at the gasworks, and with reference to the article in your paper, would further state that we do not find the "abundance of ifs and general air of indefiniteness" in our report which you state exists. At any rate the only "if" is as to whether or not to use a gas plant, and this depends upon the cost of gas per brake horse power. Also, you state that no reference is made to the matter of taxes. We did refer to the matter of taxes, and in the matter hereinafter submitted we make allowance for same.

In the matter of hours of operation, we reported as instructed: 3800 hours will give all night lighting (3810 being hours at Detroit); 3000 hours will give moonlight, plus cloudy night, lighting. Hereinafter we state the amount to be added if all lights operate 4000 hours.

In the matter of allowing for linemen, the article states that we made no provision, whereas the report definitely states that the amount allowed for depreciation and repairs covers linemen. Also special attention is called to 10 per cent allowance for depreciation and repairs, (which, moreover, is 25 per cent in excess of what is ordinarily considered conservative, and 66 per cent in excess of that allowed by Detroit).

In the matter of wages, same were as decided upon in consultation when the writer was in Duluth, and are materially in excess of salaries paid between New York state and the Mississippi river, and south of latitude of Detroit, excepting, possibly, in some of the larger cities.

The criticism of our report in the matter of the horse and wagon indicates the incorrect basis on which the criticisms have been made. The $180 allowed did not cover depreciation or repairs. It is customary to have a small stable alongside of the electric light plant, or in some cases near the home of the trimmer, and the trimmer attends to the horse, and the amount we have allowed is, we believe, sufficient for feed and incidental expenses other than depreciation and repairs. We presented this, however, with other matters, for the committee to criticise, as being local features which they are supposed to know better than we could. In all matters of a technical nature other than governing rates for labor in Duluth, we accept the entire responsibility.

Relative to the editorial statement that power may shortly be available from waterpower plant, would state that even though such should be the case, it is not necessarily true that for the amount of power and the number of hours' use contemplated for the city plant that it will be cheaper to purchase the power from such power company than to make it from either steam or gas engines. The popular idea of the cheapness of waterpower is quite erroneous, and such power must be transmitted generally by electrical means.

Also the statement that in such a case a different class of electrical machinery would be required for the lighting work is entirely incorrect, as the dynamos contemplated could be as well driven by electric motors as by either steam or gas engines.

STEAM POWER PLANT AT GAS WORKS.

To operate 460 to 500 6.5 Amp., 70 Volt Enclosed Globe Continuous Current Arc Lamps:

Horse power of engines required for operation 375.

Reserve power, 125.

Engines to be compound condensing.

Boilers to be water tube—with automatic stokers and economizers and induced draft. With automatic boiler feed and automatic draft regulation.

Pumps, condensers, heater and piping.

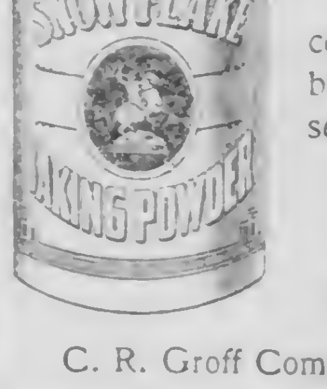
Arc dynamos (one reserve) and switch board.

COST.

Steam Plant—	
Our report includes reserve, $65.50 per H. P.	$ 65 50
H. H. Wait, belted	49 00
Detroit municipal plant	43 97
Electric Plant in Power House—	
Our report	36 80
H. H. Wait	17 10
Detroit	25 63
Line Work and Suspensions—	
Our report (460 lamps)	76 10
Our report, if telephone poles were not available would be	86 10
H. H. Wait	57 50
[illegible] lines and poles	51 90
[illegible] probably should be for com[illegible]	60 00
	Per Lamp.
[illegible]	$ 20 00
[illegible]	18 00
[illegible]	22 77
[illegible]	10 00
[illegible]	8 10
[illegible]	41 98

[illegible] has an expensive three-story [illegible], and our estimate of $5000 [illegible], as the building will not be [illegible]

Engineering, Incidentals, Tools etc.—	Per Lamp.
Our report	$ 14 83
H. H. Wait	— —
[illegible] machine shop	3 10



PURITY GUARANTEED

False statements and misleading tests to deceive the dealer and consumer are being made by alum and phosphate Baking Powder representatives as to the ingredients used in

"SNOW FLAKE"

C. R. Groff Company guarantee the purity of Snow Flake as manufactured from cream tartar, soda and starch, complying with the Minnesota law.

$1000 offered for any Snow Flake Baking Powder containing any than the three above named ingredients, or containing any alum, phosphate, etc., declared illegal by the Dairy and Food Commissioner. (See December Report.)

Mr. Dealer and Reader: Keep this offer as our personal guarantee to you.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 12, 1900. C. R. GROFF CO.

NOTHING BUT FACTS.

No Deception Used in Talking About Morrow's Kid-ne-oids.

The Arguments in Their Favor Come From People Who Have Tested Their merits.

There is no deception in anything we publish about Morrow's Kid-ne-oids. All our statements are facts and are from people right here in Minnesota. People in all walks of life are using and recommending Kid-ne-oids because they cure backache, nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility in cases where other remedies have failed.

Mr. Fred Pittard, butcher of 1500 Fifth avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn., says: "After suffering with kidney backache, nervousness, sleeplessness and other distressing symptoms of deranged kidneys, I was completely relieved by using Morrow's Kid-ne-oids. I am free from pain, eat well and sleep well and have no reason to complain. I will continue to use Kid-ne-oids for their tonic effect"

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at all drug stores and at S. F. Boyce's drug store.

Mailed on receipt of price. Manufactured by John Morrow & Co., Chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

Apparently our figures of incidentals have been included by Detroit and Wait under other heads above quoted.

* Transactions Am. Inst. Elec. Engineers, Dec. 27, 1899.

x Detroit Report—Year ending June, 1899.

Our total cost per lamp is—for 460	$ 240 22
For 500	229 00
To which would be added $10 if telephone poles were not available.	
Detroit, on basis of powerhouse equipment, and deducting conduits, cables, ground, etc., (placing it comparatively) is	174 01
Probably allowing for less outside than station capacity—the comparative figure is	200 00

COST OF OPERATION.

1st—125 lights all night—3800 hours (Detroit, 3810); 345 lights, moonlight, plus cloudy nights, 3000.

2nd—Addition for all for 4000 hours.

Financial charges, as stated in report, 4½ per cent interest on bonds; 10 per cent depreciation and repairs. The better the repairs the less the depreciation. Detroit repairs, 3 per cent. Detroit allowance for depreciation, 3 per cent.

Usual allowance for depreciation, considered conservative, 5 per cent.

Usual allowance for repairs and depreciation, conservative, 8 per cent.

Our allowance, extra conservative—If allow 4 per cent for repairs and 6 per cent for depreciation, will allow the rebuilding of entire plant, building, copper, and all, every 11.9 years.

Wire and building cost approximately $25,000.

Repairs at 4 per cent on $102,000	$ 2,080 00
Depreciation at 3 per cent on $25,000	750 00
Depreciation at 5 per cent on $77,000	3,850 00
Total	$ 6,680 00
Our report	$10,000 00
Excess	$ 3,520 00

Equal per lamp to $7.65.

Labor in Power House—

One chief engineer, one assistant engineer, and fireman, one fireman, generally the electrician.

The engineer starts and runs the dynamos. The three men can so overlap hours as always to have two men on duty. The total amount of coal could readily be handled by one man, even without stokers.

Electrician—Mainly to repair and adjust arc lamps, and general charge.

Outside Power House—

Trimmers—A trimmer can generally trim 100 lamps per day—on street with wagon—in bad weather, less; carbons in enclosed globe lamps last 100 hours on one trim, but best to see each lamp every four or five days. In other words, one man could see each lamp every five days, in fine weather in winter and all summer, but it would not be practical. Two men can readily attend to the lamps, and nearly always one of them would be available for emergencies.

Also gas works engineer and other men available for emergencies, and vice versa.

For other items, see report.

Additions—if facts—

Price for fuel—for each 50 cents a ton increase above $2, add per lamp per year—for 460 lamps, $2.39; for 500 lamps, $2.12.

For each $500 loss in taxes add—for 460 lamps, $1.08; for 500 lamps, $1.

For 4000 hours burning—for fuel and carbons, $1.50.

Therefore—

	Lamps. 460	500
Report	$59 85	$56 50
Increase, 50c fuel	2 39	2 12
Reduction in taxes, $1000 (?)	2 16	2 00
Total	$64 40	$60 62
Deduct, over allowance for depreciation	7 65	7 00
Total	$56 75	$53 62

The above, with the report, gives full information relative to plant No. 2.

Very respectfully,

E. P. ROBERTS & CO.,
E. P. ROBERTS.

Cleveland, Jan. 27.

HELIOGRAPH SIGNALS.

The instrument used in sun signaling consists of a mirror mounted on a telescope in such a manner that by directing the telescope to a distant station a beam of sunlight may be thrown upon the station. These flashes are read according to the Morse code for a cipher code, thus making possible the transmission of messages. The heliograph, as the instrument is called, is used in survey work in time of peace and in transmitting military messages in time of war. Messages have been sent great distances by this means.

The operation of the instrument depends upon the shining of the sun, and it cannot, therefore, be used in cloudy weather.

When Ericson the Clothier

Says Discount on Overcoats and Boys' Reefers the shrewd buyers generally take advantage of this sale. You will find the assortment of sizes complete.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

THE CHIMNEY SWEEP.

The Cruelties Formerly Practiced Upon Children In England.

Under the influence of the new humanity it is hard for the people of this generation to believe the stories that are told of sufferings inflicted on children in this country but a few years ago. Were they not only too well authenticated we would that it was incredible that law could have been so lax, religion so useless and humanity so dead as to make these things possible. At the beginning of the queen's reign there were many occupations in our land in which the little ones were ruthlessly tortured, but, perhaps, for cruelty and hideousness this one of chimney sweepers was never equaled, says Good Words. How long it had continued we cannot tell, but it is not much more than twenty years since it was finally stamped out. I remember when I was a boy at school in the '70s hearing about this and being told that little children were then being sent up chimneys to sweep them, and it must have been this that induced me to try climbing up and sliding down chimneys of a house building near, to the great destruction of my clothes and—of less consequence in my guardian's eyes—bruises and scratches innumerable on my body and legs. I now see that this must have been about the year 1876, when the question of this employment of children was for the last time brought up in parliament and the abomination put an end to. A parliamentary committee had been appointed a few years before, and this proved up to the hilt the allegations of the friends of the children regarding the degradation and suffering of those employed in this work. One fact they stated was that out of 384 children they had examined only six could write and twenty-six could read, though very imperfectly.

To find the evil, however, in full swing and unobstructed activity we have to go back another thirty years to the time when Lord Shaftesbury brought the matter before parliament and carried on a vigorous crusade until he induced the legislature to pass the chimney sweepers bill of 1850.

In that year he stated in the house of commons that to his personal knowledge a child of 4½ years was being sent up daily to sweep chimneys. He had seen, he said, the little ones when off work sleeping, quite naked, on heaps of soot. They were never washed, for their owners said: "What's the good?" They often contracted a loathsome and painful disease, which went by the name of "sooty cancer." It was shown that over all the country children from 4 to 8 years of age were constantly employed in this work. The majority of them were orphans, the rest bartered or sold by brutal parents.

They had to be taken young and trained to their hideous work of pushing their way through long, narrow, tortuous passages choked up with soot. To clean this away they had to move up and down by pressing every joint of their bodies against the hard and often broken surface of the chimneys. To prevent their hands and knees from streaming with blood the children were rubbed with brine before a strong fire to harden the flesh. To drive them up the chimneys when they hesitated burning straw was applied to their feet and this was also found useful to bring them around if they fainted or stuck in the flue. That is no fancy picture that Dickens draws in the beginning of "Oliver Twist," of the sort of masters the children had. The reader will remember that Gamfield, after stunning his donkey to make it stand still, walks up to the workhouse gate, whereupon was a notice that £5 and Oliver Twist were offered to anyone who would apprentice him to any calling.

Gamfield reflects that this would just suit him, and steps in before the board to make his offer. "If the parish vould like him to learn a light, 'spectable chimbley sweepin' bizness I wants a 'prentice and am ready to take him." The board thought a little. "It's a nasty business," said one gentleman. "Young boys have been smothered in chimneys before now," said another. "That's acause they damped the straw afore they lit in the chimbley to make 'em come down agin," said Gamfield; "that's all smoke and no blaze; vereas smoke ain't o' no use at all in makin' a boy come down, for it only sends him to sleep, an' that's what he likes. Boys is very obstinit, an' very lazy, gen'lmen, and there's nothink like a good hot blaze to make 'em come down with a run. It's humane, too, gen'lmen, acause even if they're stuck in the chimbley, roastin' their feet makes 'em struggle to hextricate theirselves." The board, however, maintained that it was a nasty trade, and seeing that it was so they beat down Gamfield to £3 10s, and agreed to give him Oliver Twist with that. Such were the guardians and masters the children then had. Later, in the same book, we find Bill Sikes and his friends complaining bitterly of recent legislation which had reduced the supply of diminutive children that were needed by them in their "business" to put through the small apertures of the windows to open for them the doors of houses they meant to rob. It was their custom to hire boys from the master chimney sweepers at so much per "job."

Lord Shaftesbury himself had actually to buy many of the boys from their masters that he might rescue them and have them educated and set up in life. He interested others in them, and before legislation did anything many were saved from their terrible life. But though there were humane men in England, it is surprising to learn how strong was the opposition against any legislative intereference with the children's lot. Petitions were sent to parliament against Shaftesbury's bill. The insurance companies of London and other cities clamored against it. Pamphlets and articles were written to destroy it, and it needed all Shaftesbury's solemn eloquence, backed up by terrible facts he produced, to obtain a majority in 1840.

But though the evil was then scotched it was by no means killed. It went on more secretly, but now and again the public were startled by hearing of a boy's death in a flue. There seemed to be a recrudescence of the evil about 1872, for in that year there were several fatalities. In October, 1872, a boy was sent up the flue of a fernery in Staffordshire. Not appearing in fifteen minutes, the flue was hastily opened and the boy found dead. Soon after another very similar death took place at Canterbury, but this time public opinion was roused and the master was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This had the most salutary effect. It was seen that iniquity would be no longer tolerated, and other methods had to be employed for sweeping chimneys. The legislation of 1876 made that form of child torture and degradation a thing of the past.

NEW EXPLOSIVE.

The ordnance bureau of the navy, under Admiral O'Neil, has begun the investigation of a new high explosive known as marsite, the discovery of a Mr. Hathaway, of Welsboro, Pa. Preliminary tests of the compound have been made under the direction of Commander Joseph Eaton of the navy, and good results have so far been obtained. All the great European powers are experimenting with new high explosives with a view to securing a compound which combines great velocity with low pressure and safety. The ordnance experts of the army have under consideration an explosive known as thorite, which is claimed to be a nitrate compound. The inventor of marsite has not yet disclosed the composition of his explosive, but he has demonstrated to Commander Eaton that it is one of the safest explosives in the world to handle.

Commander Eaton recently witnessed an exhibition at Lowell, Mass., where the explosive was submitted to a number of unheard-of tests, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun. It looks like a dark clay and there was no little trepidation when the inventor proceeded to pound it with a hammer to break it into small pieces. He demonstrated that it is impossible to produce an explosion with it by hard blows, and a further trial showed that it would not explode when lighted. The flame caused it merely to sizzle for a second and the light went out. To explode marsite it is necessary to use simultaneously the combined forces of percussion and concussion. In conducting the experiments these forces were secured by the use of an electric battery, and to show its great power a quantity of the compound was placed in a 4-inch shell, which was placed in an excavation in the ground. Over the hole was a screen of steel one inch thick, and a wooden structure was built on top. The current was turned on, and the explosion tore a hole in the steel plate and burst the shell in thousands of fragments. Most explosives lose their power when in contact with great cold, but marsite was placed between two large cakes of ice, exploded with the electric current and cast pieces of ice high in the air.

Admiral O'Neil expects that further tests will be conducted to learn the stability of the new compound and to determine its keeping qualities.

SHOOTING HAILSTONES.

Much Damage to Crops Is Averted In Europe.

The idea of destroying storm clouds, including tornadoes, by firing cannon at them, has been laughed at in this country, and experiments in this line has not been successful; but the scheme is taken more seriously in some parts of Europe, and even some of the scientific journals assert that it is practicable, and cite impressive instances to prove it. The following statements, for example, are taken from Globus, one of the best known geographical publications of Germany:

"On May 30 last, the minister of agriculture in Italy suggested that the experiment be tried of destroying hail clouds by means of cannon discharges. He fortified his suggestion by copious quotations from Professor Eduard Ottavi's book on 'Destroying Hailstorms in Syria by Means of Cannon Discharges,' the third edition of which has just appeared. The Italian government thereupon placed at the disposal of landowners the powder in one of the government magazines at a low price, until the end of October, this year. The result was that many firing stations were established in regions where vineyards were peculiarly liable to damage, and the results have been most gratifying."

This seems to prove that the theory of destroying hailstorms by means of cannon is not humbug, says the New York Sun. Furthermore, the theory and the demonstration of its value are by no means new. Arago tells of a fleet anchored, in the seventeenth century, in Cartagena, South America, which, by bombarding storms repeatedly prevented them. In the eighteenth century a French sailor also destroyed storm clouds in this manner at his country place in the neighborhood of Macon. In German experiments were made in 1865. In Italy the theory has been tested on a much larger scale, and the experiments there extend as far back as the sixteenth century.

The burgomaster of Windisch-Feistriz, in Styria, has a very large and fine vineyard on the south slope of the Bachen mountains. He sustained enormous losses every year from hailstorms. In 1896 he erected twelve shooting stations on the property, distributed over about two kilometers. They were placed on the highest elevations. Each station had ten heavy cannon, handled by six men. Each charge consisted of 120 grams of powder. As soon as a hail cloud approached shots were heard from all the stations. The Vienna Imperial Meteorological society thus described the procedure: "Heavy black clouds move forward from above the Bachen mountains. At a signal shooting begins at all the stations, and after a few minutes the forward movement of the cloud ceases. Then the clouds open as if a canal divided them, and gradually disappear. Not one stone falls. The experiment was tried six times in 1896, always with the same result. Since then fifty-six stations have been erected around Windisch-Feistritz, and it has paid well to support them."

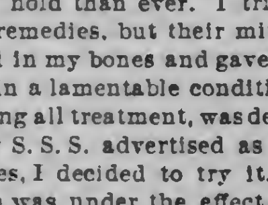
The question is of great importance to Italy, where certain districts are regularly visited by hailstorms. This summer seventy stations were erected in the province of Treviso, thirty in Padua, 260 in Vicenza, twenty in Verona, 135 in Bergamo, and in other provinces stations are being constructed under the supervision of Professor Ottavi. The cannon used were brought from Styria, where a special industry in the manufacture of this article has developed. In Italy, also, some firms have begun to make the so-called "Hungarian cannon."

SAUERKRAUT A TONIC.

Sauerkraut is not found among the remedies of medical men as a rule, but there is a physician in Norristown who prescribes it, with excellent results, says the Philadelphia Record. He claims that the fermentation of the sauerkraut, which is the same fermentation as that which takes place in wine, gives just such strengthening and tonic qualities to this juicy food as wine has, only, where as the tonic effect of wine is but temporary, that of sauerkraut—a solid substance that is digested by the system—is permanent. He gives these instances: A young woman lay dying of tuberculosis in Atlantic City. The physician, being summoned in consultation, brought her to Norristown, the home of sauerkraut, and fed her nothing else for two months. She gained in that time eighteen pounds. Eleven yellow young skeletons of soldiers, victims of the Cuban campaign, were brought to Norristown in a hospital car, and the doctor, with his wonderful remedy, had them up and about two weeks after their arrival. Sauerkraut, this physician's patients began to think, is such valuable stuff that some day it will be sold in pretty little vials—$1 a vial—by the druggists.

Catarrh is Not Incurable

But it can not be cured by sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures which reach only the surface. The disease is in the blood, and can only be reached through the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which can have any effect upon Catarrh; it cures the disease permanently and forever rids the system of every trace of the vile complaint.



Miss Josie Owen, of Montpelier, Ohio, writes: "I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and no one can know the suffering it produces better than I. The sprays and washes prescribed by the doctors relieved me only temporarily, and though I used them constantly for ten years, the disease had a firmer hold than ever. I tried a number of blood remedies, but their mineral ingredients settled in my bones and gave me rheumatism. I was in a lamentable condition, and after exhausting all treatment, was declared incurable. Seeing S. S. S. advertised as a cure for blood diseases, I decided to try it. As soon as my system was under the effect of the medicine, I began to improve, and after taking it for two months I was cured completely, the dreadful disease was eradicated from my system, and I have had no return of it."

Many have been taking local treatment for years, and find themselves worse now than ever. A trial of

S.S.S. For The Blood

will prove it to be the right remedy for Catarrh. It will cure the most obstinate case.

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The perfection in the art of soap making obtained only by long research in the laboratory, designed especially for toilet and bath.

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We will send anyone addicted to Opium, Morphine, Laudanum, or other drug habit a Trial Treatment, Free of Charge, of the most remarkable remedy ever discovered. Contains Great Vital Principle heretofore unknown. Refractory Cases solicited. Confidential correspondence invited from all, especially Physicians. ST. JAMES SOCIETY, 1181 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Default having been made in the payment of three hundred fifty-five dollars ($355), which is claimed to be due and is due at the date hereof upon a mortgage duly made and delivered by Charles McNamara and Catherine McNamara, his wife, and Bertha E. Hill and Frank R. Hill, her husband, mortgagors, to Robert G. Peck, mortgagee, dated November 12, 1891, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on November 30, 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m. in Book 98 of mortgages on the page numbered 161 and the page immediately preceding.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that under the power of sale contained therein, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, to-wit: Lot numbered 8, in block numbered 105, of Second Division of West Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof, situated in St. Louis County, Minnesota, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, $25 attorneys' fees and the disbursements allowed by law, which said sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, on March 17, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated February 1, 1900.

ROBERT G. PECK,
Mortgagee.

McGIFFERT & HUNTER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
310 Exchange Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-2-9-16-23-Mch-2-9-1900.

SUMMONS.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis.—ss.

District Court Eleventh Judicial District.

Thomas W. Darke,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Jenette Darke,
Defendants.

The state of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer to the complaint in the above entitled action, which complaint is on file with the Clerk of said Court, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at his office, 909 Torrey building, Duluth, Minn., within thirty days, exclusive of the day of service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the said time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, and take judgment accordingly.

Dated November 4, 1899.

GEO. L. SPANGLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Room 909 Torrey Building,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-12-19-26-Feb-2-9-16-1900.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage which was duly executed and delivered by Hermann Burg and Anna Burg, his wife, mortgagors, to Joseph T. Gilbert, mortgagee, bearing date October first (1st), 1891, and which was duly recorded in the register of deeds' office for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on October fifth (5th), 1891, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., in Book fifty-four (54) of mortgages, on page forty-four (44); such default consisting in the non-payment of the principal sum thereby secured, with interest thereon from July 1, 1894;

And whereas, there is therefore claimed to be due, and there is actually due, upon said mortgage debt, at the date of this notice, the sum of ten thousand five hundred seventy-two and 83-100 ($10,572.83) dollars, principal and interest;

And whereas, said mortgage contains a power of sale in due form, which has become operative by reason of the default above mentioned, and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: All of lot numbered forty-four (L. 44), East Third street, Duluth Proper, First (1st) Division, according to the recorded plat thereof, on file of record in the office of the register of deeds, in and for said St. Louis County; which premises will be sold by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the twelfth (12th) day of March, A. D., 1900, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and one hundred dollars attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH T. GILBERT,
Mortgagee.

FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-26-Feb-2-9-16-23-March-2—1900.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF St. Louis.—ss.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Herman M. Biggs,
Plaintiff,
vs.
J. J. Eklund, as administrator of the estate of Nels Hall, deceased, Charles H. Hall, Louise J. Hall, E. G. Chapman, Lydia J. Chapman, H. N. McHarg, Minna McHarg, Solomon H. Eckman and William J. Stevenson, co-partners as Eckman & Stevenson; Jennie I. Phelps, Andrew A. Warfield, Wells-Stone Mercantile Company, Benjamin B. Richards and Clark L. Poole, co-partners as Richards & Poole; Emily E. J. Reed, Angus R. Macfarlane, as receiver of the Security Bank of Duluth; C. E. Peaslee and C. W. Victor, co-partners as Peaslee & Victor; The Luther Mining Company, Ralph N. Marble, Notley S. Bruner, Mary A. Banning and Henry J. Horn, as trustees of and under the last will and testament of William L. Banning, deceased; William S. Woodbridge, Board of Education of the City of Duluth, American Exchange Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, John J. Wangenstein, William E. Lucas, as receiver of The Marine National Bank, of Duluth, Minnesota; also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, and their unknown heirs,
Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of said district court, at the city of Duluth, county of St. Louis, and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 207-8 First National Bank building, in the city of Duluth, in said county of St. Louis, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated December 26th, 1899.

FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 207-8 First National Bank Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Notice is hereby given, that the purpose of the above action is to determine the adverse claim of the parties to the said action, to the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, all in section twenty-eight (28), in township forty-nine (49), north of range fifteen (15) west, according to the government survey thereof, and to obtain judgment of said court that plaintiff is the absolute owner in fee simple of said premises above described, and that said defendants have no estate or interest whatsoever therein, or lien thereon.

No personal judgment against any of said defendants is asked for in said action.

FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis.—ss.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Herman M. Biggs,
Plaintiff,
vs.
J. J. Eklund, as administrator of the estate of Nels Hall, deceased, Charles H. Hall, Louise J. Hall, E. G. Chapman, Lydia J. Chapman, H. N. McHarg, Minna McHarg, Solomon H. Eckman and William J. Stevenson, co-partners as Eckman & Stevenson, Jennie I. Phelps, Andrew A. Warfield, Wells-Stone Mercantile Company, Benjamin B. Richards and Clark L. Poole, co-partners as Richards & Poole, Emily E. J. Reed, Angus R. Macfarlane as receiver of the Security Bank of Duluth; C. E. Peaslee and C. W. Victor, co-partners as Peaslee & Victor; The Luther Mining Company, Ralph N. Marble, Notley S. Bruner, Mary A. Banning and Henry J. Horn, as trustees of and under the last will and testament of William L. Banning, deceased; William S. Woodbridge, Board of Education of the City of Duluth, American Exchange Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, John J. Wangenstein, William E. Lucas, as receiver of The Marine National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota; also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, and their unknown heirs,
Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been begun in the above named court, by the plaintiff above named, against the above named defendants, which action is now pending in said court.

The object of said action is to obtain judgment of said court determining the adverse claim of the parties in the above entitled action in and to the premises hereinafter described, and decreeing that plaintiff is the absolute owner in fee simple of all of said premises, and that said defendants have no estate or interest in, or lien upon said premises.

The property above referred to and described in the complaint herein, and affected by this action is situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, all in section twenty-eight (28), in township forty-nine (49), north of range fifteen (15) west, according to the government survey thereof.

FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 207-8 First National Bank Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-12-19-26-Feb-2-9-16—1900.

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17,148.

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), Feb. 2.—Temperatures ranging from zero to 10 below were experienced this morning in Northern Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba and Ontario, but the cold wave has moderated considerably, especially in the lake region and Mississippi valley. The weather is a little colder in the Dakotas and Montana. The barometer is high in Middle states and low over the St. Lawrence valley. Light falls of snow occurred last night in the region north of Montana and the Dakotas.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Battleford	10	Memphis	28
Bismarck	—2	Miles City	16
Calgary	12	Milwaukee	2
Chicago	6	Minnedosa	—8
Davenport	6	Moorhead	—8
Denver	24	North Platte	20
Detroit	4	Oklahoma	36
Dodge City	24	Omaha	16
Duluth	—6	Port Arthur	—12
Edmonton	18	Prince Albert	—6
Escanaba	—4	Qu' Appelle	6
Green Bay	—6	Rapid City	12
Havre	10	Shreveport	38
Helena	28	St. Louis	24
Huron	—2	St. Paul	—2
Kamloops	24	Sault Ste. Marie	—6
Kansas City	20	Swift Current	10
La Crosse	—8	Williston	4
Lander	10	Winnipeg	—18
Marquette	—2		

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight; probably snow flurries Saturday; warmer tonight and Saturday; fresh winds, mostly southerly.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: Wisconsin—Fair tonight and probably Saturday; not so cold Saturday. Minnesota—Fair tonight followed by snow flurries in north portion Saturday; not so cold tonight and in east portion Saturday.

THE KENTUCKY TROUBLE.

Col. Watterson some time ago said that no man can thoroughly understand Kentucky politics who does not live in Kentucky. In view of recent events and of the present happenings in that state, Mr. Watterson's assertion seems to be well founded. It is almost impossible for an unprejudiced outsider to reach a decision as to which side is right and which is wrong. There is no doubt that Mr. Taylor, the Republican candidate for governor, had a small majority, according to the face of the returns, and he was therefore declared elected by the canvassing board and took the oath of office. But the friends of William Goebel, the Democratic candidate, asserted that Mr. Taylor was not legally elected and claimed that the votes cast in certain counties should be thrown out on the ground of fraud, corruption and intimidation by the military called out in Louisville on election day by Governor Bradley, who then was the chief executive of the state. Upon these grounds they carried the contest into the legislature. The contest board selected by the legislature found that Mr. Goebel was the legally elected governor of the state, and this decision having been confirmed by a majority of the members of the legislature he was administered the oath of office by the chief justice of the state. At that time, Mr. Goebel was lying in bed in a critical condition, having been shot down on the morning of that day by an unknown assassin while on his way to the capitol.

After this shooting of his opponent, Governor Taylor proclaimed that a state of insurrection prevailed in Frankfort and presumed to adjourn the legislature to London, a town in Laurel county, situated in the lawless mountainous districts, where the Democratic members feel that their lives would be in danger. The Democrats deny that there is any insurrection in Frankfort and claim that the governor has no power under the constitution to summarily adjourn the legislature. In the latter contention they are undoubtedly right. In fact, Governor Taylor has been acting in an apparently lawless manner ever since it became apparent that the legislature intended to oust him and give the governorship to Mr. Goebel. The adherents of Taylor had been making threats of bloodshed for weeks, and when during the past few days armed mountaineers from the Republican counties descended on Frankfort with the avowed intention of preventing Goebel from becoming governor, Governor Taylor certainly became a party to creating a state of lawlessness that breeds assassination and anarchy, by failing to disperse the armed mob and send them back to their homes. Instead of doing that, he and his friends welcomed these armed men and permitted them to remain on the public grounds of the court house. The secretary of state has himself stated that thirty or forty unknown men, armed and irresponsible, were permitted to sleep in the upper stories of the executive building. From the public building adjoining the capitol the assassin fired at and mortally wounded William Goebel. Had Governor Taylor performed his duty, this tragedy would not have occurred.

Today Governor Taylor is still acting in defiance of the law and the constitution. The legislature is made by the law, and it is not in violation of the constitution for the court to decide contests for the governorship. The legislature having decided in favor of Mr. Goebel, it is manifestly the duty of Mr. Taylor and his friends to acquiesce in that decision and "take their medicine like men," instead of holding on to the offices by force, thrusting the legislature out of the state house at the point of the bayonet and generally conducting themselves in an illegal and indefensible manner, increasing the very grave danger of a general outbreak. The legislature may have acted arbitrarily and unjustly in declaring Goebel governor, but the law and the constitution make the legislature the duly authorized body for deciding election contests, and Mr. Taylor and his associates would have done the right thing had they bowed their head to that decision, as Mr. Tilden accepted the decision of the electoral commission of 1876, when his supporters were convinced that he had been elected president. Taylor and his friends would have done far better to have acquiesced in what they considered a wrong, though legally committed, rather than to depend upon lawless forces for the purpose of securing their rights. As matters now stand, the people of Kentucky will hold Taylor and his associates responsible for all the outlawry that has occurred, for the assassination of Goebel and for the high-handed interference with the legislative branch of the state government.

BITS OF HISTORY.

Under the heading of "History for Mr. Bryan," the New York World calls the attention of the Nebraska man to the following facts:

The electoral vote of New York and of the states that almost invariably vote with it in national elections has been given to and has been essential to the election of every successful candidate for president, Democrat or Republican, since 1876.

1876—Tilden elected but counted out: Carried New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, having together 65 electoral votes.

1880—Garfield elected: Carried New York, Connecticut and Indiana, having 56 electoral votes. Majority of electors, 59. If Hancock had carried New York he would have been elected by 11 majority.

1884—Cleveland elected: Carried New York, Connecticut, Indiana and New Jersey, with 66 electoral votes. Majority of electors, 37. If Blaine had carried New York he would have been elected by 35 majority.

1888—Harrison elected: Carried New York. Maority of electors, 65. If Cleveland had carried New York he would have been elected by a majority of 7.

1892—Cleveland elected: Carried New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. Plurality of electors (Weaver having 22), 132. If Harrison had carried New York and the three states politically associated with it he would have been elected by a plurality of 2.

1896—McKinley elected: Carried the four Democratic states of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana—besides others. If Bryan had carried New York and the other three of the old Democratic quartet he would have been elected by a majority of 39.

Undoubtedly Mr. Bryan is well acquainted with these facts, and recognizes the necessity of carrying some of the doubtful states to which the World alludes. Has it not occurred to the World that this may be the reason why Mr. Bryan has been spending much of his valuable time in the East recently?

THE BILLBOARD NUISANCE.

The Paris Figaro has placed itself on the right side of the hideous and obtrusive advertisements questions—those that deface the city streeets and the country roads. It is impossible, Figaro complains, for one to enjoy a long railroad journey, even through the most beautiful scenery, for one's vision is completely filled by the sign boards along the track. Just as a choice little bit of country comes into view there steps in a board fence warning one that no delay should be practiced in securing some of Blank's pills. There never could be imagined a more unwelome intrusion than this unsightly reminder of the ills of life and the oftentimes worse remedies.

The Boston Transcript notes that Paris is moved more acutely just now on this subect, of course, as it wants all appearances to be the best possible when the world comes a-visiting next spring and summer, and it is hoped that persons in authority going from this country over there will be so favorably impressed by the absence of these nuisances that they will come home and order a bill board holocaust forthwith. The boycotting of such advertisers, however, might be more effective. That would be more certain than anything else to put an end to the nuisance.

A NEW REAPPORTIONMENT.

It is expected that the approaching census of the United States will show a population of about 75,000,000 people, about the same percentage of increase as has been shown by previous censuses. The census taken in 1870 showed a population of 38,588,371, that in 1880 of 50,155,783 and that in 1890 of 62,622,250. It is probable that the census of 1900 will show approximately an equal gain, which will therefore bring the population up to about 75,000,000. With this increase in population will come the necessity of reapportioning the representation in congress according to population.

At the last reapportionment an additional representation of 31 members of congress was made, though the ratio of representation was raised from 151,911 to 173,901. The number of representatives in the lower house was increased thereby from 325 to 356, and one representative has since been added from Utah, making the total membership 357. It is said to be the opinion of congress that this number is sufficiently large, so that it is likely that the next reapportionment will provide for such an increase in the ratio of representation that the membership of the house will remain numerically the same that it is now. If the population should be 75,000,000, this would make the ratio of representation one member for every 210,083 inhabitants. Such a change would result in material changes in the number of delegates from different states, and would, it is thought, operate to increase the representation of Western states at the expense of the Eastern and Southern states, as the center of population has steadily been moving westward in recent years. There certainly will be no decrease in the number of congressmen from Minnesota, and it is possible the number will be increased from seven to eight. If there should be no increase, it will be necessary for the legislature to rearrange the boundaries of the present districts, in order that they may be more nearly equal in population and voting strength.

One of the most attractive and comprehensive railway publications of the present day is the January edition of the local time tables of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. This edition is in new attire and is generally improved in appearance. The tme tables constitute, perhaps, the most extensive publication of the kind issued by any one railway system, and are carefully distributed in the most populous portions of the United States every month, for which purpose nearly 500,000 copies are printed. For intending travelers in the territory traversed by the Pennsylvania system they are indispensable, and no doubt have the effect of largely increasing the road's passenger traffic.

Recently received French papers note Yet it was about Nov. 1, just before the ployed the "nobiliary particle" until the the death of M. de Robespierre, an apothecary of Carvin, a relative of the dictator, by a fall from a railroad train in which he was a passenger. The Carvin apothecary probably was of aristocratic sympathies, for he wrote his name De Robespierre. So did the dictator before the French revolution began. Lieut. de Bonaparte, who indeed had a claim to it. emprogress of the revolution made it dangerous.

While the question of suppressing or restraining trusts by legal enactment is being discussed throughout the country, the courts are engaged in upsetting such legislation as has been attempted along this line about as fast as they can get to it. Illinois furnishes the latest case in point. A Minneapolis paper says the anti-trust law of this state does not contain the defect that was found in the Illinois law. It might have truthfully added that it does not contain anything that causes the trusts to lose any sleep.

The Chicago Tribune keeps a record of gifts to educational, religious and charitable institutions, of which public announcement is made, and its figures for the past year are phenomenally large. Altogether they rise to $79,749,956, as compared with a total for 1898 of $23,984,900, $33,612,814 in 1897, and about the same figure in 1896. The 1899 record includes $28,000,000 turned over by Mrs. Leland Stanford to the university of that name, and $10,000,000 given to the university of California by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst.

Says the Indianapolis News: "Even strong protectionist papers are asking for the repeal of the tariff on wood pulp, now that prices have gone up so considerably. Well, our idea is, as we have often said, that every sensible man should be against any tariff tax that helps a trust or combination."

It is astonishing that the farmers are growing suspicious that the prosperity of which some politicians are boasting is not what it is reported to be, in view of the exceedngly low price of wheat and the increased price of nearly everything the farmer has to buy?

It was necessary to adjourn the Molineux trial because one of the jurors became sick. It is a cause for wonderment that all the jurors are not sick, after listening to handwriting and medical experts for several weeks.

A New York woman who had no living relatives, prevented considerable litigation by leaving her entire estate to her lawyer. He is certain to get it now, even if some claimants turn up and fight for the estate.

Adams county, Pa., named after President John Adams, celebrated its centennial this week, and there are to be nine more such anniversaries in the state before the year is over.

The United States circuit court in re George Gould's importation, has decided that a ewer and basin should be considered crockery rather than oil paintings.

Because the new head of the Chinese empire is only 9 years old, the Boston Transcript is guilty of saying that he is a kind of lily Pu Chun emperor.

Gen. Otis continues to report fighting and soldiers killed and wounded in Luzon, elections that he reported the insurrection almost completely suppressed.

The Smiths are certainly on top in Michigan. The state has a town named Smith and has three members of congress of that name.

Professor Atwater has bottled up another man for more alcohol experiments. He is causing the prohibition folks lots of trouble.

The duke of Marlborough deserves one credit mark. He did not boast of what he intends to do when he reaches South Africa.

The discovery of a new anti-alcohol serum is reported. The most certain remedy, however, is to quit drinking.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News: "They say" is an excuse some people have for lying.

Some men seem to be troubled with fatty degeneracy of morals.

A searchlight isn't necessary to enable a man to find fault.

Any fool man with money shows up well on the retina of a woman's eye.

But few men have self-confidence enough to argue with a pretty woman.

The average man makes a different kind of a fool of himself each day.

Some men become poorer as they become wiser. Information is usually expensive.

It depends on the salary a minister draws whether he preaches or officiates.

The prettier the girl the longer it takes a young man to teach her how to skate.

Two of the hardest things to keep in this world are a diary and a sharp lead pencil.

Many a prosperous man owes his success in life to the advice of his friends—which he didn't follow.

Sunday is the day the wife writes letters to her friends and Monday is the day her husband forgets to mail them.

A man enjoys telling his wife of the girls he made love to in his younger days, but let her drop into a reminiscent mood and he immediately proceeds to get mad.

PRIMED FOR BOSTON.

The Listener in the Boston Transcript: "At an evening party a short time since," says a friend of mine. "I was introduced by the hostess to a charming young woman from the West, who, after praising the New England climate, the park system, and our Puritan ancestors, said that she had been longing to reach Boston in order to ask a few questions which she knew would be correctly, fittingly and intelligently answered here.

"I modestly advised her first to try Cambridge, but with an almost imperceptible shrug of her shoulders she fastened her beautiful eyes on mine and eagerly asked: 'What do you think of Oom Paul, and have you read Kipling's "Absent Minded Beggar?" Do you know that one of those African kings sleeps in a folding bed which came from Chicago? Isn't it too bad that Buller has lost his chance for a peerage? How queer to call Methuen "Methven," and isn't it cruel for the Boers to offer £5000 for Cecil Rhodes, dead or alive, when you know they may have only $3 in the treasury?

"What about seizing Delagoa bay? Is flour in your opinion, contraband of war, and do you not think Mr. Hay too young to be sent as our representative to the Transvaal? But then, Col. Laurens was sent, when only 26, by Gen. Washington to France in 1781 as our special minister, and was not his mission very successful? He died later on, with his face to the foe, a soldier's death—but, oh, the unspeakable horrors of war! Are you a member of the American Peace society, or are you an anti-imperialist? Do you discountenance the use of dum-dum bullets, and what do you think of those lyddite shells?

"Isn't 'Bobs' a funny name for a lord, and do you believe Disraeli said that the present right honorable colonial secretary wore his monocle like a gentleman? Papa says Gen. Joubert is like Stonewall Jackson. Perhaps 'Bobs' is that style. Doesn't his march to Candahar look like it?

"But what about Oom Paul? I'm really dying to know. He drinks too much strong coffee and smokes too much, doesn't he? Goes to bed at 8 o'clock, and all that sort of thing? What a primitive pagan he must be, to be sure. In Cape Town awhile ago a friend of mine from St. Louis rode in an electric car with eight other Americans from different parts of the states; the car was made in Philadelphia. the rails in Pittsburg, the other things in Lynn. the motorman was from 'Frisco and the conductor from Boston. They heard the conductor humming the lines:

"'When 'Omer smote his blooming lyre,
'E'd 'eard men sing by land and sea,
An' what 'e thought 'e might require,
'E went an' took—the same as me!'

Oom Paul, they tell us, reads the Bible, and says: "Cursed be he who removes the landmarke of his neighbors!" But didn't he and his people, after their "trek" across the vaal, remove boundaries that belonged to some one else? Or don't the landmarks of the natives count?"

"Just then an admirer of hers from Vancouver came up, and I, with parting bow and a lingering look of admiration, passed on into the conservatory to quietly think it all over. And I am thinking it over still."

LIGHTER THOUGHTS.

Detroit Journal: It was the eve of her wedding day, and for the last time we ventured to warn her against a hurried marriage.

"Oh, yes," she replied, with a bright smile, "I have expressly cautioned the organist about the tempo!"

Chicago Record: "What's a lawyer?"

"A lawyer is a man who can make other people pay him for making them do as he tells them."

Somerville Journal: Miss Plainface—I should like to look at some hand mirrors.

Clerk—Yes, ma'am. For yourself, ma'am?

San Francisco Examiner: Bramble—I wish my wife hadn't taken in that course of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured."

Thorne—Why?

Bramble—She seems to think I ought to break my arm or something, just to give her a chance to show what she has learned.

Somerville Journal: Hicks—We are raising a little fund to buy Bjohnson a present. Wouldn't you like to contribute something to it?"

Wicks—I'll contribute $10 toward buying Bjohnson a tombstone.

Chicago Post: "What is of the first importance in starting a paper?" asked the young man who thought he was cut out for a journalist.

"Money," replied the veteran editor.

"And what is of the next importance?"

"More money."

Washington Star: "A man sometimes thinks he's having his own way when he is really doing what his wife planned for him."

"Yes," answered the mild-eyed philosopher, "many a one thinks he's an autocrat when he is merely an automaton."

Detroit Journal: Wife—Did you tell the cook plainly that she and I can no longer live in the same house?

Husband—Yes.

Wife—I suppose she was defiant.

Husband—On the contrary, she offers to draw cuts to see who goes.

Chicago Tribune: The educated Indian, fresh from Carlisle, had returned to visit the tribe of his fathers.

In silence, as the braves sat around the wood fire in the center of the tepee, the calumet was passed to him.

"Individual pipes, please," he said.

Globe Sights.

Atchison Globe: We doubt if any church member ever had as great faith in the Lord as every bride has in her husband.

Peter Bastian does not need the services of the Kin Commissioner General; when kin come to his house, and stays too long, he tells them.

After an engagement is announced, one party to it can't appear on the streets without causing people to look around for the other one.

The police of South Africa do not seem to amount to any more than the police of other countries. Spion's Kop failed to protect the English.

There are so many women who are fat that we wonder they don't get together and boycott the magazines that print fashions for slender, sylph-like figures.

The women demand that after a man marries, he shall not look at any woman longer than it takes to raise his hat, unless that woman be his, or his wife's, kin.

"I can't get away from a good agent," a man writes to this office. "What can I do?" Don't argue with an agent. Let him talk. Keep quiet. When he has run himself down, say, "I do not want it." Do not say anything else.

A Bachelor's Reflections.

New York Press: No woman is ever happy or has any wrinkles till she has fallen in love.

About the age a woman quits saying "When I marry" a man begins to say, "If I marry."

A man loves a woman for what he thinks she is; a woman loves a man for what she thinks she can make of him if he will let her.

A combing-sack is a fancy thing a woman puts on after she has got her hair combed on the morning she expects some woman to come to see her.

Safe to Wait.

Her heart is mine! How do I know?
Why, it's as plain as day.
Whenever she sees me approach
She turns the other way.

She always looks indifferent
Whenever I begin
To speak in praise of other girls—
But oh! she takes it in!

If by some chance I touch her hand,
She shows no sudden thrill,
But then her paleness plainly proves
The exercise of will.

Her heart is mine! How do I know?
Why, all her actions say
She worships me—and so I guess
I won't propose today!

—Somerville Journal.

Ericson's Discount Sale

On Winter Overcoats, Ulsters and Boys' Reefers is sure to interest all shrewd buyers.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

A MIGHTY PIGEONHOLE.

New York Sun: During the first twenty-one working days of the present session of congress there were introduced into the senate and house 8781 bills and joint resolutions, 2427 in the senate and 6354 in the house.

At the end of another week of working days, that is to say, on Friday last, the total had been swollen to more than 3500. At the present time it undoubtedly exceeds 10,000 and yet the long session has scarcely more than begun.

The corresponding session of the Fifty-first congress, ten years ago, ran until Oct. 1. At that time the volume of material for legislation had increased so enormously beyond past experience that the total of 17,013 bills and resolutions introduced during the entire session of between nine and ten months seemed stupendous.

Twenty years ago the corresponding session of the Forty-sixth congress ran until July 1. The total of measures introduced at both ends of the capitol for the six months was 3300, or less than one-third of the grist of the first six weeks of the present session.

Theoretically every one of these 10,000 separate measures of proposed legislation, and everyone of the tens of thousands more which will accumulate before adjournment, are entitled to careful consideration at every successive stage in the regular course of procedure. They are entitled to examination by the committee to which they may be referred, to a report, favorable or otherwise, to the senate or house, as the case may be, to discussion and an opportunity for amendment, and, finally, to a vote which shall either reject the bill or send it to the president for the last step in the process of enactment.

Yet in practice under the limitations of physical possibility—blessed is the pigeonhole!

Wings In Better World.

In Pasadena's public schools, in the grades from the first to the fourth, birds are made a subject of study for one month, usually in May. The little people observe them, write about them, talk about them, draw, color, and model them in clay. The writer saw thirty 6-year-olds yesterday as happy as children only can be, making robins, ducks, eagles, swans, etc., from clay. The editor of the Pasadena News says, after receiving a letter from a teacher stating that dead birds or egrets were seldom seen on the hats of Pasadena teachers: "Truly our teachers are on the right track, and if they will continue to refrain from wearing wings in this world, they will surely wear wings in the next."

CATS ABOUT WHARVES.

Rarely Enter Rats' Territory---Cats Left By Vessels.

Running up a wharf in South street was a black and white cat, which, at a point about midway between the end of the wharf and the street, took to the string piece, and running silently along than far half a dozen or so feet crouched low there and disappeared over the edge. This was something unusual; in the experience of a man who had been about South street for years it was the first time he had ever known of a cat's going under a wharf, for he did not doubt that that was where the cat had gone, says the New York Sun. Going himself to the string piece and looking over at the point where the cat had disappeared he saw there, against the side of the wharf, either fastened to it or caught in that position, a fender about eight feet long, extending diagonally from about the level of the wharf down to the crib work. It was down this fender that the cat had gone to the shelter of the wharf underneath. Apparently the cat was going to a spot with which it was well acquainted.

A 'longshoreman at work on the wharf said he had seen this cat go over there a number of times and it went under the wharf, but that was as far as his information extended. A number of persons familiar with the water front to whom this incident was related said that they had never before heard of a cat's making its home, or taking up quarters under the wharves, that region being supposed—as far as four-footed animals are concerned—to belong exclusively to the wharf rats, of which there are great numbers along the water front. Many of those rats are very large, themselves, almost as big as a cat, and fierce and powerful and it would take a good deal of an animal to dispute possession with them under the wharves. An able cat might stand off one or two of them, but by any sort of concentrated attack the wharf rats could easily tear into pieces a cat that should seek quarters in their peculiar territory.

As to this particular cat which evidently has established quarters under the wharf, in the domain of the wharf rats, it was said that perhaps it had originally followed a rat there in chasing it, and had found food there, and gone back for it; that it might, perhaps, have sought shelter there from the cold, or that, perhaps, it had a litter of kittens there which it was caring for, but all agreed that for a cat to have a domicile under a wharf on the river front would be remarkable. On the other hand, to see cats on or about the wharves would not be. These cats might have their homes in stores or in dwellings on the streets bordering on or contiguous to the water, and they might stroll to the wharves as they might go anywhere. And cats from various kinds of boats, from canal boats, and from deep-water ships, may go ashore to stretch their legs on the wharf or just for variety's sake and it may be that the cats about wharves are cats that have been left behind by vessels. These cats may wander away, perhaps, to find a home somewhere in the city, or it may be to join the army of tramp cats, but not infrequently they hang around the water front and the identical wharf on which they were left and wait for the ship to come back.

One man told a story about a cat that lived aboard an ocean steamer and had a lot of young kittens. This cat got left ashore on one of the steamer's sailings, and from that time till the steamer's return it haunted the wharf waiting for the ship to come back and bring its kittens. It would jump up on the string piece at the approach of every passing steamer, and it kept up its watch for its own steamer incessantly. And at last its own boat did come back and when it had tied up the first creature to foot the gang plank the instant it touched the shore, was the cat flying aboard after its kittens.

And this man told of a cat he had known of himself that lived on an oyster boat from up the sound. On one of her trips when the boat was tied up here the cat went ashore and was away somewhere when the boat went back. The cat waited and watched, picking up its food wherever it could and sleeping around almost anywhere,, but keeping close to the wharf and sticking to it for days, and watching for its boat. It might and it might not be able to tell its own boat among so many so much alike, but it knew its men, and watched for them; and, a week or so later, when the boat came down again on her next trip the cat was there waiting, and it jumped aboard glad enough to be once more at home.

The fact appears to be that the cat is not unknown about wharves, and on them, but it rarely disputes the territory of the rats below.

LOVER'S TRAGIC END.

Ella Richards, a white woman, died yesterday on the Ponca Indian reservation, south of here, of smallpox, says a Wichita, Kas., correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Here is the first fatality reported from this reservation, although many are stricken. Miss Richards went to the Ponca reservation several weeks ago to nurse her Indian lover, Jack Flinthouse, who was stricken with smallpox. Her friends at Millvane attempted to dissuade her from going, when the news reached her that Flinthouse was ill, but she defied her parents by escaping from home at night and bravely, alone, went to the reservation, a distance of 100 miles.

The officers around the Indian's tepee refused her admittance, but she waited her chance and slipped by them. Loyal to her redskin lover, she remained beside him day and night. Her father came for her and tried to persuade her to leave before her Indian lover died, but threats and persuasion availed nothing. Indian fashion, Flinthouse cut his body to cure himself. She did likewise. The wounds on her body caused blood poisoning, and while he began to recover she grew worse. After her death Flinthouse committed suicide.

Money Saving Bargains at the New Store.....

All Prices have been reduced. Reductions that will open your purses. When we say reductions, it means reductions, and the splendid values prove that our offerings are bargains. Tomorrow is all-around Reduction Day. **Men's Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15.**

THE LENOX.
Copyright, 1899.

ULSTERS.....

Our entire line of $15, $18 and $20 Ulsters at **$13**

Others at **$5.75, $7.75 and $10.**

All Winter Underwear $1.50 and over 25 per cent off.

Lined Gloves and Mittens, 50c goods 39c, $1.25 and $1.00 goods 89c, $1.50 goods at $1.15.

Reductions on all Winter Caps.

Floan, Leveroos and Co.
225-227 W. SUPERIOR ST.
Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

VIM VIGOR VITALITY FOR MEN

Mormon Bishops' Pills have been in use over 50 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of self-abuse, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette-smoking. **Cures Lost Manhood, Impotency, Lost Power, Night-Losses, Spermatorrhoea Insomnia, Pains in Back, Evil Desires, Seminal Emissions, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Headache, Unfitness to Marry, Loss of Semen, Varicocele, or Constipation, Stops Quickness of Discharge, Stops Nervous Twitching of Eyelids.** Effects are immediate. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Dont get despondent, a cure is at hand, Restores small, undeveloped organs, Stimulates the brain and nerve centers. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 by mail. A written guarantee, to cure or money refunded, with 6 boxes. Circulars free. **50 CENTS** **Address, Bishop Remedy Co., San Francisco, Cal.**

Sold in Duluth by MAX WIRTH, Druggist.

THE WHISTLING GHOST.

An Apparation that Scared Both Sailors and Sharks.

"I shudder every time I think of that whistling ghost," said the boatswain's mate of the ice-clad British steamer Dumelzier, that came up from the tropics yesterday with a load of iron ore, relates the New York Journal. On the ship's log the incident which so terrified the sailor man was entered simply in this way:

December 28—Lat. 22.55, long. 67.10, passed a whistling buoy; very rusty, but in good working order.

"I should think it was in good working order," said the boatswain's mate, with a shiver, "and I never want to see or hear another.

"When we left Dilquiri thirteen sharks followed us out to sea and stayed with us 100 miles. That settled it with me. I knew they weren't after the iron ore. The men in the forecastle became gloomy after that. It doesn't take much provocation to make a sailor think he'll never reach port again.

"Ten hours out, at about midnight, we knew the meaning of those thirteen sharks. It was dark and warm. There was no wind at all, but every now and then came a sort of a sigh from the eastward that sounded like the cry of a dying baby.

"All at once we heard a whistle, loud and deep. It was like nothing else I can think of except old Davy Jones groaning. The thirteen sharks became excited, and beat the water with their tails.

"There was an old chap in the forecastle who had sailed in those seas before. When he heard the whistle he came running on deck. I thought he was going to jump overboard. He told us the sound was made by a spirit that haunted the caves of Porto Rico and fed on the souls of drowned sailors. He said he knew what was in store for us, as the sharks were there to eat our bodies and the spirit, which cannot digest flesh, was on hand to dine on our souls.

"The whistle sounded again, this time more awe-inspiringly. It seemed to be just under the port quarter. Capt. Nicholson would have launched a boat to investigate, but he knew that he couldn't get sailors to man her. The hands wouldn't have been afraid of man or beast, but they couldn't face a soul-eating ghost.

"The skipper was determined to find out what the whistle was, and brought the ship to and waited. We shouted into the darkness, but the only answer that came was the hoarse whistle, each time nearer than the last. The crew didn't want to do any investigating, but you know it isn't sea manners for a boatswain's mate or a cook to ship up to the bridge and tell the old man when to start his ship.

"We knew those thirteen sharks were waiting for us, and they'd get a couple of British sailors apiece. The steamer seemed to be deeper in the water, two feet at least, and there was a strange tremble to her, as if the old thing was scared.

"By and by we sighted the thing that did the whistling. It was bearing right down on us, rocking and waving its arms. Every now and again it let out a wild howl that sounded cruel and terrible.

"The old man looked through his night glasses and said he could make her out as a whistling buoy, but he told us that to cheer us up. We knew better. It was the Porto Rico phantom. We could see it wave its arms and fly out of the sea and then drop back again and scream.

"I suppose the devil had some sort of a contract with the ghost and with the sharks to wreck us right there. What interfered with it I don't know. Perhaps the devil went somewhere else by mistake and sunk the wrong ship. At any rate we were not sunk.

"The ghost hovered around for awhile and then gave a howl of disappointment and flew away. The sharks were in a fury. They swam all around the ship, putting their faces out of the water and barking. Then they started, hungry and sad, on their long swim back to Dilquiri.

"After ten minutes we headed for Philadelphia. We said our prayers before turning in. Capt. Nicholson put the Porto Rico ghost down on the log as a whistling buoy but we knew better."

NEXT BEST THING.

Mr. Choate is quite as good a storyteller as he is a lawyer, or an ambassador, either, as far as that goes, says a London correspondent of the Detroit Free Press. He loves a story on himself and relishes the telling. Here is the most recent effusion of his—an after-dinner affair that not many days ago was sprung at a banquet in London and brought about his ears a thunder of applause that rattled the chunks of ice in the punch bowl.

Mr. Choate said that he went into a book shop in the Strand a few days before to purchase a copy of Dante's "Inferno." It was his intention to present the book to a young friend who particularly wanted to read it. Much to Mr. Choate's chagrin, the instant he stepped foot in the store the word "Inferno" entirely escaped his mind.

He told the salesman that he would be back in a minute, and he walked away down to Whitehall trying to think of the last half of the book he wanted. Of course, it was Dante's "something," but Dante's "what?"—that was the question.

Finally he gave up trying to recall the full title and went back to the shop. The clerk asked him what he sought. He made a bold stab. "I want a copy of Dante's 'Hell,'" he replied.

The clerk darted back to the rear of the store. By and by he returned with empty hands. "I am very sorry," he said, "but we haven't got 'Hell,' by Dante, but we've got 'Twenty Years in South Africa,' by Cecil Rhodes, if that would do."

"And feeling," concluded Mr. Choate, "that that was practically the same thing, I took the book."

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATER

E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.

THE PLAY THAT LIVES FOREVER.

ONE NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 5th.

The Greatest and Quaintest of all Anglo-Swedish Comedy Sensations.

YON YONSON

THE RECORD BREAKER.

A Perfect Production in Every Detail.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c.

PARLOR THEATER.

Wm. J. Wells, Manager.
19 Second Avenue West. Open Every Night.

VIOLA CLIFFORD'S ENGLISH FOLLY CO.

BIG VAUDEVILLE SHOW.

Matinee every Saturday 2:30 p. m.

A GREAT SUCCESS

Fusion Meeting at Lakeside Held In the Old Town Hall.

ADDRESS BY MAYOR

Alderman Grassweller Also Spoke Urging the Election of Truelsen.

Out at Lakeside last evening they adjourned a prayer meeting to give the people an opportunity to hear Mayor Truelsen. The meeting was in the old town hall and was a great success. Alderman Frank Crassweller was chairman of the meeting and said that the mayor was entitled to much credit for the success of the long water fight and the splendid showing of the municipal plant at this time. He said that the plant had not only been purchased during Mayor Truelsen's administration, but $50,000 in improvements had been made and still for the first eleven months the plant showed a net earning of $5000 above interest on bonds and other expenses. He said that during the past three years only one franchise—the telephone franchise—had been given by the city. Under the franchise the city received a percentage of the gross earnings of the plant and the patrons of telephones were benefited from $50 to $30 a 'phone per year. Continuing, Mr. Crassweller said:

"While the Republican platform says that the party is in favor of municipal ownership, it has been my experience in the council that the opposition to municipal ownership has come from the Republican aldermen and it does not stand to reason the opposition is sincere in its municipal ownership plank."

J. Allen, candidate for alderman to succeed Alderman Crassweller from the First ward, was then introduced. He said in part:

"Voters of the First ward, I am uncompromisingly in favor of municipal ownership. All the public utilities should be owned and controlled by the people in order that the people may receive the greatest benefit, and on this ground I am utterly opposed to giving away any more franchises. If I am elected I will always do my best for the interest of the taxpayers in this part of the city."

The mayor got up to speak just about the time the people got in from the prayer meeting that had been adjourned, and he was given a splendid reception. The mayor began by saying:

"I am very glad of this opportunity to address the people of Lakeside. I have had that pleasure but once before, and I thoroughly appreciate it. The last time I came before you was during the gas and water fight, and now we have the same sort of a campaign on our hands as we had then. It was against corporations then and against the same corporations now. In the first place, the people should favor municipal ownership in order to purify the political atmosphere. As long as the corporations are spending thousands of dollars for the purpose of retaining their franchises there can be no purity in politics. The Republicans say that they are in favor of municipal ownership. But there is a great difference between saying and doing it. Mr. Hugo says he is in favor of municipal ownership in about fourteen years from now, but what we want to know is, where is he today? Now, neither Mr. Hugo nor myself are strangers to you. He was president of the council for years. I have been your mayor for years. You have our records; choose between us.

"Mr. Hugo's record will show that he has always been on the side of corporations; he has been closely identified with corporations. The Republicans then proceeded to nominate him on a municipal ownership platform, but as Alderman Cromwell, the Republican nominee for alderman in the Third ward, says, it means nothing—absolutely nothing. Well, when the people cast their ballots at next Tuesday's election the Republicans will find out whether or not their plank means nothing."

The mayor then went into the history of the telephone franchise and the reasons for the old telephone company supporting Mr. Hugo.

He told of the failure of the council of which Mr. Hugo was president from 1890 to 1891 to carry out the instructions of the people, when by a vote of two and a half to one in August, 1891, they voted to build a water plant at once. He said that with pure water, low taxes, cheap lighting, cheaper fuel and reduced telephone rates, people would seek Duluth as a place to live and capital would seek it as a place of investment. In closing he said:

"I have no apology to make for my administration. They have found nothing during the past four years on which they can attack either myself or the council, so they pick at the police department, but they don't care 2 cents for the morality of the city. All they are after is to get back in office."

BOLTING POPULISTS MEET.

J. A. Keyes and Others Speak Against Mayor Truelsen.

Bolting Populists held a meeting last evening at West Duluth in the interest of the candidacy of Mr. Hugo. The speakers included Capt. W. H. Smallwood, a Silver Republican, J. A. Keyes, E. G. Wallieder and J. A. Elix, who held an office under the administration of Mayor Truelsen but was cut off. C. E. Johnson presided.

J. A. Keyes argued that the interest of municipal ownership and good government demanded the election of Mr. Hugo. He said that the People's party had no candidate in this campaign. He claimed that the policy of municipal ownership originated with the Populists and that the Democrats had simply borrowed it from the Populists. He attacked Mayor Truelsen's record on the telephone matter and claimed that it showed him to be not in favor of municipal ownership. Here is his argument:

"Let us see how Mr. Truelsen has carried out the municipal ownership idea in the case of telephones. When the old telephone franchise expired, the only thing to have done in line with the idea of municipal ownership would have been to have let the old company go on a year without a franchise if the city could not then build, then build a municipal plant and invite the old company out, connect up with the long distance 'phone company and have one modern system owned by the city, and the service of which would be furnished at such a price as to pay its cost and make it self-sustaining, with no future fight, as we shall now have about purchasing it after having paid for it about six times. Did Truelsen take this position? No, he favored a new 25-year franchise and we have it saddled upon us now as long as we shall live, if we die in a reasonable time. Of course, Mr. Hugo or any other man will have now to accord the new company all the rights it has acquired, but the granting of this charter was not in line with the idea of municipal ownership, about which so much is now said by the Democratic orators and by Mr. Truelsen himself."

The others made speeches denouncing Mayor Truelsen.

Gail Borden
EAGLE BRAND
CONDENSED MILK.
A PERFECT INFANT FOOD.
SEND FOR "BABIES" A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK

CULKIN AGAIN.

Federal Office Holder Again Takes Stump For Hugo and Republicans.

Turner hall held a Hugo meeting without any trouble last night, and speeches were made by Mr. Hugo, W. E. Culkin, receiver of the United States land office; W. O. Pealer and James A. Hanks, the Republican candidate for alderman in the Second ward. Colby Smith presided over the meeting and introduced the Republican candidate for mayor. He said that there is but one issue, and that is the morals of the city. He touched upon the saving that has been made in city expenses during the administration of Henry Truelsen, and he explained that it was due to the persistent efforts of a Republican council, which cut down the police department because of a shortage of funds.

In relation to the fire department the speaker alleged that the saving was due to the fact that no new fire halls have been built in the past four years. He denied that Mayor Truelsen had anything to do with cutting down the force of the fire department, but alleged that this, too, was due to the council. The same thing, he said, was true of street expenses and public improvements. He said he was not talking to the voters as a Republican, but on a municipal issue, and he said that if he was elected there would be some remedy for "the present disgraceful condition of the city's morals."

W. E. Culkin, whose presence indicated that the reserve force of Republican office-holders is being drawn upon in the exigencies of the campaign, made a brief address. W. O. Pealer also spoke briefly, advocating the adoption of the new charter.

Flaaten's Sunday Concert.

The concert by Flaaten's concert orchestra Sunday afternoon at the Armory will doubtless attract the usual large audience. The program contains many interesting and beautiful numbers. Franz Schultz, who has been in Boston for a long time studying, will be the soloist. He sang with great success in Boston in Sunday concerts and received very favorable mention from the musical publications in that city.

Miss McLeran Dead.

Miss Nelle McLeran, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McLeran, of 221 East Fourth street, died yesterday afternoon after a short illness. Cardiac paralysis was the cause of death and she had been ill but for a few days. Miss McLeran had been in the office of her father, who is manager of the Duluth inspection bureau, for several years, and was very popular among those with whom she came in contact in a business way as well as enjoying a large circle of social friends. The remains will be taken to Oshkosh for burial.

C. E. Shannon Speaks.

At the meeting of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence society last evening, C. E. Shannon delivered an address on his Alaskan trip and his sojourn in that distant land. He gave a very interesting talk in which he also showed how the man who is a total abstainer can better endure hardships and trials which a man must undergo in living in that place.

There was also a fine program in connection with the address. The Echo quartet gave several numbers. Ed Miller gave a piano solo, Miss May McAlpine recited, and Miss Maggie Jones sang.

During the evening a Transvaal flag was exhibited to the audience and there was much interest in it as well as applause for the little republic.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Morin's block, a 5-story business structure in Chicago, was destroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of $50,000. Mrs. Bridget Grady, aged 48, was burned to death. The principal tenants of the building were the Lowell Pharmacy company and Joseph Morin, furniture dealer.

Fire in New York last night destroyed a 5-story building occupied by E. S. Hess & Co., dealers in antique furniture. Loss estimated at $200,000. The cause is unknown. Several firemen were overcome by smoke and cold.

The house committee on insular affairs has favorably reported the senate bill, giving Cuban vessels the most favored nation rights in American ports.

A certificate of incorporation of the Nome Sinok Corporation of Alaska, to acquire mines and mining rights in Alaska, capital $2,000,000, was filed in Dover, Del., yesterday. The incorporators are from New York, Wisconsin and Alaska.

The members of the Philippine commission, Messrs. Schurman, Denby and Admiral Dewey, with Secretary McArthur, called at the White House late yesterday afternoon and handed their report to the president. It is understood the report will be sent to congress within a day or two.

The senate committee on military affairs yesterday reported advisedly upon the bill removing the charge of desertion against all soldiers of the civil war who failed to secure an honorable discharge.

Dora Knoblauch, a vaudeville actress 25 years of age, known to the stage as Dollie Evans, once a leading woman in burlesque companies, committed suicide in New York yesterday, by taking carbolic acid, at the residence of her sister, Miss Knoblauch. It is understood she has been despondent for some time because she had been unable to find a position.

The United States supreme court yesterday witnessed the unusual spectacle of the admission of a lady and her daughter to that bar upon motion of another daughter. The ladies admitted were Mrs. Kate P. Pier and Miss H. H. Pier, of Milwaukee, and the lady moving their admission was Miss Kate H. Pier, of the same city. Another lady member of this family was admitted a few years ago, making four of the twenty female members of the supreme court bar members of one family.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitters cures it, promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

A COPPER COMBINE

Company to Handle Output of Lake Superior and Other Mines.

AMALGAMATED IN IT

Montana Companies Are Interested and Also Others In Arizona and Utah.

New York, Feb. 2.—The United Metals Selling company, which was incorporated a few days ago under the New Jersey laws, with a capital of $5,000,000, is a highly important organization. It is learned that the company will absorb the firm of Lewisohn Bros., of this city, and that it will handle the entire output of the Amalgamated Copper company, as well as the other large company conducted by the Lewisohn Bros.

A member of Lewisohn Bros. confirmed the report that that firm would be absorbed by the new company. The new concern will, in effect, be an expansion of the business of the firm, with the difference that other capitalists in the Amalgamated Copper company will also be interested. The new company, it was stated, would not acquire any other interests in this city than the firm of Lewisohn Bros. The $5,000,000 capital is all in common stock.

The directors of the company are William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Leonard Lewisohn and Charles C. Beaman. Of these gentlemen, the first two named are known to be heavily interested in the Amalgamated Copper company. Leonard and Adolph Lewisohn are of the firm of Lewisohn Bros. and Mr. Beaman is a member of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. Officers will be elected in a few days.

Messrs. Lewishon Bros., aside from their large business in this and other metals, are the largest handlers of copper in the country. Among the mines whose output is sold through them, and which will now, it is understood, be sold through the United Metals Selling company, are the following: Lake Superior mines, the Tamarack, Isle Royale, Arcadian and Osceola Consolidated, the latter including the old Tamarack, Jr., the Osceola and the Kearsarge. Montana mines—The Amalgamated Copper company (including the Anaconda, Washoe, Parrott and Colorado smelting, and probably others), the Boston & Montana and the Bute & Boston.

Arizona mines—United Verde (owned principally by Senator W. A. Clark), the Old Dominion and the Arizona Copper company.

Utah—The Utah Consolidated, otherwise known as the "Highland Boy."

The amount of copper sold through the firm named at the present is said to be nearly 70 per cent of the entire output of this country, or over 300,000,000 pounds annually.

Among the mines of which Lewishon Bros. have not been the selling agents and which, it is believed, will not sell through the new company, are the following: The Calumet & Hecla, which, next to the Anaconda, is the largest producer of copper in the world. The interests identified with the Amalgamated Copper company are said to have made a formal offer of $100,000,00 for this mine, but it was refused.

The Quincy Mining company, also in the Lake Superior region. This company is owned largely in Boston, and it is generally agreed that the owners are opposed to selling out to the capitalists who control the Amalgamated Copper company. The Stranton group of mines, including the Wolverien, Atlantic, Baltic, Mohawk, Michigan, Winona and others.

In Montana, the principal outside mining properties are those controlled by the Heinzes, especially the Montana Ore Purchasing company, which is engaged in extensive litigation with several mining companies, in which the owners of the Amalgamated Copper company are interested.

In Arizona are the so-called Phelps-Dodge miens, including the Copper Queen. These mines are supposed to be independent of the new company as well as of the Amalgamted Copper company.

Ever since the organization of the Amalgamated Copper company it has been reported that the leading interest in that $75,000,000 had a far wider amalgamation in view, and the selling company is regarded by many as strong confirmation of such reports.

INDIANAPOLIS BLAZE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 2.—A fire which broke out at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in George Stout's wholesale grocery spread to adjoining buildings occupied by Brinkmeyer, Kuhn & Co., wholesale grocers; the Hendricks-Vance company, wholesale boots and shoes, and the A. Kiefer Drug company, causing a total loss estimated at $350,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery. This is the fourth time Mr. Stout has been burned out since he went into the wholesale grocery business.

A LUDICROUS MISHAP.

"The most ludicrous mishap I ever witnessed on the stage," said an actor at a little supper party the other evening, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "occurred one night years ago in a small town in Northern Iowa. I was new in the business then and had joined a weird barnstorming company headed by an old actor of the name of Fitzmorris. We had a blood-and-thunder repertoire a yard long, but our chief attraction was an Irish melodrama called 'Lion-Hearted Larry, or the Cotter's Oath.' It had the usual plot of caned Irish melodramas—the honest but financially embarrassed peasant, his beautiful daughter, the poor but gallant lover, otherwise Lion-Hearted Larry, and the villainous landlord, who insists on the daughter's hand or immediate eviction for the whole family. The great scene of the play was the rescue by Larry of the beautiful daughter from the castle of the villainous landlord, at the climax of which the heroic lover was fired upon by a file of British soldiers. At the report of the guns the white shirt which he wore was suddenly suffused with red. 'You are wounded!' the heroine cried. 'Yes,' replied Larry, 'but 'tis true Irish blood, ever ready to be shed for the cause of Erin!' This rather irrelevant remark, together with the gory shirt front, never failed to bring down the house. Needless to say, the character of Lion-Hearted Larry was assumed by Mr. Fitzmorris.

"The 'business' of the blood was managed very simply," continued the story teller. "A small rubber bulb was filled with a solution of cochineal and fastened under Larry's arm. At the right moment he gave it a squeeze and a crimson torrent poured over the shirt, which had a piece of waterproof cloth at the back, the front being renewed at each performance. We were playing a week's stand at the little Iowa town I have already mentioned, and the day before 'Lion-Hearted Larry was put on Fitzmorris gave the property man careful instructions in regard to preparing the material for the blood effect. Whether the 'prop' man had conceived some grudge against Fitz we never ascertained. He was a crabbed old Englishman, and perhaps he didn't like the tone of the play—anyhow he went into the scene loft, where a lot of colors were kept mixed, and filled the rubber bulb with bright green liquid paint. That night several hitches occurred and everybody got nervous and excited. When the time came for the rescue scene Fitzmorris got into his costume as quick as he could, felt the bulb to see that it was in the proper place, and a moment later was on the stage. There things went all right up to the climax. The castle was entered, the orchestra played a few bars of tremlo music, Larry emerged with the beautiful colleen on his arm, and up jumped the ambuscaded soldiers. Bang! went the guns, and 'You are wounded!' shrieked the heroine. 'Yes,!' shouted Larry, pressing the bulb, 'but 'tis true Irish blood—' He never got any further. His ample shirt front had suddenly turned emerald green, and the howl of laughter that went up from the audience nearly peeled the paper off the walls. Fitzmorris himself was so amazed by the phenomena that he was unable to move, and stood there transfixed, his arms outspread and his mouth wide open. On that tableau the curtain fell. Then he came to himself, grabbed a club and began a frantic search for the 'prop' man, but that individual had disappeared and we saw him no more during our stay. The episode broke up the performance and ruined our business for the balance of the engagement. I'm told that Fitzmorris was afterward known as 'Green-blood Fitz' on the North Iowa and Wisconsin barnstorming circuit."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FAMOUS BEAUTIES RECALLED.

Paris Is Getting Ready for a Novel Exhibit.

Parisian manufacturers are preparing some curious features for the exposition, and among others, one planned by a celebrated French carriage builder is sure to attract attention. It is to consist of perhaps 100 carriages, exact reproductions of those used by the most famous demi-mondaine beauties chiefly of the second empire, says the New York Sun. As is well known, there was never a time, even in France, when the celebrities of the demi-monde were more audaciously and extravagantly conspicuous than they were under Napoleon the Little; and in nothing did their effrontery display itself more recklessly than in the equippages, in which they took their daily drives through the Bois. All the Parisian world knew the colors and the fanciful coats of arms and mottoes, of the reigning beauties as well as they knew the imperial livery; and it has been easy for the carriage makers to obtain the designs for their reproductions. Ten or twelve of the carriages are already finished, and are monuments to the art of the carriage maker and the nerve of the original designers.

The carriage of Anna Deslions heads the list. The owner was, in her day, the cause of more duels than any other woman in Europe, and for that reason, she chose as her device, two golden lions devouring each other, the emblem, as well as her assumed name, having reference to the dandies of the empire who were poularly dubbed les lions. The Deslions was said to be the only woman in France of whose beauty the Empress Eugene was jealous, until the Countess de Castiglione appeared upon the boards.

The carriage of Mme. Georges, the actress, was in royal purple, and bore, as device, an eagle holding in his claws a ribbon inscribed, "Daughter of the Caesars." The original equippage was a gift from the great Napoleon, who admired the actress exceedingly, in spite of the snub she administered to him when he asked her what favor he might grant her.

"Sire," she said, "give me back my soldier brothers and my lover, whom ye have slain."

Marie Duplessis, the heroine of "Camille," had a hint of coming tragedy in her chosen design; for, running round her carriage doors, she had painted garlands of her favorite camellias, all drooping and fading, and beneath them the motto, "While it lasts."

Lola Montez, the dancer, who played for the throne of Bavaria and lost by a hair's breadth, who was stoned in the streets of Munich, but buried under flowers in the streets of Paris, showed no touch of the Duplessis sentiment and bitterness. Her victoria was sky-blue, and drawn by white horses loaded with golden trappings. On the carriage panels was painted a lighted cigarette, encircled with the commercial motto, "Se habla Espanol."

Alice Ozy, the flower girl of the Madeleine, who left a wake of death and ruin behind her, rode in crimson, and on the panels of the carriage were two hands, the one pouring gold pieces, the other champagne. Dejazet, the actress, and the wittiest and most fascinating woman of her day, appeared always in the same carriage—an open one, apple-green in color and ornamented with garlands of painted field-flowers and pink ribbons bearing the motto, "Lizette and the fair weather." Hortence Schneider, the singer, adored by half the crowned heads of Europe, put upon her yellow carriage a lyre surrounded by roses and cupids.

La Belle Helene, the learned and witty, sported her family coat-of-arms upon her mauve equipage, but wrote beneath it, "What's the difference?"

Judic, who was adorable before she was fat, had a cerise carriage, more elaborately decorated than any other of her time. Grevin made the design, which showed a field of poppies, in the center of which a grasshopper leaned against a letter "J," and played a guitar, while above hovered crowds of linnets. The grasshopper and the poppies were almost as suggestive as the fading camelias of the Duplessis, but Camille died tragically. Judic grew old and fat and ugly.

The collection of carriages will be beautiful, that is sure: French, exceedingly French, and a fair text for poets, philosophers and moralists.

All Boys' Reefers

Going at great reduction. When we say reduction in prices we mean it.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK

Called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health-builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about one-fourth as much as coffee. 15 and 25 cents.

Tomorrow, SATURDAY Is the last day of our After-Inventory Sale.
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR BARGAINS!

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT
PANTON & WHITE
DULUTH, MINN.
THE BIG Glass Block STORE

FINE CUT
Flowers
on sale every day at 11 a.m.
PRICES RIGHT!

Today Our Great Lace Sale Surprised Everybody......

We sold Laces worth up to $3.50 for—per yard 25c
Laces worth up to 69c for—per yard 15c
Laces worth up to 45c for—per yard 10c
Laces worth up to 35c for—per yard 5c
Laces worth up to 20c for—per yard 2c
And what is left of them will be on sale tomorrow at the same prices.

MILLINERY.

Any Ladies' Dress Hat HALF PRICE.
Any Ladies' Golf Hat HALF PRICE.
Any Ladies' Fedora Hat HALF PRICE.
500 Boys' Caps, worth up to 75c each. Pick 25c

CLOAK DEPARTMENT!

Just received from New York a choice lot of New Spring Golf Capes. All advance styles.
Prices, $8.98, $9,98, $10.50, $11 to $14.50.

Great Dress Skirt Sale.

100 Ladies' Dress Skirts in Silk, Storm Serges, Crepon, Brilliantine, Gray and Brown Homespuns and Fancy Plaids—worth up to $6. On sale Saturday, at $3.98

Great Slaughter in Ladies' and Misses' Jackets—all strictly up-to-date.
$10.50 Jackets on sale Saturday at $5.98
$6 Jackets on sale Saturday at $3.98
$13 Jackets on sale Saturday at $7.50
$16.50 Jackets on sale Saturday at $9.98
Odd lot of Ladies' Heavy Winter Jackets, all new styles—$5 kind—your choice while they last at $1.98
Fur Scarfs—$2 kind, Saturday at 98c
Fur Scarfs—$3.25 kind, Saturday at $1.98
Fur Jackets—worth $35, in all sizes. On sale Saturday at $24.75
Fur Collarettes—On sale at .... $7.50, $9.98 and $12.50

Aft'r-Inv'ntory Sale

Black Silks.
The last opportunity to buy Peau de Soies, Taffetas, Poplins, Gros Grains, Luxors, Corded Taffetas and Royal Armures, etc., worth up to $1.50, at— 98c and 69c

New Silks.
Swell Silks in the new Pastel shades, new Cords and Drop-stitch Taffetas, new Foulard Silks, new Velvets on sale SATURDAY.

Black Crepons.
A special sale Black Crepons, in Silk Crepons, Mohair Crepons—specials at— $2.50, $1.75, $1.25, 75c

New Colored Dress Goods.
New arrivals in Cheviots, Venetians, Coverts, Storm Venetians, Novelties, Plaids, Plaid Backs, Reversible Plaids, on sale SATURDAY.

Wash Goods.
Indigo Blue Prints, in Spots, Stripes and Fancies, 6c quality; Saturday 3½c

New Wash Fabrics.
Such as Peault de Soie, Brazyl Cloths, Galateas, Foulardine, Foulards, English and French Percales Dimities, Aberfoyle Ginghams, Empress Corded Ginghams, at—a yd— 50c, 35c, 25c, 19c, 18c, 15c and 12½c

"No Misrepresentation."
Linen Department.
"Genuine Bargains."

1 case 36-inch Sheeting, regular 8c goods; Saturday—per yard 5c
100 pieces Cotton Toweling, Twilled and plain, sold at the little stores as a bargain at 3½c; Saturday—per yard 3c
50 dozen Huck Towels, hemmed, sold as a bargain at 8c elsewhere; Saturday—each 7c
72-inch Cream Damask, pure Irish linen, you cannot buy it less than 75c elsewhere; Saturday—per yard 55c

Pearl Buttons.
Fine grade of genuine pearl Dress Buttons, all popular sizes, the same as you have paid 15c a card for; special—per card of 2 doz 10c
Pure Gum Dress Shields, size No. 3, warranted worth 15c a pair—for 10c

Flannels, Blankets and Comforters.
5 cases Outing Flannels, all colors, light and dark; Saturday—per yard 5c
18 pieces all-wool Flannels, Checks, Stripes, etc, for Shirts, worth 50c; Saturday—per yard 37½c
150 pairs Blankets, large size, all colors—per pair $2.98
100 Comforters, large size, well made, $2.00 value—Saturday, each $1.50
5 cases Cotton Blankets, large size, sold at 75c; Saturday—per pair 50c

Gloves and Mittens
NEW GLOVES FOR SATURDAY. Fownes' Dagmar, 2-clasp Pique, overlapped seams, in Black, Brown, Reds, and all colors—per pair $1.50
Ireland Bros.' Suede 2-clasp Kid Gloves; Saturday—per pair $1.00
Fownes' La Tosca Gloves—per pair $2.00

Mittens.
25 dozen of Ladies' and Misses' single wool Mittens; Saturday—per pair 5c
25 dozen of Ladies' double wool Mittens, either plain or fancy back—per pair 25c
A new lot of Children's double wool Mittens—per pair 25c
Ladies' Mocha Kid Mittens, fleece-lined, Ladies' Kid Mittens, fleece-lined, worth up to 75c a pair—Saturday—per pair 49c

Stamped Linen Dept.
Stamped Cotton Splashes, full size, fringed, 15c article—for 10c
Stamped Table Covers, 36x36 inches, 25c line—Special 17c
Japanese Pillow Tops, stamped in all colors, worth 39c; for 19c

Toilet Goods Dept.
A new line of exquisite Handkerchief Extracts, delicate and lasting orders, a 35c article; opening price 25c

Pure Olive Oil Soap.
Guaranteed to be absolutely Pure, one 4-oz cake, regular price 5c; special 2 for 5c

Saturday "Removal and Expiration"
Knock-Outs in Hosiery and Underwear and Gents' Furnishings.
Ladies' Black Cotton Seamless knit Hose, fleece-lined, made with double sole—a great 15c Hose—Saturday—a pair 9c
Ladies' Black Woolen Hose, seamless knit, either ribbed or plain, a great value at 20c; Saturday 14c
Children's Black Seamless knit woolen Hose, regular 19c Hose; Saturday—per pair 10c

Hosiery, Underwear and Gents' Furnishings.
Children's Plain Knit normal wool Vests, size 16 only, regular 39c quality—Saturday 15c
Children's Black Cashmere Wool Swiss rib Vests and Pants, worth up to $1.50; Saturday 75c
Ladies' Munsing Union Suits, best combed Egyptian cotton, fleece-lined, popular ecru color, button across Vest, most perfect fitting, Saturday $1.00

Gents' Department.
Gents' new and handsome stiff Bosom colored Shirts, open back and front, 1 pair cuffs detached, $1.00 value—Saturday 79c
Gents' all-linen soft finish Handkerchiefs, ½-in hemstitch, large size; best 25c value; Saturday, 3 FOR 50c
Gents' Scotch wool Knitted Gloves, large assortment, 75c favorites; Saturday 45c
Gents' heavy double fleece-lined Underwear, the health kind, none to match at 50c—we sell at 39c

Crockery Dept.
Glassware—
Odd pieces of Table Glassware, Spoonholders, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers and Butter Dishes, worth up to 15c, at—each 5c
Tumblers—
Crystal pressed Glass Table Tumblers, worth 75c a doz; special at—each 3c
Incandescent Gas Lamp Mantles—
1000 Gas Lamp Mantles at—each 15c
Yellow Bowls—
25c Yellow Mixing Bowls—at, each 18c
33c Yellow Mixing Bowls—at, each 25c
45c Yellow Mixing Bowls—at, each 35c
Tea Pots—
Medium size decorated Japanese Tea Pots, worth 35c, at—each 19c

Hardware Dept.
Paring Knives—
5 gross high-grade Paring Knives, reguar 10c knives—Saturday, at each 5c
Knife Sharpeners—
Emory Knife Sharpeners, street fakirs ask 25c for this sharpener; here Saturday at, each 5c
Toothpicks—
Perfection Toothpicks, regular 5c quality; Saturday, 2 boxes for 5c
Tea Spoons—
Heavy Tinned Tea Spoons, Saturday at—per dozen 15c
Clothes Pins—
100 Clothes Pins Saturday for 5c

GREAT REMOVAL SALE NOW GOING ON.

FREIMUTH'S

GREAT REMOVAL SALE NOW GOING ON.

....DON'T MISS IT....

OUR GREAT REMOVAL SALE

Which is without a shadow of a doubt **the greatest of all buying opportunities,** is the medium of helping you save many dollars. Bear in mind all our goods were bought at old prices. (They are lower by 15 to 30 per cent than we could buy them today.) But we'll not consider this last fact in this sale. **We cut prices right and left.** All our present stock must be sold, regardless of quality, style or value. **There are bargains for everybody.** Come and be convinced.

ALL OUR LADIES' Cloth Jackets Go at Half Price.

ALL OUR MISSES' Cloth Jackets Go at Half Price.

ALL OUR LADIES' Tailor Made Suits GO AT HALF PRICE.

MILLINERY AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE

Hosiery and Underwear Goes at a Great Reduction.

Dress Goods, Silks and Wash Goods Go at a Reduction.

All our Laces, Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Art Goods and Yarns go at Reduced Prices.

All our Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes go at Sacrificing Prices.

Table Linens, Napkins, Sheetings, Towels Go at a Sacrifice.

FREIMUTH'S

Kid Gloves Go at...... Reduced Prices

LAYING THE WIRES

Willcuts Machine Planning to Land Their Gang In the Court House.

NICE SLATE PICKED

Cook, Cooley, Snyder and Others In Line For Good Things.

The observing have undoubtedly noted in the attitude of the Hugo sympathizers, chief among whom is, of course, Mr. Hugo himself, a very labored effort to convince the voters of the city that this is strictly not a party fight. That is a good card to play, because that is the way most of the citizens would like to have it. They reason that it makes no difference what the man's party is in municipal elections so long as he is a good man. So if it works that is quite a profitable line of effort.

But those who have innocently fallen into the trap thus set for their votes would have been enlightened if they could have been at a little meeting of Republicans, mostly federal office holders, held in the office of Dictator Willcuts the other evening. The meeting was held for the purpose of going over plans for the campaign that is to follow immediately upon the close of the municipal campaign, and it is significant that almost every utterance and every plan were based upon the contingency of Hugo's election. Therefore the meeting was somewhat dampened by the immense "if" that hung over it like an appalling sword of Damocles, held up only by a slender thread composed of the promises of the Republican pulse feelers who have been sounding the situation and reporting results. The strength of such a thread may be judged from the fact that the same pulse feelers two years ago at this time were able to promise the triumphant election of Elmer Mitchell by an overwhelming majority.

So the gathering, over which Mr. Willcuts presided as a matter of course, built its plans upon the hope of Hugo's election. How little politics there is back of the Hugo and Willcuts appeal for votes may be gathered from these plans. It may be wondered that so important a meeting should have permitted its secrets to get out into the cold, unsympathetic atmosphere of the outside world, but there never was such a meeting yet that someone was not so pleased that he immediately told someone else under the strictest cautions as to secrecy. That is how this got out.

As the meeting was not called for the purpose of discussing plans for electing Mr. Hugo, the start was made on the basis of his election. Mr. Willcuts opened the discussion by explaining in what a position that consummation would place "me—us I mean." With the city machine at their back the rest was easy. The coming conventions would require almost no work at all, and there would be ample opportunity for placing a number of the deserving. Right here the speaker mentioned a number of instances of the beneficent effects of working in his camp. He mentioned himself, Judge Cant, A. P. Cook, who has a good place to which he is holding on with an anxious eye toward a higher one, Jay M. Smith and other numerous evidences that it pays to work for Willcuts, and he intimated that the election of Hugo would give him a number of other openings for like awards.

"Of course, Butchart," he said, "will be taken care of in the city, and we need not think any further about him. J. E. Cooley has an eye on the city assessorship, I understand, but while I am not in a position to go into details I apprehend that it may be impossible to oblige him because of certain other political obligations, and it may be necessary to put him on the slate for the county auditorship. The Pugh boys are nice young fellows, and they are working very faithfully. After having been employed by the state for ten or twelve years it is rather hard for them to be on the outs, and we will have to find good berths for them at the court house. A. P. Cook, too, is getting a little tired of his place as superintendent of the poor, and I guess we shall have to slate him for the sheriff's office this trip. He has certainly earned it, in my opinion, and I have thought for some time that he ought to have it. Adelmer Snyder, too, is feeling a little out of place since the state administration changed hands, and we will probably have to do something for him, too.

"But without mentioning any more names," continued Mr. Willcuts, "you can readily see what a field the election of Hugo will open up for us. With the reins in our hands we can handle things about as it seems to us they should be handled, and with the addition of a couple of county offices we can open up places for a dozen or so of the little fellows that are getting restive and impatient because they think it is their turn now. While those fellows at the court house are all right, they have had their day, and it is no more than right they should be willing to step down and keep the thing going."

All this time the other attendants had been nodding acquiescence and blinking admiration of their leader, and when he had finished the business of the meeting was practically over, though he did not neglect to impress upon them the need of continued effort to line up the forces for Hugo.

That shows how much meaning there is to the talk about non-partisanship in municipal affairs on the part of the Republican speakers. Everyone will admit that the millenium will be a point nearer when municipal affairs are conducted on a non-partisan basis, but Duluth has not yet reached that stage.

* * *

It becomes clearer every day that the Hugo forces are getting more desperate. They are clutching at the thinnest kind of straws in their effort to keep their heads above water. They are getting to carry water on both shoulders, to change the figure, and any old politician will admit that when a party does that it is hard pressed. The latest effort is one that is being made among the residents of the Sixth ward, in which there are a large number of good people who are earnestly desirous of seeing the city conducted on a basis of strict observance of the laws, especially in the matter of closing of saloons. This effort is directed along the line of corralling this vote. Mr. Hugo and his friends have been going quietly about in that section, particularly among the Scandinavian pastors and members of the Scandinavian Christian Temperance union, and promising that if after he is elected they will subscribe to a petition asking it he will see that the saloons are closed as tightly as the law allows.

Of course this promise, if it had any substance, is pleasing to the people to whom it is addressed, but it is extremely doubtful if the Hugo men are finding any who are willing to be taken in by it. One man who was approached in that manner said the other day that he would like to have Mr. Hugo, if he is an advocate of the strict enforcement of the laws, to come out and say so. "I would like to have any person point out one single utterance by Mr. Hugo in public that would lead anyone to believe that he will enforce the laws if he gets into office. He has said many times that he would try to arrange it so as to please everyone, but anyone with the slightest intelligence can see that he cannot do that. He cannot serve two masters. He comes to us on the quiet and promises strict observance of the laws, but when he dares not make that promise in public how are we to know that he means anything by it?"

* * *

That is one shoulder. The other is not quite so well known as this one. It is, however, positive that workers in behalf of the Republican candidates have been around to see a number of the proprietors of saloons to see how they felt. The reply generally is that the Republicans have been threatening so much that they are afraid of a blue law reign, so they are doubtful. The response to this is a definite promise that there will be no change when Mr. Hugo goes in. Probably Mr. Hugo is not a party to those promises, and he may know nothing of them. But they are by accredited workers in his behalf, men who have been told off for the very duty of seeing the saloon men, and he must be held responsible for their promises.

* * *

One of Mr. Hugo's most definite statements at the opening of his campaign was that he would make no promises of positions to anyone, and he said that if anyone heard that he had made such promises they were to consider them as "d——d lies." He did not bind his followers, however, as the meeting of federal office holders above described indicates, and the following conversation that has been reported shows how the same old game of promises is being worked.

W. W. Butchart, formerly sheriff, approached a young Republican the other day and slapped him on the back in a jovial way. The young man winced but smiled cheerfully.

"You must get out and hustle," said the ex-sheriff, "we need all you young fellers, and there may be something in it."

"Oh, I've never taken much of a hand in politics," replied the young man, "and I don't know as I could do much good."

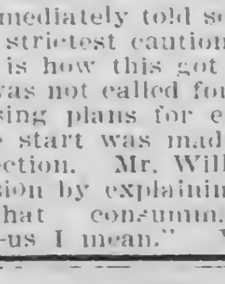
"Yes you could. You get out and work, and there's a place up at the court house that would just about fit you."

Then the genial ex-sheriff poked the young man in the ribs and winked knowingly, and the young man departed, his ideas inflamed by visions of political place and pull.

* * *

Another conversation that indicates the attitude of Dictator Willcuts and the job lot manner in which he regards the possessors of election franchises. A man happened in to Republican headquarters and asked the dictator how things were going.

"Fine! Fine!" he responded. "All we have to do is to take 'em by the back of the neck and brace 'em up, and they drop right into line."



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In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

"YON YONSON."

Of all the folk songs of the various countries in the world, there are none that are quainter and sweeter than those of Sweden. And as "Yon Yonson," which comes to the Lyceum next Monday evening is distinctly Swedish in its flavor, it is most appropriate that they should be introduced during the action of the play. They are, and they are sung by one of the best baritone voices in the country. Arthur Donaldsen is the singer and being by birth a Swede, he sings them in their own language. Mr. Donaldsen also plays the title role in the play and it is said that he is the only actor since the days of Gus Heege, who gives a perfect performance.

The Curling Scores.

The following scores were made last evening at the curling rink:

Board of Trade—	
E. N. Bradley,	W. Chapman,
Tom Gibson,	V. O. Coule,
G. F. McKenzie,	F. N. McLaren,
R. J. MacLeod,	G. K. Taylor,
skip—11.	skip—18.
Galt trophy—	
P. Sharvy,	J. F. Hickman,
A. H. Smith,	L. M. Larson,
S. L. Reichert,	F. A. Currier,
C. F. Macdonald,	D. Morrison,
skip—12.	skip—19.
H. Spencer,	D. G. Cutler, Jr.,
J. H. Upham, Jr.,	D. M. Morrison,
W. L. McLennan,	M. H. Alworth,
D. W. Stocking,	D. MacLeod,
skip—11.	skip—10.
G. J. Carpenter,	F. Kennedy,
W. Schupp,	George Wells,
C. R. Ash,	A. B. Thomas,
Joe Catlin,	J. Robertson,
skip—6.	skip—9.

Lumberman Badly Frozen.

Charles Rolla, whose Minneapolis friends recently secured him a situation with Powers & Simpson, the lumbermen at Hibbing, was lost in the woods during a recent cold wave and quite badly frozen. On Friday last he was out in the woods some distance from camp and lost the trail. He wandered all night during the severe cold and did not reach camp until 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. His extremities were badly frozen and his employers sent him to St. Mary's hospital here.

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

IS YOUR AILMENT CATARRH?—"I had Catarrh for 1 year." "I had Catarrh for 2 years." "I had Catarrh for 5 years." "I had Catarrh for 20 years." "I had Catarrh for 50 years," and Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured me. These are sentences from the volumes and volumes of testimony for this great catarrh cure—not mythical patients, but word from men and women all over the continent who have been cured. It relieves in ten minutes. Sold by Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street, Smith & Smith.—6.

INDIANS ARE ANGRY

Vermilion Lake Tribe Does Not Like the Government School Plan.

TO ADJUST TROUBLE

Maj. Campbell Visits Them to Bring About an Understanding.

Maj. S. W. Campbell of the La Pointe Indian agency passed through Duluth a few days ago on his way to Vermilion lake to interview the Indians in reference to some trouble over the schools which the government is erecting there. The Ashland News, published at the headquarters, gives the story as told by him as follows:

"Maj. Campbell of the La Pointe Indian agency left for Vermilion Lake reservation yesterday afternoon, in response to an official call announcing that trouble was brewing at that place among two chiefs and their subordinates which might terminate unhappily.

"Before departing on his peace mission to assume the character of a middleman in or an arbitrator of the red mens' difference of opinion, Mr. Campbell recited tersely the story of the existing hostilities among the Vermilion Indians, and which is substantially as follows:

"Some time last spring it was proposed by the department of the Interior to erect a school at Vermilion lake, where the children could be educated at the expense of the government. This proposal was greeted with applause by the officials in authority, and the work of construction was to be begun at the very earliest time.

"When the time could be spared to look more fully into the matter it was found that the erection of the school on the reservation would be highly displeasing to the government owing to its disadvantages in railroad communication and the primary plan was consequently and subsequently abandoned.

"Only a portion of the plans were frustrated however, and after much deliberation it was eventually decided to build the school about sixty miles from the reservation, and just north of Tower.

"An excellent boarding school, fitted to accommodate nearly 200 pupils, was erected. Teachers were employed by the government to instruct the children of the forest along the 'flowery path of knowledge,' and everything took on an aspect of serenity. The farmer on the reservation was duly notified to inform the reservation children to take their primers off their shelves, remove the accumulation of dust and prepare for a good year's work. About fifty children responded, paid their entry fees and sailed forth upon the broad sea of education. Several subsequent calls were made, but only a few children, when 100 more were expected, reported for duty.

"The officials have finally sought out the cause of the delinquency in attendance as being the fact that the school was not built as first planned, and that much dissatisfaction is prevalent among the chief of the tribes on this account.

"Maj. Campbell will remain at Vermilion three or four days in his endeavor to get matters into a more symmetrical form. A conference will be held, and it is hoped peacefully adjust matters so that no more uprisings of the tribes will occur."

If You Have Been Waiting

For a discount Sale on Overcoats and Ulsters, now is your chance. Come and get our prices.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

THE SULU TREATY.

Terms of Temporary Agreement Sent to the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In compliance with a letter of inquiry the president yesterday sent to the senate reports and papers thereon dealing with the treaty made by Brig. Gen. Bates with the sultan of Sulu last August. In communicating the documents the president says.

"The payments of money provided for by the agreement will be made from the revenues of the Philippine islands until congress shall otherwise direct. Such payments are not for specific service, but are a part of the consideration moving to the Sulu tribe or nation under the agreement they have stipulated for, subject to the action of congress in conformity with the policy of this government from the earliest times with its agreements with Indian nations, conveying the government of portions of territory to the sovereignty of the United States."

Gen. Otis, in transmitting the treaty, Aug. 22, says: "The attitude of these people has been the subject of apprehension pending the happy adjustment of difficulties."

Secretary Root, in a reply dated Oct. 27, tells Gen. Otis that "the agreement is confirmed and approved by the president subject to the action of congress, with the understanding and reservation which should be distinctly conveyed to the sultan of Sulu that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. At the same time, when you communicate to the sultan the above mentioned understanding, the president desires that you shall make inquiry as to the number of persons held in slavery in the archipelago, and what arrangement it may be practical to make for their emancipation."

In his instructions to Gen. Bates, under this direction, Gen. Otis says: "It is believed that the market price of slaves in the archipelago is insignificant, ranging from $30 to $90 Mexican, and that in some cases owners will be pleased to grant the freedom of their slaves if they can escape the burden of supporting them."

Gen. Otis continues to the effect that the character of the domestic slavery existing in the archipelago differs greatly from the former slavery institutions in the United States, the slaves becoming members of the owner's family.

Gen. Bates says in his report that when he first asked to see the sultan the latter sent his greetings, saying he could not come to see the general because he had boils on his neck and could not put on his coat, but that he would recognize the protection of the United States, requesting as a favor that he might hoist his own flag alongside that of the United States.

The sultan's brother went to Jolo to meet Gen. Bates, and the sultan afterward joined him.

Gen. Bates states in this connection that the Sulus are very jealous of their institution of slavery. In his original instructions to Gen. Bates, Gen. Otis instructed him to push to the front the question of sovereignty, and told him he could promise for the United States not to interfere with, but to protect the Moros in the free exercise of their religion and customs, social and domestic, and to respect the rights and dignities of the sultan and his admirers. In return they must acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. He also instructed Gen. Bates that it was important that the United States should occupy the principal distributing centers of trade, and that Syassi, the capital, should be occupied by our troops at no distant day.

Stamp Mill Started.

J. P. Rossman, manager of the Headlight (formerly Swede Boy) gold mine, writes from Mine Center that the stamps are now dropping day and night and everything is running smoothly. John Sutton, of the Olive mine, who started the mill, says he never saw plates covered any better than those at the Headlight and he predicts the mine is a winner. An experienced amalgamation is quoted by Mr. Rossman as saying there was $400 worth of gold on the plates at the end of a 48-hours' run. The concentrates are also very heavy. The rock is a little hard and crushes slowly.

The Critical Day.

A prominent Duluth physician who has been watching the bulletins from the bedside of William Goebel, the man whose assassination has filled the stage of the theater of American happenings during the past week, said yesterday that tomorrow will be the critical period for the sick man. "The chances, as the Kentucky physicians say, are immensely against him, and it will be a miracle if he pulls through at all," he said. "But it is probable that he will die tomorrow if he is going to die, and if he pulls through the day the chances in his favor will be largely increased."

ELKS HAVE A SESSION.

Sixteen Grand Rapids Men Are Taken Into the Order.

The anticipated big time of the Elks last night turned out to be all that was expected of it and more. There was in attendance the largest crowd that Elks' hall has held in a long time, and it appears from the reports that have come out to the world that every individual member of the crowd enjoyed himself thoroughly and completely. In the absence of Exalted Ruler Walker, Alexander Marshall presided, and he acquitted himself in that office creditably. Boyle Bros. served a supper, of abundance and good quality, and it was enthusiastically received and disposed of by the guests. Eighteen new members were taken into the lodge, sixteen of whom were from Grand Rapids, and their reception was attended by the usual festivities, it is understood. During the evening a surprise was sprung on Dr. George C. Gilbert, who headed the deputation from Grand Rapids. E. L. Millar, in behalf of the Duluth lodge, tendered him a life membership in that body, and Dr. Gilbert responded to the presentation speech gratefully.

Saturday Club Program.

"The Chicago Drainage Canal" will be the subject of current events at the Saturday club, followed by the reign of Charles the First. The program is as follows:

"Charles' Personality" ....
Mrs. W. D. Williams.
"Buckingham's Alliance" ....
"Sir John Eliot" ....
Miss A. F. Goodale.
"Charles' Defiance of Law in 1627"..
Mrs. John Swan.
"The Siege of Rhe"..................
Mrs. H. J. Grannis.
"The Petition of Rights".............
Mrs. Davey.
"Death of Buckingham"............
Mrs. William Hubbard.
"Land as Bishop of London"........
Mrs. McGonagle.
"Question of the Revenue in 1631"..
Mrs. W. G. Stevenson.
"Wentworth" ....
Mrs. A. C. Gilman.
Leader, Miss M. M. Lennon.

KILLED BY FALLING LIMB.

Peter Peterson Meets Instant Death In a Lumber Camp.

Cloquet, Minn., Feb. 2.—Peter Peterson, a lumberman working in Charles Keller's camp, was instantly killed in a peculiar manner. As a tree was falling it struck a dead snag and brok a piece off about 16 feet long, throwing it through the air with great force. It struck Peterson back of the ear and he fell dead without uttering a sound.

James Peacha, who is at St. Mary's hospital at Duluth for treatment for necrosis of the bone in the left leg, is reported as improving very slowly. He has been in the hospital six weeks and has undergone three serious operations.

On account of the extremely cold weather O.W. Erickson, contractor for the Great Northern Railroad company's local improvement, is having a great deal of trouble retaining his men. Loggers are doing extremely well, and the prospects of a good cut of lumber are very much improved.

The Great Northern railroad, which is making a cut of some half a mile through a hill to straighten its road and make room for the Northern Lumber company's planer, is said to have struck a fine body of brick clay, and rumor has it that the Northern Lumber company will start an extensive brick yard the coming year.

FAVORS THE PARK SCHEME.

Bishop Whipple Endorses Plan For Minnesota National Park.

St. Paul, Feb. 2.—Bishop H. B. Whipple has written a letter to State Forest Warden Andrews, heartily approving of thte plan to set aside the country around Cass Lake as a national park, suggesting that he would like to see Lake Itasca and the head waters of the Mississippi included in such a park, which he believes would be "one of the most perfect health resorts in the country." He adds: "Of course you are aware that it will be necessary to purchase by treaty from the Indians their rights. But it would not be difficult to frame such a treaty which would be just to the Indians and to the United States."

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The governments of the United States and Italy have entered into an arrangement under the reciprocity sections of the Dingley tariff act. The arrangement does not require submission to the senate, and is generally like the one entered into with Portugal and that made with France more than a year ago as a preliminary to the pending reciprocity treaty. It is also within contemplation that this Italian arrangement at some time in the future shall be followed by a full-fledged reciprocity treaty. Under the terms of the tariff act the articles on which reductions of duty may be granted to Italy are limited to stilled and sparkling wines, lemons, venuouthe, paintings, statuary, engravings and other works of art.

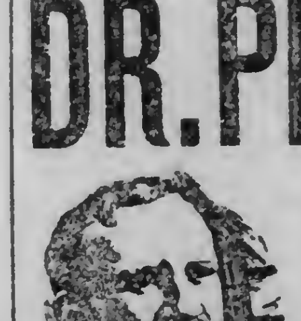
Is it a burn? Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. A cut? Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At your druggists.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Regli & Esterly is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. C. Regli retiring. In the future the firm will be known as Harris & Esterly. All accounts owing the firm of Regli & Esterly are payable to the new firm, they assuming all liabilities of the firm of Regli & Esterly.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, this 22nd day of January, 1900.

E. E. ESTERLY,
E. C. REGLI.



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Sure cure guaranteed in 10 to 30 days.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores in the mouth or throat. Unhealthy discharges, Skin Affections, Falling of the Hair and Constitutional BLOOD POISONING speedily cured by remedies unknown to other physicians.

YOUNG MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or any trouble with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, can here find safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. Cure guaranteed.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakness of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear and the color be found of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark, torbid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

LADIES!—Married or single are guaranteed SAFE AND SURE RELIEF for all troubles peculiar to their sex, no matter from what cause. Office private; no exposure. Consultation free. If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous. Medicine sent anywhere by mail or express. Write for question list. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 12 m.

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Wiener or Private Stock, Telephone 4118
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203 West Michigan St.
Dealers to the Family Trade.

FOURTEEN PAGES--SECTION ONE--Pages 1 to 8

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DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

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$7.00 a month on $50 worth of goods
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$9.00 a month on $75 worth of goods
$10.00 a month on $100 worth of goods

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227 West Fifth St., price $2000; 2 houses, cost $2700; rent $23 per mo.
2106 West Superior St., 5-room flat, $14.50.

Stryker, Manley & Buck, Torrey Building.

'Phone 241

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Made in Duluth—
Drank Everywhere.

BOTTLED BY
Duluth Brewing Co.

House for Sale! Situated near 12th ave. east and 1st st; built 4 years; hot water heat, open plumbing, best hardwood finish; great opportunity to secure a home cheap.

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GLASS —BUILDING MATERIAL— BRICK
HARDWOOD FLOORING.
Warehouse and Offices—Minneapolis, 24th Ave. North, L. D. 'Phone 1791 Main.
West Superior, Wis.—Banks and 7th St. L. D. 'Phone No. 1177.
General Office and Warehouses, 116 West Michigan St., L. D. 'Phone 566. Duluth, Minn.

TAYLOR ENJOINED

Temporary Writ Issued Restraining Him From Interfering With Assembly.

GOEBEL IS ELECTED

Legislature Organizes at Frankfort and Formally Declares Goebel Governor.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—Judge Cantrell has issued a temporary injunction restraining Governor Taylor from interfering with the legislature and from removing the seat of that body to London, Ky.

Republican headquarters in Frankfort are practically deserted. Campaign Manager Sebree has gone home to Henderson and, with the exception of Capitol square, the Democrats have the city to themselves.

There was a general exodus of Republican representatives and senators this morning in the direction of London. Many members have been leaving by twos and threes for the last two days, going to their homes and intending to go from there to London, but this morning there was a concerted movement, and all of those who had been left behind, about fifteen, started on the morning train. Several cases of rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were forwarded to London last night by express, by Adjt. Gen. Collier. He says he expects no trouble at London, but wishes to have matters ready for any emergency.

Governor Taylor has, for the time being at least, given up the idea of going to the Republican seat of government, and will remain in the executive building in Frankfort.

Chairman John Barrett of the Republican joint caucus has issued a call for the session of the caucus at the court house in London, Manday, 4 p. m. This is taken to indicate that there will be an attempt to organize a legislature and to elect new officers. To make a quorum, it will be necessary for the troops to arrest and bring to London enough of the Democrats for that purpose. A leader of the party said:

"We will elect all legislative officers and elect Governor Bradley to the United States senate, thereby getting a contest in the senate which will bring a decision from competent authority."

Governor Taylor has provided against the delay and inconvenience of receiving and sending telegrams in his present quarters by means of messengers. He has had two wires run into his office and has his own operators within the office.

United States Senator-elect Blackburn arrived in Frankfort from Washington this morning to hold a conference with the Democratic leaders and to advise with them in regard to the probable effect of the attitude of the administration toward Governor Taylor.

Senator Blackburn was met at the station by Col. Jack Chinn, Speaker South Trimble of the house and other prominent Democrats, and on arrival at the Capital hotel immediately held a consultation with ex-Congressman Hendrick, Lieutenant Governor Beckham, J. Andrew Scott, J. A. Prior, Attorney McQuown, Representative Cantrill, G. W. Hickman and Speaker Trimble.

The determination of the administration not to interfere with the course of evetns at Frankfort until actually necessary, as shown by yesterday's cabinet meeting and Senator Blackburn's interview with the president, was evidently gratifying to the Democratic leaders.

Senator Blackburn strongly urged the necessity of preserving peace at all hazards, and to allow no acts of violence to occur under any circumstances, but allow matters to proceed to a conclusion in the courts.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Effects Regular Organization and Reaffirms Election of Goebel.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—The Democratic members of the legislature yesterday afternoon effected a regular organization for the first time since the swearing in of Governor Goebel. A secret session of the members of both houses was held in the parlors of the Capitol hotel, at which the election of William Goebel as governor, and J. W. Beckham as lieutenant governor, was reaffirmed, first in separate session of the house and senate, and afterward in a joint session. Preceding this action, the members elected as president pro tem Senator Carter, who was nominated for that position at yesterday's caucus.

A committee of the members of the house, composed of Representatives Finn, Laferty and Cochran, was also appointed to draw up a set of resolutions showing the condition of affairs as it existed at the state capitol yesterday and covering throughly the Democratic side of the controversy. These resolutions will be formally presented to the next session of the Democratic members of the legislature to be held Monday.

Though none of those who attended the caucus cared to discuss the matter, it seems to be well understood among the Democratic members of the legislature that the session at London will be ignored altogether by them and that no Democrat will attend "until compelled to do so."

It was practically decided that no more formal demands will be made to hold sessions of the legislature in the state house by the Democratic members in a body, who will continue sessions at some convenient place until the political atmosphere has cleared.

If arrests are attempted, no resistance will be made by the Democrats, either to arrest or attending the session at London, should they be arrested. It was determined that all acts of violence should be avoided and that the battle for supremacy hereafter should be fought out in the courts.

The Democratic committee appointed to prepare an address to the public, has issued a statement on behalf of the Democratic members of the legislature. The present crisis in Kentucky is reviewed at great length. The Democrats claim the law on their side in the governorship matter, and charge the Republicans with trying to provoke them to violence. As to the legislature, the statement declares that "after the general assembly once convenes it and not the governor is the sole power under the constitution to fix the time and place of meeting."

In conclusion the statement says: "We call upon the people of this state, without regard to party affiliation to assemble in the various county seats in mass convention and announce whether this conflict shall be settled by law or force."

Governor Taylor last night personally offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the man who shot Governor Goebel. In making the offer of the reward Governor Taylor states that the authorities of Franklin county, in which the crime was committed, have never requested him to officially offer a reward, and he therefore offers $500 as a reward.

ADVICE FOR TAYLOR.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—A special dispatch from Washington says: United States Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, has sent a brief telegram to Governor Taylor, at Frankfort, advising him to allow the state legislature to meet at that point.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION.

Washington, Feb. 3.—That the military have no idea of using federal troops in Kentucky in the near future is clearly indicated by the action taken by Maj. Gen. Merritt, commanding the department of the East, with the concurrence and approval of the war department, in arranging for an appropriate military display on the occasion of the funeral of Maj. Gen. Lawton in this city next Friday.

The only federal troops stationed within the boundaries of Kentucky are four companies of the Second infantry, at Fort Thomas, near Irvington. All of the companies are under orders to proceed to Washington and it is expected that the movement will begin in a day or so. Although their stay in the national capital will be brief, not extending beyond Saturday at the latest, it is not at all reasonable to suppose that the administration would withdraw them from their regular station if there was the least probability of the employment of federal troops in the solution of the critical political troubles now agitating the state of Kentucky.

NO CONTRACTS.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The house today resumed the Indian appropriation bill. When the house adjourned yesterday, there was pending an amendment to authorize the secretary of the interior to make contracts for the education of Indian children where other facilities did not exist. To this amendment a point of order had been raised, but held in abeyance to permit Mr. Fitzgerald to submit remarks in support of it.

He continued his argument today to show that the amendment was not in the interest of any church and as the facilities for the education of the Indians were inadequate no valid objection could be urged against it. Under the bill, he said, over 2000 Indian children of the nation would be unprovided for. We were proposing to spend millions for the civilization of far distant people, he said, yet we refrained from education in these wards of the nation because of a fantastical idea that in so doing we might help a particular church.

Mr. Little opposed the amendment on the ground that the government had declared a policy against contract schools and that policy should be adhered to.

Mr. Moody, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order against the amendment, holding that while congress could repeal the law relative to contract schools it could not do so by a rider on an appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted for the establishment of schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the expense to be defrayed out of the funds of those nations.

Amendments were adopted to pay the Sac and Fox Indians of Michigan $5000 out of their trust funds and to allot to 306 Alsea Indians on the Silet reservation, Oregon, their share of $100,000 under the treaty of Aug. 16, 1894.

Without further amendment the Indian appropriation bill was passed.

At 2 o'clock public business was suspended to pay tribute to the memory of the late Representative Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania.

NEW SAN JUAN OFFICIALS.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 3.—The installation into office of the newly elected city officials took place yesterday. Mayor Egoscue, who was the Republican candidate, refused to accept the salary of his office, and announces he will devote it to charity.

The Republicans carried San Juan by a majority of 1008, the total number of votes cast being 1837. The city council now stands, 10 Republicans and 5 Federals. The election laws entitle the minority party to one-third representation in the council.

The Federals it is alleged, shrewdly tricked the Republicans in the election by voting on the Republican ticket for lightweight, inexperienced men, and are freezing out of the council five of the best Republican candidates.

Senor Morales, the former mayor, is now in Washington.

VALUE OF DEWEY'S HAUL.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The secretary of the navy has transmitted to the supreme court of the District of Columbia a copy of the report of appraisal and survey which was convened at Cavite, June 6, 1898, to place a value on the property captured by Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manilla. The estimated value of these captures is $326,141. The largest items in the statement are: Ship and boat equipment, $241,566; ordnance materials, $42,294, and fuel, $20,568. This appraisal was called for as evidence in the suit brought by Admiral Dewey for the award of prize money.

JUDSON INQUISITIVE.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Mandamus proceedings have been brought here against the directors and officers of the Gold Dredging company, an Illinois corporation operating in Montana, by Walter C. Judson, a Chicago stockholder. The proceedings are brought to enable the plaintiff to examine the books of the company. Among other things, the petitioner desires to learn the details of the purchase of the Eugenia mine, in Montana, by the corporation.

LEYDS IS NOT.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The German foreign office denies that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent to the Transvaal, is attempting to induce Germany to join in an intervention movement. Dr. Leyds declines to discuss possible intervention, and denies that he is going to St. Petersburg.

WAR OFFICE IS SILENT

But It Is Believed Buller Continues to Advance on Ladysmith.

BOER LOSSES HEAVY

Their Casualties at Ladysmith Are Reported to Reach Seventeen Hundred.

London, Feb. 3, 2:30. The war office is silent as regards Gen. Buller, but there is every reason to believe he is continuing his movement upon Ladysmith. Those who are in a position to know confirm his reported recrossing of the Tugela river, and believe he was engaged yesterday. The message from Ladysmith Thursday, saying the Boer forces were leaving again, and that the besieging force was considerably diminished, tends to confirm this.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts has notified the war office that forty Highlanders who were previously reported killed at Magersfontein are prisoners at Pretoria.

Maj. Barthurst, who was wounded at the battle of Colenso, arrived at Southampton today on board the Servia. He says there are 20,000 Boers at the Tugela river, but that Gen. Buller can get through if he is preparing to sacrifice 5000 or 6000 men.

BOER CORNETS KILLED.

List of Five Reported---Estimate of Boer Casualties.

London, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Ladysmith, undated, via Spearman's camp, Feb. 2, says: Native deserters report the following foreign field cornets killed in last week's fighting: Lombard, of Waterburg; Robler, of Bergsdorf; Oberman, of Pretoria; Rasmus, of Magaliersberg, and one Free State cornet. The British artillery broke seven Boer guns. The Boer casualties were approximately 1000, though this information is not confirmed officially.

FREE STATERS IN PERIL.

Nearly Surrounded at Stormberg---Boer Casualties at Ladysmith.

Sterk's Sprult, Jan. 29.—Commandant Olivier of the Orange Free State, in a dispatch to the Boers at Ladygray, said that his men were almost surrounded at Stormberg and unless recruits were forthcoming he would be compelled to abandon the position.

It is admitted that in a recent fight at Ladysmith the Boers lost 1100 killed and 600 wounded.

Many colonists who fought at Stormberg have gone back to their farms and have refused to return to active service, though threatened with death. Among those are some conspicuous burghers who originally invited the Free Staters to invade Cape Colony.

SPECULATION AS TO BULLER.

Believed In London to Be Advancing on Ladysmith.

New York, Feb. 3.—Very little news of the situation in South Africa has been given out in London during the past twenty-four hours. Much work is in progress on the south frontier of the Free State, but the details are being held back until results can be reached. That is the impression made by runners allowed to come through Sterkstrom and Colesberg. The report that the Boer losses at Spion Kop on Wednesday last exceeded 1000 dead, although not confirmed, has created a favorable impression and very few are disposed to discredit it.

The Morning Leader believes that Gen. Buller has begun a movement toward Ladysmith. The article says:

"Gen. Buller probably engaged soon after noon yesterday (Friday), if all his artillery and munitions had come up. In any case, his orders were definite for an advance at the latest this morning.

There is no reason to suppose that the direction is that of Dundonald's reconnoissance toward Hongers' port, close to Bethany, although some cavalry and horse artillery may go by that way, so as to operate on, or perhaps, beyond, the Acton Homes road.

"We are inclined to believe Gen. Buller means to pound out of existence any Boers, or any works lying on the river near the juncture of the little Tugela. If he succeeds in establishing himself there on the northern bank, he will virtually have turned the Boer positions at Onderbrook and Grobelers kloof, overlooking Colenso. This would mean the splitting of the Boer forces on the south of Ladysmith. Probably, Gen. White would be able to help in the effort by occupying with energy, the remaining bodies of the enemy."

There is no actual news to supprt the statement of the Leader, but several of the Lndon morning papers profess to believe that Gen. Buller is pushing toward Ladysmith.

Warren's troops on Wednesday were still resting south of the Tugela, while Gen. Lyttleton's brigade held its position on the north bank. Gen. Joubert has gone to the Boer camp on the upper Tugela, an apparent indication that he expects another attack on his right.

The Boers are exhibiting considerable anxiety in regard to the movements of the British flying column, which started through Zululand for Vryheid at about the same time Gen. Buller began his movement on Springfield. Boer forces about Ladysmith have been hurried back to protect their lines of communications.

Gen. Tucker, who came from India to command the seventh division, has gone up to Modder river. This seems to indicate that the troops of that division which are arriving at the Cape, will, as well as those of the sixth division, under Kelley-Kenney, be used along the border of the Free State and take part in the prospective invasion.

The first batch of wounded men belonging to the naval contingents serving in South Africa has arrived in England. They are mostly skilled gunners. They say that the Boer's Maxim-Nordenfeld 1-pound quick-firing guns have a most demoralizing effect on the British. These guns are made in England, but they are not supplied to the British troops.

A dispatch to a London paper from Pietermaritzburg, says: "The appearance of the flying column of scouts in Zululand has created some uneasiness among the Boers over the border. A number of Boers have been hurriedly withdrawn from Ladysmith and Dundee to Vryheid to protect that place and oppose any British advance. The Boer force there is about 1000 strong, with three guns.

SIR THOMAS STEWART DEAD.

London, Feb. 3.—Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, the noted Scotch physician, died in Edinburgh this morning, aged 63 years.

PLAN FOR PORTO RICO

The Senate Committee's Report on a Government For the Island.

A TEMPORARY SCHEME

For Civil Control Until a Permanent Form Has Been Enacted.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on Porto Rico today concluded its consideration of the bill providing a form of government for the island of Porto Rico. The bill stands in all essential particulars the same as left by the committee at its meeting last Wednesday. The rate of duty provided for articles brought from Porto Rico to the United States and for articles taken from the United States to Porto Rico is 25 per cent of the Dingley raw rate.

Senator Foraker, chairman of the committee, proposed a report which will be presented to the senate next week. The report states:

The purpose of the report is to provide a temporary civil government for Porto Rico, to continue until the laws and ordinances now in force in that island can be revised and codified and a permanent form of government framed by a commission to be appointed by the president.

The necessity for a commission of this character is manifest when it is considered the law sand judicial systems and codes of procedure, as well as the political conditions generally now existing in Porto Rico are so widely different from ours as to make it impossible to do such work intelligently and comprehensively without that wider and more accurate knowledge that can be obtained only by visiting the islands and studying the whole situation as it there exists.

"Because the legislation now under consideration is intended to stand only temporarily, the committee has sought to limit it to only such changes in existing laws and conditions as appear necessary to quickly accomplish purposes that are thought to be essential to the peace and prosperity of the island.

Generally stated the propositions are:

1. To substitute a civil for a military government.

2. To afford to the native Porto Ricans as much participation therein as it may be for the best interests of all concerned to give them.

3. To avoid as far as possible radical changes in the laws, courts and codes of procedure and yet make such modifications and alterations as are necessary to dispense with the most objectionable features of Spanish government and judicial administration.

4. To provide a legislative authority that can deal with all domestic subjects of legislation.

5. To extend the navigation laws of the United States to the island and enact such laws in regard to the revenue and other provisions as are necessary to afford a revenue for the support of the government, and to meet the expenses of such public institutions and public improvements as should be undertaken, and, in this behalf, authorize to a limited extent the raising of funds by issuing municipal and insular bonds in anticipation of revenues.

6. To retire Porto Rico coins now in circulation and substitute coins of the United States therefore.

7. To authorize and regulate the granting of public and quasi-public franchises.

NORTHWESTERN BONSPIEL.

Milwaukee, Feb. 3.—Skip J. C. Wall's rink, of Milwaukee, captured the Pfister trophy today in the final game with Sam Hastings' Minneapolis rink today in the Northwestern Curling association's bonspiel. S. F. Fullerton's St. Paul rink defeated the Chicago rink, skipped by E. W. Kibbee, in the final for the St. Paul jobbers' union trophy. In the semi-final for the St. Paul Curling club trophy, R. Robertson's Arlington rink won from Pritchard, of Chicago, and Mould's Baraboo rink captured the consolation prizes from Stutevant, of Waupaca, in the final.

The scores:

Consolation final—Baraboo, M. H Mould, 10; Waupaca, J. L. Sturtevant, 9.

Pfister trophy, final—Milwaukee, J. C. Wall, 12; Minneapolis, Sam Hastings, 9.

St. Paul jobbers' union trophy, final—St. Paul, S. F. Fullerton, 16; Chicago, E. W. Kibbe, 13.

St. Paul Curling club trophy, semi-final—Arlington, R. Robertson, 11; Chicago, R. Pritchard, 10.

The following executive committee of the Northwestern Curling association was chosen yesterday: O. W. Robertson, Milwaukee; Judge W. A. Kerr, Minneapolis; S. S. Chandler, Waupaca; E. G. Marriott, Baraboo; Samuel F. Fullerton, St. Paul.

PHELPS THE SAME.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 3.—The condition of Edward J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, who has been ill at his home here with pneumonia, remains unchanged this morning.

SARAH MUST PAY.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Sarah Bernhardt was today condemned to pay an indemnity of 6000 francs to the dramatist, Kisemackers, whose play, "Marthe," she accepted, it is alleged, and began to rehearse in November, 1898, but failed to produce.

TO LET SCOTT SIT.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today decided to recommend that no further proceedings be taken in the case of protest against Senator Scott, of West Virginia, continuing to hold his seat in the senate. The committee was unanimous, with one exception. Senator Pettus will probably present a minority report.

SKATING RACES.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—In the international skating races, the first race, 220 yards, was won by Robson, of Toronto; Gibb, Newburgh, second; Brown, Montreal, third. Time, 21 seconds. One mile professional, John Neilsson, first; Norval Baptise, second. Time, 2:43 3-5.

LETTER THIEF.

New York, Feb. 3.—Joesph Reilly, who says his home is Lincoln, Il., was arraigned in a police court here today, charged with robbing letter boxes in the downtown district. When arrested, Reilly had in his possession a large number of letters, one of which, addressed to Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, contained eighty-one certificates of stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company. Other letters found on the prisoner contained similar papers. It is alleged that between 5000 and 6000 letters were stolen by Reilly.

GOEBEL IS SINKING

Unfavorable Symptoms Have Made Their Appearance Since Early Morning.

NAUSEA HAS SET IN

And the Recurrence of Hiccoughs Is Not a Good Feature.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3, 2:45 p. m.—Goebel's physicians have abandoned hope. Efforts now being made to keep him alive until his brother from Arizona arrives on a special train due at 4 p. m.

2:55 p. m.—Dr. Hume just come from Goebel's room. Says his pulse is 140, temperature 103, and respiration 49. He is unconscious and sinking slowly.

3 p. m.—Dr. Tobin has just left Goebel's room. He says death is a question of a few minutes only.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—Dr. Hume came from Governor Goebel's room a few minutes after 9 and reported the condition of the patient as a little worse than at 7 o'clock. He said that nausea had set in once more, though it was not so violent as at the time of its first appearance. The recurrence of the hiccoughs, the doctor said, was not a favorable symptom. He had hopes that they arose from an irritated condition of the stomach, in which case they were less dangerous than if coming from the chest. The general condition of the patient the doctor described as being still one of extreme danger, with the chances in favor of death.

11:30 a. m.—Shortly after 10 o'clock Governor Goebel suffered from a severe sinking spell and grew worse so rapidly that for a time it was thought the end was not far off. Stimulants were hastily administered, but the patient responded slowly.

At 12 o'clock, Dr. Hume, who is in attendance on Governor Goebel, made the following statement in regard to the wounded man's condition:

"I am sorry to say Governor Goebel is decidedly worse. He is very restless and apparently losing strength. He had been troubled more or less with nausea and hiccoughing all morning, and it has been found necessary to administer hypodermic injections of morphine and atropine. Should we succeed in restoring his stomach to its normal condition so the governor can receive some nourishment there are hopes for him. But no one can tell how long his strength will hold out in his present condition. The morning the governor was shot he was sick at his stomach in the hotel, and went to the state house without breakfast. He has had practically no nourishment since. All in all, the governor's condition is much worse than this time yesterday."

At noon Governor Goebel's pulse was 126, and his respiration 43. His temperature was not taken.

WAS PRIVATE REVENGE.

Columbus Ohio, Feb. 3.—A special to the Dispatch from Wellston, Ohio, says: On a late train from Ironton last night there came a fine looking stranger, evidently in disguise and under severe mental strain. He said he was in Frankfor the day Senator Goebel was shot.

"My name is Rodman," he said; "I am a relative of Dr. Rodman, formerly of Kentucky, now of Philadelphia. I know all about the shooting of Goebel. I can tell you that our people are away off if they think that Taylor of the Republican party had anything to do with the shooting. A trap has been set for a long time, and the opportunity anxiously awaited to kill Will Goebel for his killing of John Sanford, and the party who fired the shot was a near friend and intimately connected with Sanford. It was to avenge Sanford's death that the political situation was taken advantage of for the shooting. The idea that the shooting came from the second story of the state house is all rot."

VOTE AGAINST STRIKE.

St. Paul, Feb. 3.—While preparing to fight a strike with its several thousand employes, the Great Northern was surprised with a victory, presented to them by the men themselves. There was not a two-thirds vote favoring a strike.

A FISH COMBINE.

Boston, Feb. 3.—A fish combine has been formed here by forty of the wholesale houses at Boston and other points on the New England coast, under the title of the Boston Fish company. The authorized capital is $500,000, of which $100,000 is paid in. The organization began business on Feb. 1.

FORECLOSURE ORDERED.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—Judge Thayer, in the United States circuit court today, granted the State Trust company, of New York, a decree of foreclosure in the property of the Kansas City & Gulf railway. This action was taken to determine the amount of debt on the property, after which a sale will be effected.

STRIKE DCLARED OFF.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—It was announced at Cramps' shipyard today that the strike, which has been in progress since last August, had been officially declared off today by the representatives of the strikers.

ALFRED VANDERBILT SAILS.

New York, Feb. 3.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, second son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, sailed for Europe today to resume the trip around the world which was interrupted at Hong Kong by the announcement of his father's death. From London Mr. Vanderbilt will go direct to India.

BANK SUSPENDED.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 3.—Stinson's bank, of this city, has suspended payment, but it is thought that all depositors will get their money in full. The bank is owned by James Stinson, of Chicago, who is said to be very wealthy. Depression in real estate is given as the cause. The amount on deposit is not estimated.

BRITONS RAGING

Storm About to Burst Over the Heads of the Ministry.

LOOK TO ROSEBERY

Do Increasing Numbers as the Man For the Present Crisis.

London, Feb. 3.—(Copyright, 1900, the Associated Press.)—The indignation, humiliation and amazement of the nation at the incompetency displayed by its ministers has risen to heights probably never before attained. While the empire is engaged in the most serious struggles to which it has been committed since the first year of the nineteenth century, while the statesmen and the legislatures of the self-governing colonies faithfully represent the imperial spirit of their constituents, while the Britishers of all ranks have risen to the occasion with a courage and a unanimity unsurpassed in their annals, the statesmen at home have contented themselves to party maneuvers, mutual recriminations, contradictions, shuffling evasions and palpably lame excuses so utterly heedless of the temper of the people that the movement in the reconstruction of the cabinet first inaugurated a few weeks ago, promises, unless a more vigorous policy is speedily adopted, to develop into a national uprising which will sweep out the plans whose utter failure almost appears to justify, in the words of the Daily Mail, "the prophecies of the downfall of the British empire so liberally poured forth by writers and speakers in the United States and on the continent." Even the Times, that bulwark of conservatism, declares the chattering in the house of commons during the past few days is simply irritating and offensive to nine out of ten people in the United Kingdom.

Consequently, it is not astonishing that the people are looking for some strong man to lead them. Lord Rosebery's name is the most prominent. His pitiless lashing of Lord Salisbury on the day parliament reassembled marks him, in the opinion of many, as the right man to face the present imperial crisis. A small faction, led by the Daily Mail, is pushing the claims of Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, for a trial. The Mail says he has shown himself to be a "shrewd, determined and able organizer, and, apparently, is the only member of the cabinet who grasped the realities of the situation in South Africa" though the paper admits he lacks tact and that his speeches have done much to alienate the sympathies of America in this war and give umbrage to Germany and France, yet, the Mail suggests, it would be well to watch Mr. Chamberlain's attitude during the next few days.

Truly has the patience and fortitude of the people of Great Britain been subjected to severe tests. After a brisk rally from the staggering blows to the nation's military prestige, the people had a right to turn to parliament for encouragement and inspiration. But, one by one, the ministers have been unmasked and discredited and the weakness of the official leaders of the opposition have been revealed. From every newspaper in the land has arisen the cry that party strife must cease and political ambitions be laid aside, and that the stifled determination of a willing people must have rein. A result of the outburst is seen in the new and more lofty tone introduced into the discussion of the speech of George Wyndham, the parliamentary under secretary of the war office, Thursday evening, which was the first ministerial statement evincing a proper appreciation of public feeling.

There is no hope of the debate on Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne collapsing, so a division will hardly occur before Tuesday. There is a movement on foot to induce the government to refuse to discuss at any length John Redmond's amendment, on the ground that the present stage of the campaign is not suitable for the discussion of conciliation or the terms of peace.

William Redmond desires information as to the relations of Great Britain with the United States and Germany, and proposes to ask A. J. Balfour, the government leader, Monday, whether he has any announcement to make or papers to lay on the table bearing on the proposed new triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States and Germany announced by Mr. Chamberlain at Leicester Nov. 30.

An important statement was made by Mr. Wyndham in the house of commons Thursday, namely, that the vacancies the war had made among the officers would be partly filled by promotion from the ranks. This means the democratization of the army. On this subject, a letter, which is attracting much attention, appeared in Friday's issue of the Daily Chronicle. It was written by a brother officer who knows most of the armies of Europe from personal observation, and who has seen much service. He plainly declared that the class of society from which British officers are drawn is "distinctly degenerate, due to lack of intellectual training and the dissipation and vice of the aristocracy," and that the class "commonly known as society provides 90 per cent of the officers." The writer also says: "The intellectual standard of the young men of 17, fresh from the English public schools, is lower than that of a German boarding school boy of 8. His time is devoted to athletic sports. As his ancestors have done, he marries a girl of the same training and in three or four generations society will consist of physically splendidly developed idiots." The only remedy, according to the writer is "intermarriage between society and the healthy middle classes."

The social future depends entirely upon the progress of the war, but the queen wishes everything to go on as usual, as far as possible. She has ordered two drawing rooms to be held before Easter and others in May. Her majesty's decision is gratefully welcomed by the London tradesmen.

The queen made all arrangements to go to Italy, but she now declares her intention of remaining in England, unless, by the beginning of March, there is a great improvement in the situation.

THE PROPOSED CANAL.

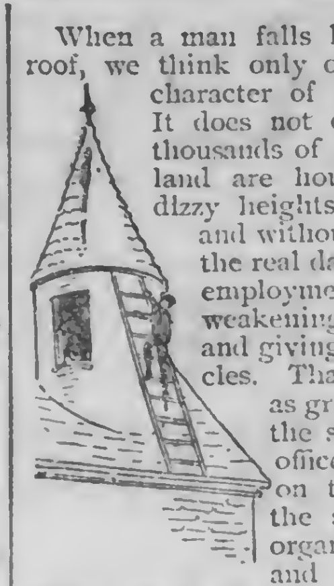
Bill For Right of Way From the Red River to Duluth.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Representative Spalding of North Dakota has introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a canal across the state of Minnesota from Lake Superior to East Grand Forks and granting right-of-way through the Indian reservations. The bill provides that upon filing a profile map with the secretary of the interior showing the survey and location to have been made, he is empowered to authorize and grant to any corporation the right-of-way across public lands and Indian reservations for the purpose of building this canal. It is to extend from a point on Lake Superior near the head of the lake and proceed by the most practicable route by way of Sandy lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, Cass lake and Red lake to the point where the Red Lake river empties into the Red River of the North. This bill is introduced by request of certain parties in Grand Forks, N. D., whose names are not disclosed.

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 3.—William J. Bryan arrived here from Montpelier in time for an early breakfast with Christopher T. Callahan, chairman of the Democratic state committee. Later he left for Chicopee and Springfield, where he will address public meetings. Mr. Bryan will then return to Holyoke to make a speech before a mass meeting.

While here Mr. Bryan was given receptions by the Bryan club, the mayor and the Bay State club, the latter a Republican organization, whose members desired to meet Mr. Bryan socially.

THE PRESIDENT A SLAVE TO CATARRH.—D. T. Sample, president of Sample Installment company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialist only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave me almost instant relief, and has proved the one good thing in my case." Sold by Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street, Smith & Smith. —7.



When a man falls headlong from a roof, we think only of the hazardous character of his employment. It does not occur to us that thousands of men at sea or on land are hourly climbing to dizzy heights without a fear and without a fall, and that the real danger is not in the employment but in the weakening of the nerves and giving way of the muscles. That danger is just as great to the man on the sidewalk or in the office as to the man on the roof. When the stomach and the organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased the blood becomes impoverished, and nerves and muscles grow weak for lack of nutrition. More fatal diseases probably begin with "weak stomach" than with any other cause. The first symptom of disordered stomach calls for prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a vegetable medicine, absolutely non-alcoholic and non-narcotic, and is unequaled for the strength it gives to blood, nerves and muscles.

"During the summer and fall of 1896," writes Chas. H. Sergeant, Esq., of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio. "I became all 'run down,' nerves and stomach were out of order. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. He said I had general debility, and advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, thanks to you for your advice. I used six bottles; and since I stopped taking it about one year ago, I have not taken any medicine of any kind, and have *been able to work every day*. My appetite is good. I can eat three square meals a day, and I do not feel that miserable burning in the stomach after eating. I think I am now well."

PLANS MADE.

The United States Flour Milling Company Is to Levy an Assessment.

New York, Feb. 3.—It is rumored that a plan for the re-organization of the United States Flour Milling company has been perfected and will soon be officially announced. There are to be assessments on both common and preferred stock to provide the working capital, which was depleted through the purchase of additional mills. It is also proposed to retire the outstanding $7,500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds and replace them with another issue. Interests indentified with the Great Northern railway, it is said, will subscribe to the new bonds.

The alternate proposition of selling the recently acquired mills, the report of which led to the statement that the company was disintegrating, has been abandoned.

President George Urban, Jr., of Buffalo, is expected to retire and Vice President Jacob Ames will be identified with the corporation in another capacity.

BURNS WITHDRAWS.

Bard Has the Track In California Senatorial Contest.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—The Examiner this morning prints a statement over the signature of D. M. Burns, in which he formally withdrew his name from consideration as a candidate for the office of United States senator. This insures the election of Thomas R. Bard, the Republican caucus nominee. After thanking the members of the legislature who would have supported him, he reviews the incidents of the senatorial contest and the proceedings of the senatorial caucus held yesterday, stating that the action of the meeting of his opponents, which harmonized on Bard, virtually controlled the action of the full caucus, and abridged the right of individual members to vote as they pleased. He states that a hearing was refused a committee of his supporters, but, without comments, says he is a loyal Republican and submits the matter to the party for consideration.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c

TORRES REPORTED KILLED.

Death of Mexican Commander In Yaqui War Rumored.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—A special to the Tribune from Bisbee, Ariz., says: A dispatch was received here last night from Guaymas, conveying news that Gen. Lorenzo Torres, commander of the Mexican forces in the Yaqui war, had been killed in the Bacatete mountains. The report is lacking in detail and has not been confirmed.

Advices are also received that a battle was fought between the Yaquis and Mexicans on Jan. 27, the Mexicans then being under the command of Gen. Torres. The fighting occurred on the Guaymas desert, 50 miles east of Guaymas. The Yaquis withdrew and were not pursued. The number engaged was 200 on the Mexican and 300 on the Yaqui side.

Nine Yaquis, 31 Indian women and 26 Indian children were taken captive by the Mexicans.

Gen. Torres lost 89 killed, 210 wounded and 59 missing, while the Yaqui's loss is put at 90 killed and wounded.

THE COAL SITUATION.

Prices Are Firm and the Consumption Equals Production.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Engineering and Mining Journal, speaking of the coal trade says: The cold weather has brought out a satisfactory buying in the anthracite coal trade, particularly in the East. Prices are firm and consumption equals production. The prospects of a general strike among the miners are much less and it is altogether probable that there will be no serious trouble until spring. In the seaboard bituminous trade the demand continues brisk, particularly from beyond Cape Cod, where there is a decided shortage of coal. Contracts are coming out, however, and producers are better able to take care of orders.

Regarding the coming season's prices it seems certain railroad rates from the mines to tidewater will be higher than last year and the regular prices for coal at the mines will be about $1.50 per ton.

Owing to high westerly winds, following the foggy weather, vessels are detained at Eastern points and ocean freight rates have risen.

BLOODY "BOXERS"

A Society In China Organized to Make War on Foreigners.

A DEMAND ON CHINA

Is Made By the Powers For Protection to Foreign Residents.

New York, Feb. 3.—According to advices received by the state department at Washington from Minister Conger, accredited to China, there is a secret society organized in China, the avowed object of which is the murder or expulsion of all foreigners in the Celestial empire. Members of the society are known in society as the "Boxers."

Mr. Conger has joined with representatives of other powers in presenting a joint note to the Chinese government demanding that it provide adequate protection to citizens and subjects of Western nations residing in China.

Minister Conger's dispatch to the state department shows that the government is making efforts to check the society. Thus far the "Boxers" have confined their operations to the province of Shantung, which is under German influence, one missionary, an Englishman, having already been killed. The information received indicates that the missionaries are very much alarmed over their safety and it is in response to their appeals, and, in the case of Mr. Conger, in compliance with an instruction sent by Secretary Hay, that demands have been made upon the Chinese government, that it provide foreigners, and especially missionaries, with all necessary protection.

TO ACT AT ONCE

Reported That President Will Establish Territorial Government In Philippines.

New York, Feb. 3.—According to the Washington correspondent of the Tribune, President McKinley has decided not to wait for congress to act on the matter of replacing the military government by a civil administration in the Philippines, recognizing that much time will be consumed in deliberating over details before any comprehensive plan for the government of the islands can be adopted and that more than a month would be required after that time for the officials to reach their stations. It has been decided therefore to sent out three, or, at most, five commissioners to establish the territorial government recommended in the report of the Philippine commissioners before congress on Friday.

Among the men who have been already canvassed for membership of this commission are Governor Roosevelt, President Schurman, Robert P. Porter, Col. Denby, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, and ex-Minister Barrett. It has been found that Governor Roosevelt and President Schurman cannot be induced to accept, and various objects have been raised to the others as possible governors of the territory.

THE MONEY TO BE PAID.

Important Decision In Regard to Insurance Policies.

St. Paul, Feb. 3.—Justice Collins of the supreme court yesterday made an important ruling in regard to insurance policies. The lower court is reversed on the point at issue.

The suit was brought by H. H. Gruber against the grand lodge of United Workmen.

A member of the order had designated Gruber as the beneficiary of the insurance certificate which he carried in the order. He called Gruber his cousin. The insured man was a member of the order for more than five years before his death, and had paid all dues and assessments. After his death the order refused to pay the claim to Gruber, on the ground that he was not the cousin of the assured. The lower court sustained the order.

The supreme court reverses this, and holds that there was no express provision in the articles which prevented Gruber from becoming the beneficiary, and says:

"When an association of this character voluntarily, and in the absence of fraud, issues a certificate in which a beneficiary is designated by name, said person not being expressly prohibited from being named as sole beneficiary in the articles or by-laws, and there being no question of public policy involved, and thereafter and for a term of years collects and receives the amounts assessed against the member on account of death claims made against the beneficiary fund, it will not be allowed to defeat recovery on the certificate upon the ground that the beneficiary could not be named as such and therefore the certificate was ultra vires."

The appeal went up from the Ramsey district court, and the insurance claimed was on a certificate issued to Policeman McGuire, of this city.

POSTMASTERS MAY GO.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The postmaster general has directed that leave of absence be given all postmasters who desire to attend the Missouri postmasters' convention at St. Louis Feb. 22.

SAIL FOR NEW YORK.

Havre, Feb. 3.—Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish minister to the United States, and his wife, sailed from this port for New York today on board the French line steamer La Gascogne.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED TRADE MARK

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Malaria, Fevers, Chills and Dyspepsia of whatever form, quickly cured by taking Duffy's Malt. A tablespoonful in glass of water three times a day.

YONKERS, N. Y., 11-7-99.

GENTLEMEN: I have had nervous dyspepsia for over ten year. I was so weak I could hardly walk, and night after night could not sleep. I was discouraged, and I took my case in my own hands, saying nothing to anyone, and began using **Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey**. I have taken the third bottle of it. I have not been so well in years as I am at the present time, and my appetite is splendid. I feel I can never say enough in praise of **Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey**. I take it in hot water nearly every morning before breakfast. When I started taking it I only weighed seventy-five pounds, and at present I weigh one hundred and five pounds. Very truly yours, MARGUERITE F. HERVERT, No. 2 Carlyle Place. Yonkers, N. Y.

All druggists and grocers, $1.00 a bottle—book sent free. Get the genuine—refuse substitutes, they are dangerous. Over 7,000 doctors prescribe Duffy's Pure Malt.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

WITHOUT ANY POWER

Governor of Kentucky's Power to Ask for Federal Troops Is Limited.

WHAT HE SHOULD DO

According to the View Expressed By a Kentucky Congressman.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—"One peculiar feature of Kentucky law," said a Kentucky member of congress, "is that the governor has practically no power to order out federal troops while the legislature is in session. I do not know how long this law has been in force, but it is one of the strange freaks of Kentucky legislation which has marked that state for many years. Take, for instance, the present situation in Kentucky. Goebel was shot. His supporters on one side, and the supporters of Taylor on the other, clash. Each side is heavily armed and ready for bloodshed. When the trouble gets beyond the control of the municipal authorities the state militia is called out. The militia not being able to cope with the condition of affairs, the governor wants to call out the federal troops. If the legislature is in session he must go to that body and ask its consent to bring the troops from Fort Thomas to Frankfort. The message must go to that body as an official communication with all the red tape attendant upon official correspondence. It comes up in the house and senate of the Kentucky legislature, and must be passed by both houses. If they refuse to give consent for the calling out of federal troops, the governor has no option but to let the matter slide. He must appeal directly to the president of the United States. The president has the power to order troops to Frankfort, but that is something he does not want to do.

"Now all these things have come to pass. The governor has asked the legislature for troops, and that body has refused its consent. He appeals directly to the president, and the latter orders troops to Frankfort. In that case it means the loss of the entire state to the McKinley administration. McKinley is a candidate to succeed himself. He does not want to do anything that will antagonize any one of the states in the Union. If he should order troops to Frankfort it would mean that not only the Goebel supporters, but that the Democrats themselves and a great many Republicans would protest against such action. This was shown very fully in the attitude of the people of Idaho in their troubles with the miners, when federal troops were ordered to suppress rioting in that state.

"But so much for the governor's prerogative in Kentucky. The question now comes down to who shot Goebel, and as to how he was shot. To persons unfamiliar as to the topography of Kentucky, it may be interesting to know that on the second floor of the state house, from where the shooting is said to have taken place, the building is occupied by state officials. There are a dozen or more who have offices on this floor. On the day upon which Goebel was shot a great many mountainers were on that floor, each one of whom carried a Winchester rifle, or a rifle of some other make. It is the impression among the Kentucky delegation that the man who shot Goebel was a mountainer. In that case if Goebel should die it will be utterly impossible to find the murderer. It is the opinion of every representative in Washington, both Goebel and anti-Goebel men, that the shooting of Goebel was nothing more or less than murder. These mountaineres, should one kill a man distasteful to them, it will never be discovered. They are clannish to a degree. They will not give each other up. They will not say a word which would lead to the arrest of one of their numbers and, for that matter, should an attempt be made to arrest one of them, it would immediately lead to a riot. They are all sharpshooters. Their manner of living of necessity makes them good marksmen. They swear by one another.

"In this case Goebel was an undesirable person. These mountaineers, so far as we are able to judge, got together and decided that Goebel should be put out of the way. Several of them got into this room in the State house and probably drew lots as to who should fire the shot. While the man who did the shooting was kneeling the others surrounded him so that he could not be seen by the officials in the building. After the shot was fired this man arose and mingled with the others. In that case, even if a man had rushed into the room immediately after the shooting, it would have been impossible for him to have pointed out the man who fired the fatal shot. They all left the building together and, as I before stated, neither one of these men will tell on the other. When the excitement has quieted down they will return to their mountain homes and the shooting of Goebel will pass into history.

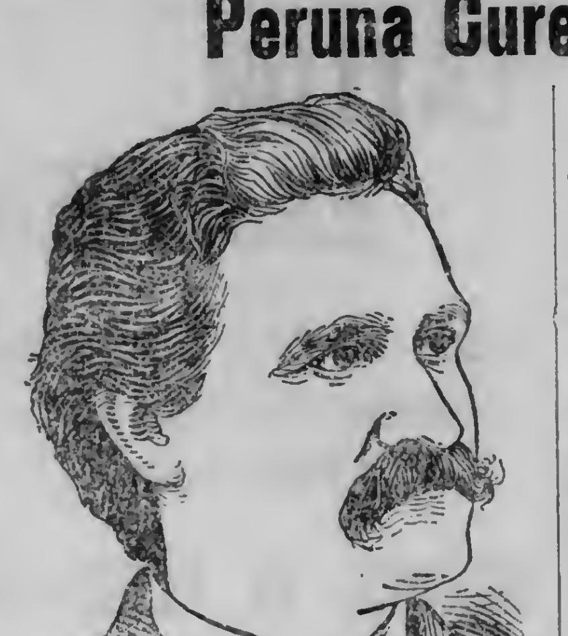
"There is still another phase to this question and that is if Goebel should die who would be his successor? The legislature can seat him whether he is dead or alive and the lieutenant governor could be sworn in as governor, but should such an attempt be made it will undoubtedly result in one of the worst riots the city of Frankfort, or in fact the whole United States, has ever witnessed. There are now hundreds and hundreds of armed men walking the streets of Frankfort. Not only this, there are armed men of both parties in every city in Kentucky. They are all ready to fight and they will fight at the slightest provocation. In the event of Goebel's death, and he is seated by the legislature and the lieutenant governor undertakes to ocupy the position of governor, it will undoubtedly result in bringing the matter to a head. Taylor's supporters will oppose the seating of any other person but Goebel and in case he lives they will undoubtedly oppose his seating, but in the event that Goebel does not live and the lieutenant governor undertakes the job it will mean that both parties will come together and the blood that will be shed in that event will be something terrible. It is impossible to say at this time just what will be done, but knowing Kentucky and Kentuckians as we do we can safely predict that the seating of any man but Goebel will result in great loss of life.

"Now, what Taylor should do in his position as governor of the state of Kentucky, is to call out the state militia without delay. When the militia is called out he should issue a procamation prohibiting the colection of crowds on the streets. He should disband all gatherings. He should order that the laws of the land be observed and that all persons found on the streets armed should be at once arrested or forced to give up their arms. It is a pretty situation when hundreds and hundreds of men are to be seen in the city carrying Winchesters on their shoulders and with four or five revolvers in their pockets, utterly defying the law and lawmakers. But such is the situation there at the present time. While I have no love for Goebel or his methods, I must say that Taylor is acting in a very weak manner and that if he is to continue as governor of Kentucky he should see to it that law and order is observed."

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

Half Our Ills Are Catarrh!

Peruna Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



Congressman Smith, of Illinois.

Hon. George W. Smith, member of congress, in a recent letter from Murphysboro, Ill., to The Peruna Medicine Co., says the following in regard to Peruna for catarrh:

Peruna Medicine Co.:

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of Peruna. I have taken one bottle for my catarrh and I feel very much benefited. To those who are afflicted with catarrh and in need of a good tonic I take pleasure in recommending Peruna.

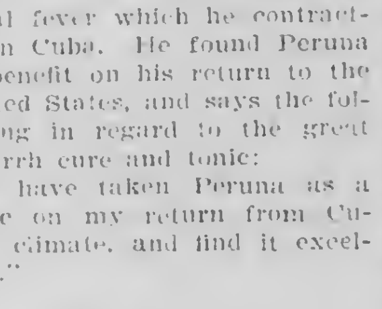
Respectfully,

GEORGE W. SMITH.

Major Longstreet.

Maj. Robert L. Longstreet, who served on the staff of Gen. Lee, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Gen. Arnold, of the regulars, and Gen. Williston, in the late war with Spain, is the son of the great ex-Confederate general. Maj. Longstreet was mustered out in June, and he is now in Washington trying to get rid of the pernicious malarial fever which he contracted in Cuba. He found Peruna of benefit on his return to the United States, and says the following in regard to the great catarrh cure and tonic:

"I have taken Peruna as a tonic on my return from Cuban climate, and find it excellent."



Miss Jennie Johnson.

Miss Jennie Johnson, vice president Chicago Teachers' Federation, 3118 Lake Park avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Among the different remedies I have tried when in need of a tonic none have helped me more than Peruna. I find it especially helpful in cases of catarrh of the stomach; it restores the functions of nature, induces sleep and builds up the entire system."

Catarrh of the pelvic organs is the bane of womankind.

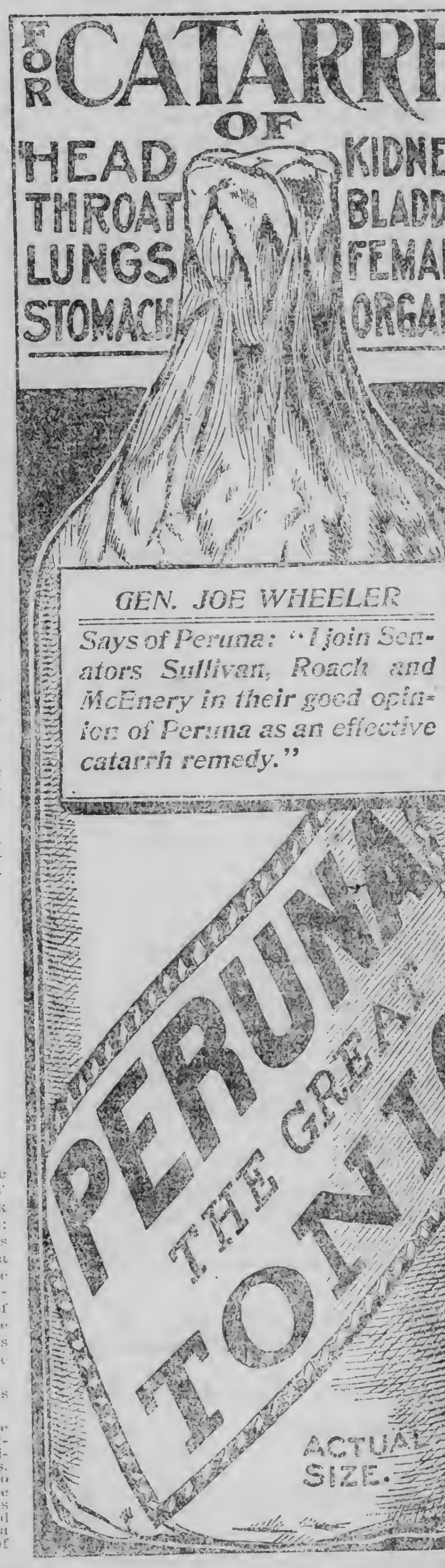
Most cases of backache are caused by catarrh of the kidneys. Peruna is just the medicine for catarrh of the kidneys. It stimulates the kidneys to excrete from the blood the accumulating poison. It gives vigor to the heart's action and digestive system. Peruna should be used in all cases of catarrh of the kidneys.

Peruna Not a Cure-All.

Peruna is not a "cure all;" it cures just one disease—catarrh. But since catarrh is able to fasten itself within the different organs of the body, so it is that Peruna cures affections of these organs. But we insist that Peruna cures one disease only. We claim that Peruna is the only internal, scientific remedy for catarrh yet devised. We claim that catarrh is a systemic disease; that is to say, it invades the whole system. We claim that Peruna is a systemic remedy; that is to say, it eradicates catarrh from the system. Catarrh is not a local disease; Peruna is not a local remedy. Since catarrh invades the system, only a systemic remedy can reach it. This is, in brief, our claim in assigning to the disease—catarrh—our remedy, Peruna.

Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee college, Tuskegee, Ala., says: "I have used one bottle of Peruna and I can truthfully say that I have never taken any medicine that has improved me as much as Peruna."

There is no medicine that can take its place. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free catarrh book.



GEN. JOE WHEELER

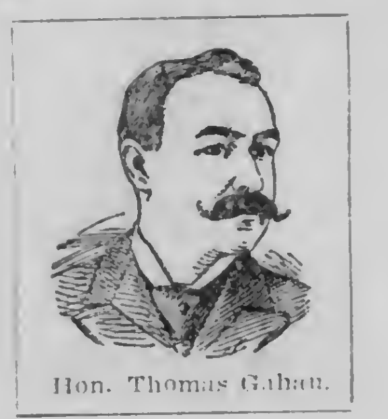
Says of Peruna: "I join Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Peruna as an effective catarrh remedy."

Rev. Wm. A. Deane, of San Francisco.

Hon. William A. Deane, of San Francisco, in a letter written from San Francisco, says: "I would not be without Peruna, as I have found it to be the best remedy for catarrhal complaints that I have ever used. I have tried most all of the so-called catarrh remedies advertised, and can conscientiously say that of all the remedies for catarrhal complaints recommended to me, none have been so beneficial as Peruna."

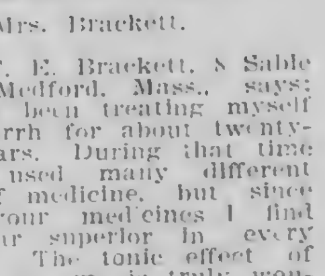
WILLIAM A. DEANE.

Everybody is subject to catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh, acute or chronic, wherever located.



Hon. Thomas Gahan.

Hon. Thomas Gahan, of Chicago, Ill., member of national committee of the Democratic party, writes as follows: "I was afflicted with catarrh for fourteen years and though I tried many remedies and applied to several doctors I was not able to find a cure. Finally I learned of the remedy, Peruna, through a friend who had used it. I took Peruna for twenty-two weeks, and am now entirely cured. I have every reason to think my cure a permanent one, as it has been a year since then. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy; it will cure when all other remedies fail."



Mrs. Brackett.

Mrs. F. E. Brackett, 8 Sable street, Medford, Mass., says: "I have been treating myself for catarrh for about twenty-four years. During that time I have used many different kinds of medicine, but since using your medicines I find them far superior in every respect. The tonic effect of Peruna on me is truly wonderful. My wife uses and recommends Peruna."

Few stop to realize in how many ways catarrh can affect the body. Every organ, every duct, every passage, every opening of the human body is liable to catarrh. Peruna is an internal, systemic catarrh remedy, and acts beneficially on all of the mucous membranes of the human body. Consequently it is equally effective to cure catarrh in any organ.

THE DAKOTAS.

Smallpox at Wahpeton---Remains of a Missing Walhalla Man Found.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Wahpeton—Two cases of smallpox of a light character have developed here. One is a boy 16 years of age, named Henry Schweitzer, and the other a colored man named Mead. Mead has been treated by Dr. Quick for chicken-pox for several days, but Dr. Meckstroth, superintendent of the city board of health, examined him and found a fully developed case of smallpox. Both cases have been quarantined.

Walhalla—The remains of John Carabo, who wandered away and was lost a day or two prior to Christmas, have been found in a ravine near his home. It is probable he became exhausted while under the influence of liquor and lay down, freezing to death in the cold storm of that time.

Jamestown—Dr. Baldwin, superintendent of the Stutsman county board of health, has received reports from the diphtheria district, which includes portions of Stutsman, Wells and Foster counties in the vicinity of New Home. The reports tell of the death of two children in the family of Peter Heibert and one in the family of David Heibert. Another child of Peter Heibert is very ill and not likely to recover. The remaining patients are getting along nicely. The quarantine has been disregarded by a number of the residents. The postoffice at New Home has been closed and no mail is sent out from the infected district.

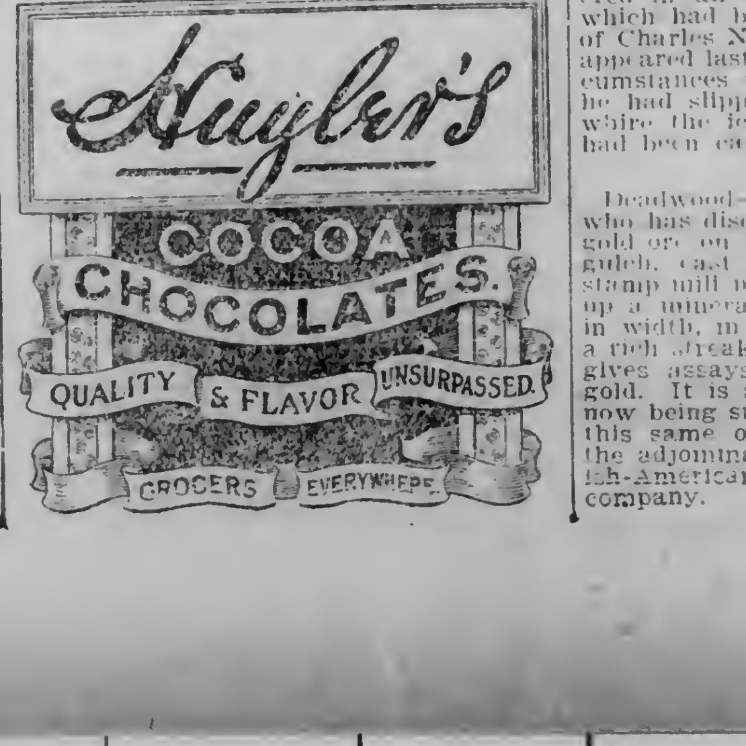
The action of the Montana supreme court in affirming the sentence of hanging in the case of Joe Hurst, of Glendive, interests a number of North Dakota people, as Hurst was formerly a resident of Bismarck, and belonged to the fire company at that place. Sheriff Cavanaugh, the man who was murdered by Hurst, owned some property in Stutsman county.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen—The purifying room at the gas works blew up and the explosion was felt for blocks around. The plant is badly wrecked involving a heavy loss. Two employes were seriously injured. The property is owned by Grand Forks parties.

Sioux Falls—Policeman Nelson, discovered in an air hole in the Sioux river, which had become frozen over, the body of Charles Nelson, the workman who disappeared last Tuesday morning under circumstances which led to the belief that he had slipped into the river at a point where the ice cutters were at work and had been carried under the ice.

Deadwood—James Brodie, the old miner who has discovered such a rich streak of gold ore on the Juniper claim in Butcher gulch, east of Deadwood, is erecting a stamp mill near his mine. He has opened up a mineralized vein about twenty feet in width, in the center of which there is a rich streak about three inches wide that gives assays from $200 to $9000 per ton gold. It is a fissure vein and a shaft is now being sunk on it. It is believed that this same ore body extends across into the adjoining ground, owned by the British-American Gold and Copper Mining company.



PORTS SEIZED.

Col. Hobbe Takes Three of the Most Important Hemp Towns.

Manilla, Feb. 3, 6 p. m.—Brig. Gen. Kobbs has occupied the islands of Samar and Leyte. In the fight at Tacloban, ten insurgents were killed and the Americans captured five cannon with their artillerymen.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Gen. Otis' latest report of military operations in the Philippines show that rapid progress is being made in opening up the hemp ports in the islands south of Luzon. Col. Kobbe, in command of an expedition into the islands of Samoar and Leyte, adjoining Luzon on the southeast, reports the capture of three of the most important towns in the islands, and of large quantities of hemp at thhese points. Gen. Otis' cablegram, received at the war department today, is as follows:

"Manilla, Feb. 2.—Kobbe reports from Cebu occupation by troops of Calbayoc, Cattabologan, in Samoar, and Tacloban, Leyte, opposition these three points; insurgents endeavored to burn Calbayoc and Catbalogan without success except with very slight destruction in last town when first put out by troops from this point. Kobbe drove insurgents under Gen. Lukban into mountains, capturing large arsenal powder house, Lukban's baggage and money, all his artillery; Tacoloban insurgent loss in killed, ten; no casualties; Kobbe captured at all points thirty pieces artillery, good many rifles, stores and ammunition. Large quantities hemp at points seized by Kobbe, thirty merchant vessels engaged in transporting same to Cebu and Manilla. OTIS."

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived: Lucania, from Liverpool.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

A SLIGHT DECLINE

Wheat Started Out Easier, Rallied But Soon Fell Off Again.

THE CABLES LOWER

Decline at Liverpool Ascribed to Expected Large Arrivals of Grain.

Duluth Board of Trade, Feb. 3.—The wheat market opened weak and easier this morning, owing to the failure of the foreign markets to respond to the advance on this side yesterday. The decline of ⅛@½d at Liverpool had a depressing effect on prices here and was ascribed to expected large arrivals of grain at that port. The market gained a little strength during the morning, however, and Chicago reported that foreigners were fair buyers.

The market eased off again towards noon and closed ⅛c lower than yesterday, both here and at Chicago for the May option.

Trading was dull on the Duluth board. May wheat opened ⅛c down, at 67⅝c, sold up to 67⅞c at 9:50, reacted to 67⅝c at 10:15, was quoted at 68c bid at 11:45, but eased off and closed at 67⅞c, being ⅛c under yesterday. About 10,000 bus of cash stuff was sold at 2c under May. Corn advanced [illegible], while oats and barley were [illegible]. Cash and September flax each [illegible] 1c. May flax closed unchanged. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67⅞c; to arrive, [illegible]. No. 1 northern, cash, 65⅞c; to arrive, 65⅞c. May, 67⅞c; July, 69⅛c. No. 2 northern, 63⅞c. No. 3 spring, 58⅝c. Oats, 24@23½c. Rye, 51c. Barley, 31-37c. Flax, cash, $1.75; May, $1.58; September, $1.10½. Corn, 31½c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 13; corn, 28; oats, 2. Receipts—Wheat, 27,764; corn, [illegible]; rye, [illegible]; barley, 2,290; flax, 248. Shipments, [illegible].

Ship Your Grain to
McCarthy Bros. & Co.
Grain Commission Merchants,
Duluth and Minneapolis.

WE SELL BY SAMPLE.

REFERENCES:
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES SATURDAY.

No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	$0.67¼
No. 1 northern, 300 bus	.65
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	.65¾
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	.65⅞
Flax, [illegible] bus May	1.7[illegible]

SPECULATIVE GOSSIP.

World's shipments of wheat estimated at [illegible] bus; Australian shipments, [illegible] bus.

Duluth and Minneapolis received 317 cars of wheat today.

P. G. Logan says: Sugar in my opinion will sell at or below par. Will break away from the market as it always makes great movements against the market.

The extreme estimate of damage to the French wheat crop is 20 per cent or [illegible] bus. It is estimated that the surplus from the last crop is 70,000,000 bus.

P. G. Logan has opened offices here and will occupy state 4 Board of Trade building.

George Rupley says: Wheat is a purchase on all declines. There are evidences of an improved cash demand and all the conditions are still ahead of the growing wheat. Stocks are improving, money is working easier and we can only repeat our advice that good dividend paying railroad stocks are a purchase on all recessions. Northern Pacific is one of the best of the moderate priced stocks and very much higher prices are predicted for it by its friends. Its condition is good, earnings large and the extra business it will have from the rush to Cape Nome this spring will greatly increase its earnings.

B. E. Baker: The general market broadens from day to day. It is the old story over and over again, those who go short of stocks on a little rally from semi-panic prices always pull against the tide. For the time being the industrials are resting and more speculation will develop in the railroad shares which is a healthy condition.

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Cereals Open Lower But Advance—Provisions Were Lower.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—[illegible] here yesterday had a depressing effect on the wheat market early. May [illegible] down [illegible]. Trade was in the hands of scalpers, who played for small and quick profits. Foreigners were [illegible] buyers. May [illegible] 68⅞c, [illegible] reacted to [illegible] and rested [illegible]. Receipts here were twenty-six cars, [illegible]. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 317 cars against [illegible] last week and [illegible] a year ago. The Liverpool dip was [illegible] due to expected large shipments to that port. [illegible] the [illegible] holders became [illegible] and May advanced [illegible]. The close was firm; May [illegible].

The corn market opened [illegible], influenced by heavy receipts [illegible] and the early loss in wheat. Country offerings, however, were small [illegible] export demand was reported [illegible]. On this news the market [illegible] and active and a large [illegible] was done. May opened a shade down at [illegible]. May opened a shade down at 33⅛c and advanced to 33⅜c.

A report that Argentine corn had suffered from lack of rain was later a factor in the market, which closed strong, May [illegible] over yesterday at 33⅜@⅜c.

Sympathy with corn influenced the actions of the oat market early, the opening easiness being followed by strength. Local receipts were 203 cars. May opened ⅛c depressed at 23⅜c and advanced to 23½c.

Receipts of hogs, 5000 over the estimate, and the prices at the yards, caused lower prices for product at the opening of the provision market. There was a good demand, however. Liverpool was higher for products and at the decline the tone became steady. May pork opened [illegible] at $10.85, May lard 5c lower at [illegible], and May ribs 5c, depressed at [illegible].

Close: Wheat, February, 66⅛c; May, [illegible]; July, 69⅛c. Corn, February, [illegible]; May, 33⅜c; July, 34c. Oats, February, [illegible]; May, 23½c; July, 22⅝@¾c. Pork, February, [illegible]; May, $10.85; July, $10.90. Lard, February, $5.90; May, $6.02½; July, [illegible]. Ribs, February, $5.80; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, [illegible]; No. 3 red, 67@69c; No. 2 hard winter, [illegible]; No. 3 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 northern spring, [illegible]; No. 2 northern, [illegible]; No. 3 spring, [illegible]. Corn, No. [illegible]. Oats, No. 2, [illegible]; No. [illegible]. Flax, cash northwestern, [illegible]; southwestern, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; September, [illegible]. Rye, May, [illegible]. Barley, cash [illegible]. Timothy, February, $2.[illegible]; March, $2.[illegible]. Clover, March, $8.50.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.—Wheat, close steady, ⅛@¼d lower. March, 5s 10⅛d; May, 5s 9⅞d; July, 5s 10¼d. Corn, close quiet, ⅛@¼d higher. February, 3s 7⅝d; May, 3s 6½d; July, 3s 6⅜d.

Established 1862.
Weare Commission Company, Chicago.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.
Private wires to all Exchanges. 'Phone 713 GEO. RUPLEY, Manager.
We make a specialty of Boston Copper Stocks. Duluth Office—319 Board of Trade.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 301 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—The wheat market, after opening weak, owing to discouraging advices from abroad, later recovered the decline in sympathy with the strength in in corn, but the market finally closed quiet, ⅛c lower than last night. Liverpool reported their market as opening firm but closed weak. Continental markets were quiet, Paris closed equal to ¼c per bus lower than last night on both wheat and flour. There was absolutely no demand for cash wheat there, and the seaboard reported nothing done there for export. The advance in ocean freights has checked all business. Broomhall's estimate of world's shipments Monday will be about 5,250,000 bus, and predicts a small increase in the amount on passage. Country offerings in the Northwest are increasing and we look for larger receipts at terminal points in the near future. Trade has not been large today and was mostly of a local professional character. Sentiment continues bullish, but in absence of export demand, freer offerings to Europe by other exporting countries and prospects of larger receipts at the Northwest, we fail to see how any permanent advance can be maintained, in fact without better encouragement from the other side, we look for lower market. Estimated receipts for Monday 35 cars.

The corn market, after opening easier in sympathy with wheat, later became strong and advanced ⅛c per bus on heavy buying by local bulls. The advance, however, did not hold and the market closed ⅛c higher than last night. Liverpool reported their market as firm, ⅛d higher for the day. Country offerings were moderate, but cash demand no good. It was reported during the day that the Argentine crop was damaged by droughth, and this had a great deal to do with the early buying. Estimated receipts for Monday, 575 cars.

There was only a light trade in oats today and the market ruled firm with no special feature, and closed practically unchanged from last night. Country offerings were moderate, while the cash demand was fairly good. Estimated receipts for Monday, 160 cars.

Provisions opened easier on large receipts of hogs, but at the small decline there was very heavy buying of lard and ribs. The sharp advance in hogs brought out liberal receipts and they are likely to continue good for some days. Hogs are wanted, as shown by contracts made at country points at 5c for March delivery. We believe some lower prices likely to come, but the situation warrants purchases on all small declines. Estimated 42,000 hogs for Monday, and 190,000 next week.

Puts, May wheat, 65⅛@65¼c bid.
Calls, May wheat, 67⅞@68c.
Curb, May wheat, 67⅞c bid.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May—				
Opening	67⅝B	65⅞	68⅛-¼	74½
High	68B	65¾-⅞	68⅜	74¾-⅞
Low	67⅝	65¼	68-⅛	74¼
Close	67⅞B	65½-⅝	68⅜-½	74⅜
July—				
Opening	[illegible]B	66¾A	68⅞-69	74½-⅝
High		67⅛-¼	69¼-⅜	74⅝
Low		66⅝	68¾	74½
Close	69B	67	69-⅛A	74⅝

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.
New York	28,900	.....
Philadelphia	13,801	22,141
Baltimore	24,134	40,000
Toledo	4,470	4,000
Detroit	4,892	3,864
St. Louis	10,000	21,000
Boston	30,511	168,993
Chicago	29,400	71,239
Milwaukee	17,550	.....
Minneapolis	268,920	62,900
Kansas City	45,500	24,700
Duluth	25,764	.....

CHICAGO OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. May.	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Opening	23⅜	33⅜	$10.85
High	23½-⅝	33⅜	10.87
Low	23⅜	33	10.85
Close	23½B	33¼-⅜	10.85

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Feb. 3.—Close: Wheat, March, 76¼c; May, 74⅜c; July, 74⅝c. Corn, May, 39⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Feb. 3.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 northern, February, 65⅛c; May, 65½@⅝c; July, 67c. On track, No. 1 hard, 66⅞c; No. 1 northern, 65⅜c; No. 2 northern, 63⅜c.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: Retail trade on farm horses was active especially in the line of good chunks, the inferior class had rather a moderate disposal. Prices ruled low, the heavy arrivals dulled the trade to some extent and held prices in check. Demand on logging horses was satisfactory considering the late season for such stock. The cold weather is interfering some with farm trade, but the active tone in that trade will materialize in a strong demand for such stock in the near future. Quotations:

Drafters, choice	$110@140
Drafters, common to good	85@110
Farm horses, choice	85@120
Farm horses, common to good	50@ 75
Mules	75@115

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Cattle, receipts, 200; steady. Hogs—Receipts today, 30,000; Monday, 4000; left over, 2452; active, 5c lower, closing strong; mixed and butchers, $4.60@$4.80; good to choice, $4.75@$4.92½; rough heavy, $4.60@$4.70; light, $4.55@$4.82½; bulk of sales, $4.75@$4.82½. Sheep—Receipts, 2500; steady; sheep, $4.75@$5.40; lambs, $5.00@$7.20. Official receipts and shipments for yesterday: Cattle—Receipts, 2607; shipments, 1082. Hogs—Receipts, 22,849; shipments, 5001. Sheep—Receipts, 7892; shipments, 94.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders, in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.

Print creamery, per lb	26½@ 27½
Cream, separators, fancy	26 @ 27
Dairies, fancy, special make	20 @ 21
Packing stock	14 @ 14½
Dairy, fair	18 @ 20

CHEESE.

Twins, flat, full cr'm, new	13 @ 13½
Full cream, Young America	14
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13 @ 14
Brick, No. 1	13 @ 14
Limburger, full cr'm, choice	13
Primost	5½@ 6

EGGS.

Candled, strictly fresh	15 @ 16
Candled, storage	11 @ 12

NUTS.

Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50
Filberts, per lb	13 @ 14
Chestnuts, per lb	12 @ 13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb	14
Soft shell almonds, per lb	17
Brazils, per lb	8 @ 9
Pecans, per lb	10 @ 11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	8
Raw peanuts, per lb	5½@ 6

HONEY.

Fancy white clover	15 @ 16
Fancy white clover in jars, strained, per lb	12½@ 13
Golden rod	13 @ 14
Dark honey	12 @ 13
Buckwheat, dark	12 @ 13

MAPLE SUGAR.

Vermont, per lb	12
Ohio, per lb	10
Maple syrup, per gal	90 @ 1 00

PEAS AND BEANS.

Fancy navy, per bus	2 25 @ 2 40
Medium hand picked, bus	2 00 @ 2 15
Brown beans, fancy, bus	1 90 @ 2 10
Green and yellow peas	1 40

POPCORN.

Rice corn, shelled	3½@ 4
Choice, per lb	3 @ 3½

FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl	3 50 @ 4 50
Seedlings California oranges	2 75 @ 3 00
California navels	3 00 @ 3 25
Messina lemons, per box	3 25 @ 3 50
Bananas	1 50 @ 2 00

FINANCIAL.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STS., NEW YORK
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Government Bonds of all issues bought, sold or taken in exchange for other securities. Quotations furnished by wire at our expense

List of current offerings of Municipal Railroad and other Investment Securities furnished upon application.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals Solicited.

Cocoanuts, per doz	50 @ 60
Dates, per lb	13 @ 15
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25 @ 1 35
Concord, crates	2 00
Pears	2 00 @ 2 25
Cranberries	7 75 @ 8 00

CIDER.

N. Y. sweet cider, per keg	2 75 @ 3 00
Fruit juices, per keg	3 50 @ 3 75

VEGETABLES.

Celery, dozen bunches	35 @ 75
Hubbard squash	1 25
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bus	1 75 @ 1 85
Sweet potatoes, per bbl	4 50 @ 5 00
Potatoes, per bus	45 @ 48
Beets, bus	70 @ 75
Radishes	75
Onions, green dozen bunch	75 @ 85
Carrots, per bus	50 @ 60
Rutabages, per bus	35 @ 40
Oyster plant, per doz	25 @ 30
Horse radish, per lb	8
Parsley, per doz	20 @ 25
Cauliflower, per doz	2 40 @ 2 50
Lettuce, per bus	1 00 @ 1 25
Red and green pepper	1 00 @ 1 25
Mint, per doz	30 @ 50
Cabbage, per 100 lbs	1 75 @ 2 00
Cabbage, new California crates, per 100 lbs	2 00
Red cabbage, per doz	50 @ 60

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens	7 @ 8
Hens, old	6 @ 7
Old roosters	5 @ 6
Turkeys, fancy	9 @ 10
Turkeys, common	8 @ 9
Ducks	7 @ 8½
Geese	7 @ 8

MEATS.

Mutton	7
Lamb	9
Veal, good	9
Beef, dressed	6½@ 8
Hogs	6½
Veal, fancy	10

BRAN AND SHORTS, CAR LOTS.

Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	14 50 @15 00
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	14 00
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	14 00
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	13 50

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 3.—Butter, receipts, 1975 packages. Strong. June creamery, 20@23c; Western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 16@18½c. Cheese, receipts, 576 packages. Steady. Fall made fancy large, 12¾@13c; fall made fancy small, 12¾@13c; large late made, 11¾@12c; small late made, 12@12¼c. Eggs, receipts, 5591 packages. Dull and lower. Western graded loss off, 14@17c.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Butter, steady; creameries, 19@21c; dairies, 18@22c. Eggs, fresh, 16@16½c; dressed poultry, firm; turkeys, 8@9c; chickens, 8@9c.

THE CITY TREASURY.

Statement of Funds at the Close of January.

The financial statement of City Treasurer Voss, is as follows, for the month of January:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand Jan. 1	$18,245 74
Receipts for the month	6,336 11
Total	$24,581 85
Disbursements for the month	15,203 50
Balance on hand Feb. 1	$ 9,378 35

WATER AND LIGHT FUND.

Balance on hand Jan. 1	$93,748 07
Receipts for month	17,027 17
Total	$110,775 24
Disbursements for the month	11,536 66
Balance on hand Feb. 1	$99,238 78

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Overdraft on Jan. 1	$12,413 84
Expenses during January	225 84
Total	$12,639 68
Receipts for the month	7,516 84
Overdraft Feb. 1	$ 5,122 81

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

Balance on hand Jan. 1	$ 7,826 00
Disbursements for month	6,486 84
Balance on hand Feb. 1	$ 1,339 16

LIBRARY FUND.

Balance on hand Jan. 1	$ 6,432 08
Disbursements for the month	961 64
Balance on hand Feb. 1	$ 5,470 44

PARK FUND.

Balance on hand Jan. 1	$ 8,191 41
Receipts for the month	156 23
Total	$ 8,347 63
Disbursements for the month	289 43
Balance on hand Feb. 1	$ 8,058 20

INTEREST FUND.

Balance on hand Jan. 1	$31,285 92
Disbursements for the month	900 00
Balance on hand Feb. 1	$30,385 92

SINKING FUND.

Balance on hand Jan. 1	$77,805 62
Balance on hand Feb. 1	$77,805 62

HAVING NO TROUBLE.

Maj. Campbell Discredits Ashland Report as to Indians.

Maj. S. W. Campbell returned today from his visit to the reservation near Tower. He says that the reports of trouble among the Indians over the schools recently built by the government are unfounded. The Herald yesterday published an article which appeared in the Ashland News in reference to the matter which represented that the Indians are angry and that they were displeased with the schools and would not send their children to them. Maj. Campbell says that whenever the government builds schools in a new section it takes the Indians some time to get used to them and send their children there. They come around to it in a short time and will do the same here. They are not angry, but simply have not fallen into the new order of things as yet. There are now fifty children there and within a very short time there will be at least 100.

Talk on European Trip.

Bishop McGolrick will deliver the second lecture on his European trip at the Catholic Association hall on next Thursday evening. The following is the musical program: Violin solo, Mr. McNamara; recitation, Miss M. McDonnell; male quartet; vocal solo, Franz Schultz.

Polish Club Endorses Them.

The Polish Democratic club met last evening at First avenue east and Eighth street and the candidacy of Henry Truelsen was enthusiastically endorsed, as was also that of John H. Brigham for alderman from the Third ward. John R. Marshall was the chairman, S. W. Martin the secretary and the executive committee consists of A. Slachcick, J. Fougzizk and A. Heinske.

CHANGES IN STOCKS

An Upward Movement Early Was Checked By the Bank Statement.

SELLING OF SUGAR

In the Final Dealing, Some Stocks Had a Good Rally.

New York, Feb. 3.—A reflection of yesterday's strength here was observed in the London market for Americans, quotations hardening all around. The local market was about on a parity with the foreign figures and assumed a distinct tendency upward. Advances were confined to sharp fractions, but Third Avenue, after rising slightly ran off 1½. A temporary interruption to the upward movement was caused by a reaction in Sugar of 1½ and heavy realizations in Baltimore & Ohio, which lowered it a point. This circumstance caused a sagging in values elsewhere, but the market soon developed an important improved tone under the leadership of St. Paul, which was heavily absorbed on the encouraging earnings for the fourth week in January. General Electric was conspicuous on the rebound, rising 4 points. Tennessee Coal moved up to 101½ and Third Avenue recovered to about last night's level. Sugar was fairly steady, a trifle above the worst.

The various iron and steel issues were marked up sharply during the second hour, conspicuous strength being noted in National Steel and American Hoop. Improvements were also chronicled in the general market, with St. Paul a feature. After the publication of the bank statement, which indicated a larger increase in cash then anticipated, profit taking began and the downward movement was accentuated by heavy selling in Sugar, which sold at 115. Not all of the advances in the general list were wiped out in the decline, a substantial fraction being retained by many stocks to the end. In the final dealings, there was a strong upward movement in some stocks, notably American Linseed preferred. The general market, however, left off unsettled with irregular net changes.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar Trust	118¼	118⅝	115	115⅞
Am. Steel, Com	58	58	57¼	57⅜
Am. Tobacco	103½	103⅞	103¼	103¼
Atchison, com	20⅞	20½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison, pfd	62⅝	63⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., M. & St. P.	119¾	120⅞	119⅞	120½
C., B. & Q.	124¾	125⅛	124½	124½
C. & N. W.	161½	163	161½	163
Federal Steel, com	55	55¾	55⅛	55¾
Federal Steel, pfd	75⅝	75¾	75½	75½
Great Western	13⅝	13½	13¼	13⅜
L. & N.	79⅝	79¾	79⅛	79½
Manhattan	95⅝	96⅜	95⅛	95⅛
Missouri Pacific	46⅛	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝
Nor. Pacific, com	53⅝	53⅞	53¼	53½
Nor. Pacific, pfd	75⅝	75⅞	75¾	75¾
People's Gas	108⅝	108⅝	107¾	107⅞
Rock Island	108¾	109⅛	108¾	109⅛
Southern Pacific	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅜
Tenn. & C. I.	99	101½	98½	99
U. S. Leather, pfd	76	76	75⅞	75⅜
Union Pacific, com	47⅞	47½	47¼	47¼
Western Union	86⅛	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
Great Northern	158¾	160	158¾	161
Illinois Central	113⅝	113¾	113⅜	113⅜
Leather, com	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16¾

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Feb. 3.—Consols for money, 100⅞; for the account, 100¾.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 3.—The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 1 to 6 points and ruled irregular during the fore part of the session. March touched 8c soon after the call, but a flood of selling orders carried that option back 5 points, after which it gradually worked higher again. Considerable difference of opinion existed as to the cause of the sudden rise of 4@5d in the English market this morning. Some cables claimed the advance abroad grew out of another scare of continental shorts, others attributed the rise to firmness of spot cotton in the South, while still other advices hinted at manipulation engineered by prominent New York commission houses. The crop movement was not up to anticipations.

Cotton spot closed quiet and steady, 11-16c higher. Middling uplands, 8 5-16c; Middling gulf, 8-9-16c; sales, 29 bales. Futures closed irregular and easy. February, $7.95; March, $7.93; April, $7.93; May, $7.93; June, $7.95; July, $7.95; August, $7.91; September, $7.43; October, $7.27; November, $7.20; December, $7.23.

CHICAGO MONEY.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Clearings, $20,880,503; balances, $1,836,018. Posted exchange, $4.85@$4.88½; New York exchange, 20c premium.

COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, Feb. 3.—Close: Adventure, 5@1½; Allouez, 2¾@3¼; Arcadian, 16½@18; Arnold, 5½@6½; Ashbed, 50c bid; Atlantic, 25@26; Baltic, 18@19; Bay State, 50c bid; Bingham, 10½; Bonanza, 1¼; Boston and Montana, 271½@272; Butte and Boston, 51@73; Calumet and Hecla, 740@745; Centennial, 17¼@½; Cochita, 12¾; Copper Range, 26; Dominion Coal, 42½; Franklin, 14½@¾; Humboldt, 1@¾; Isabella, 4½; Isle Royale, 22½@23½; Mass, 6⅝; Mercedes, 8½; Michigan, 6@½; Mohawk, 10 bid; Old Colony, 3½@4½; Old Dominion, 18; Osceola, 77@¼; Parrott, 43; Pioneer, 2; Quincy, 140@142; Rhode Island, 4½@¾; Santa Fe, 4¾@5; Tamarack, 183@184; Tecumseh, 3@4; United States, 14¾@15½; Utah, 29; Washington, 16¼; Winona, 3½@4; Wolverine, 40¾@41; Zinc, 16.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Feb. 3.—Close, call loans, nominal; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87½@4.87¾ for demand and $4.84¼@4.84½ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84¼. Bar silver, 60⅛c; Mexican dollars, 47½c; silver certificates, 59½@60½c. State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular; government bonds steady; 2s registered, $1.02½; 3s registered, $1.09¼; coupon, $1.09½; new 4s registered and coupon, $1.33¼; old 4s registered, $1.15¼; coupon, $1.14½; 5s registered, $1.13⅛; coupon, $1.12¼.

A Dwelling Burned.

At 10:40 this morning a small dwelling owned by Nels Hockinson, located on Verson street, at West Park, was destroyed at West Park by fire. The loss was in the neighborhood of $400. No person was in the house at the time and the origin of the fire was not known. Mr. Hockinson had about $60 in money put away in the house and $25 of this amount in paper bills was destroyed, but the remaining $45 in gold and silver coin was saved.

An Infamous Report.

A report has been current for the past week that one of the young women employed in Panton & White's store was taken from that establishment about ten days ago with smallpox. The report is unfounded, and the officials at the health office said they had not heard it till this afternoon, when they denied the rumor in terms most positive. At Panton & White's the report was also denied as an "infamous falsehood," and that it was circulated for commercial purposes.

ROORBACKS.

Look Out For the Republican Supply Between Now and Election.

Look out for roorbacks.

The last two or three days before election will see the Republicans bringing forth all kinds of stories to help their candidates and injure those of the opposite side. This has always been the Willcuts' style of campaign. Just before election day every ward-heeler in the control of his machine goes all over the city spreading mouth to mouth stories and seeking to catch votes by fair or foul means.

They have been doing this already. The aldermanic candidates have met with these despicable tactics everywhere. Little lying stories have gone the rounds started by the machine. They are so miserable that they do not have the face to make them public, but go around spreading them from man to man.

Anything can be expected from men who will cry "Morality and the Bowery" from the housetops, and will then have Bill Butchart and Lee Willcuts go around the next day and tell the mthat it doe snot mean anything, that it is done to catch votes, and that they will have more freedom than they ever had under the Republican administration.

GIRLS WERE SURPRISED.

"Nothing queerer or quainter ever happened in Dawson City than the reception of the school ma'ams," said L. D. Carl, the Klondike miner, who spent a day or two in New Orleans this week, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat. 'You see, in the spring of '97 a lot of young women, mostly from West Oregon, banded together to go to Dawson, attracted by the stories of high wages. They were nice girls, all of them, who had been earning their own living as clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, seamstresses, school teachers and so on, and they had enough good American pluck to believe they could make their way in any temperature. As bad luck would have it, however, they got snowbound at Lake Bennett, and were tied up there for over two months. That exhausted their money and enthusiasm, and when they finally set out again for the Yukon they were as homesick and hopeless and generally dejected a rowd as ever you saw. Meanwhile the report reached Dawson that a party of twenty-five beautiful school ma'ams would arrive by the next boat, and great excitement prevailed. There was no school there at the time, but it was instantly agreed that several would be put up if necessary to give the strangers occupation. 'What we need,' said one of the speakers at a public meeting, 'is the society of real ladies to give tone to the town, and we must keep 'em here regardless of expense. This met general approval, and arrangements were made for an elaborate reception and banquet, the tough element being put on notice that the slightest disturbance might bring on a lynching. The boat arrived about dusk, and the poor, despondent girls were amazed at the appearance of a reception committee committee, who greeted them with profound bows and escorted them to a gorgeously decorated supper room, with a brass band tooting in the background. They were informed by the spokesman that Dawson was honored by their presence, and while the town was temporarily short on schools, that defect would be promptly remedied. In the interim they were to consider themselves guests of the municipality, and quarters had been engaged for them at the best hotel. The situation gradually dawned on the dumfounded young women and their spirits soared skyward. They explained that only two of the party were really teachers, and next day they all secured good positions. Most of them did exceedingly well, and the majority eventually got married. I know several who are the wives of Yukon millionaires."

COATE'S LATEST JOKE.

Does the American ambassador to the court of St. James keep a joke for thirteen years after its first perpetration? He made a London audience howl the other day with what the newspapers here have been calling "Mr. Choate's latest mot," but with which he first convulsed an American gathering in 1887, says the New York Mail and Express. This particular joke, however, requires elaborate stage setting, so to speak, in the shape of a crying baby, so its author may have sprung it originally when his family was younger.

In the middle of a speech last Wednesday Mr. Choate was interrupted by the lusty cries of an infant, and turning to the bishop of London, who was present, he said:

"No one knows better than your lordship that out of the mouths of babes and sucklings cometh forth wisdom."

It was at the semi-centennial anniversary of Amherst chapter of Alpha Delta Phi that Mr. Choate first (at least as far as the records go) used this jest, and its victim was Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, late pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims. Dr. Storrs was the orator of the occasion, and in the midst of his eloquent address a little Hampshire county baby in the gallery set up a most terrific howl, and had to be violently smothered. Mr. Choate, sitting on the platform with his calm, imperturable countenance and innocent stare, was seen to chuckle very faintly a chuckle which he immediately repressed.

But in the evening at the banquet, he had lots of fun with Dr. Storrs and the oration which drove an innocent baby in such expressions of poignant grief. At the alumni banquet next day the clergyman retaliated in kind, and when Mr. Choate rose solemnly to speak everybody was ready for another laugh. But all Mr. Choate said was: "Dr. Storrs has told me that he is going to the Adirondacks for six weeks of rest, and that while there he expects to prepare one matchless sermon. You all know what the text will be—'Out of the mouths of babes—' " He got no further and Dr. Storrs led the laughter and applause. It may be 1913 before Mr. Choate finds another such occasion—and baby.

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STRIKE TO CONTINUE

Workmen on Fowler Building Decide to Insist on Their Demand.

WILL NOT ARBITRATE

Statements By the Men, Mr. Rothermel and the Others Concerned.

At a special meeting of the Building Trades' council held last evening in the Hunter block it was decided to continue the strike at the Fowler building until the Duluth Plumbing company should discharge the non-union man over whom the trouble started, or until the contract should be reawarded to a union shop. It was a large meeting of all the unions interested in the building and construction work, and by a unanimous vote it was decided to stand by the plumbers.

This means that the strike on the Fowler building is to continue, and the situation to the owners who are putting the building in shape for occupancy, and Mr. Freimuth, who has leased it, is decidedly embarrassing.

Thus far the strikers have declined to arbitrate the matter. Overtures in that direction have been made but have been met with refusal. The matter has now become one of general interest, and The Herald has made an effort to see all parties concerned and obtain a fair statement of the exact situation.

The union men say they deplore the strike. They say they demand that the Duluth Plumbing company shall dismiss the non-union man in question and pay to the Plumbers' union the sum of $50, which money the plumbers claim to have lost in endeavoring to make the Duluth Plumbing company a "fair" shop. They say that at the meeting held yesterday between the Duluth Plumbing company and the executive committee of the Building Trades' council, S. H. Rothermel, president of the plumbing company, offered to put all union men on the work at the Fowler building, but refused to discharge the non-union man or pay the plumbers for lost time. This the union men said would be too much of a compromise in favor of Mr. Rothermel. Some time ago they had trouble with Mr. Rothermel on account of the same man, whom they claim has no right to do regular plumbing work. As a result of this trouble Mr. Rothermel agreed to put the man on as a helper, and his name so appears on the card of agreement between the journeymen plumbers and the master plumbers. When the Fowler building contract was let the plumbers discovered that the non-union man was doing the work of the regular plumbers, and, as a result, injuring the plumbing business all around, because he was doing it for much less than the regular scale of wages, and thereby making an unfair competition between the Duluth Plumbing company and other shops. One plumber said it was just like employing a $1.50 a day man to do the work of a $3 a day man, and it was only through this course that the Duluth Plumbing company was enabled to bid low enough to get the contract at so much under all the others. They say that they have been annoyed by this man too long, and no compromise such as retaining him as a helper will be considered. In fact, the plumbers say that if the shop is to be considered "fair," he has not the right to have the man about the place in any capacity, and last night's action of the Building Trades' council indicates that the plumbers are to be backed by every union that has men employed on the building.

The disagreeable part of the strike is that I. Freimuth, who has nothing whatever to do with the difficulties between the Plumbers' union and the Duluth Plumbing company, is the real sufferer. He is anxious to establish his dry goods establishment in the Fowler block as soon as possible, and feels the delay occasioned by this trouble very keenly. All he had to do with the building was to lease it from the Fowler interests, to take possession at a certain time. He made none of the contracts, but understood that when the work was begun it should be entirely by union labor. Mr. Freimuth has always been recognized by the union people as one of their best friends among the up-town merchants, he having encouraged the organizing of the Clerks' union in his store and showed himself otherwise friendly to the cause. He has endeavored to have the matter compromised, but so far without avail.

S. H. Rothermel, president of the Duluth Plumbing company, was asked for a statement of the case. He said that the man about whom the trouble is raised has been in his employ as a helper for nine years. A helper is a man who goes along with the regular journeyman plumber and works under him. He can do any work the journeyman plumber directs him to, so long as the latter is around to watch him, but if he does the same work alone, he is infringing on the rights of the journeyman plumber. He said that some time ago the charge was made that this helper had done work on a building at Sixth avenue west that was an infringement of the union rules. The demand was then made that the man be discharged. Mr. Rothermel claimed that he had not done such work, but the shop was declared "unfair" and the union men were pulled out. Since that time the man has done any work that he could, for the company could get no others. When the trouble arose over the Fowler building Mr. Rothermel offered to work union men if they would give them to him. They declined to do so unless he would discharge the helper and pay $50 as fines for the time lost by the men in fighting his shop while it was "unfair."

Committees have waited on Mr. Rothermel and made their demand. He says that he denies that the helper had done work infringing on the union rules, as charged, and offered to leave the matter to arbitration to decide whether the charge was just. This offer was rejected by both the plumbers and the committee of the Building Trades' council. He says that he told the latter committee that they were not unprejudiced in the matter and would hardly make fair judges, and that the only fair way to do would be to leave the matter to unprejudiced persons to decide whether the man had done as charged, and asked that they produce witnesses to sustain their charges, but they declined. The refusal was persisted in, and to every one of his overtures he was met with the demand to discharge the man and pay the fine.

He also claims that he offered to make the man a union man, but was informed by the journeymen plumbers that they would not have him around even to sweep floors.

Mr. Rothermel says: "If the position of the plumbers is just and fair, why do they refuse to arbitrate the matter?"

Mr. Appleyard, the architect who has charge of the work on the building for the owners, says that he is friendly to union labor and has wanted none other employed on the building, and he feels that an injustice is being done the owners of the building by making them the sufferers through the grievance they have against the Duluth Plumbing company. He has labored with the workmen to get them to arbitrate the matter, but they have resolutely declined and will hear of nothing but accession to their demand. He has been asked to cancel his contract with the Duluth Plumbing company, but says he cannot do this, and has told them that he cannot. He says that the carpenters, who have the greatest number of men employed on the building, would like to see the matter arbitrated, as far as he can gather, but the plumbers and the committee of the Building Trades' council will not listen to this.

Weather In January.

The month of January, according to the monthly meteorological summary of the local weather bureau, was an interesting month from several standpoints. The warmest day was on the 22nd, when the mercury reached 48 degrees above zero, and the coldest day was on the 31st, when 22 below zero was registered. The mean temperature for the month was 18 above zero, which was 7 points higher than the mean temperature of the past thirty years for the same month.

The prevailing direction of the wind during the month was southwest. About 7234 miles of wind passed through the anamometer during the thirty-one days, and the highest velocity was recorded last Wednesday morning, when the wind attained a velocity of forty-two miles an hour. During the month there were but nine clear days, ten partly cloudy days and twelve cloudy days.

A LOAN RETURNED.

Bread cast upon the waters often returns increased many fold, but it is seldom that a good deed is rewarded by the recipient at the ratio of 1000 for 1. Yet this happened a short time ago to a well-known business man of Kansas City, whose office is not far from the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, says the Kansas City Star.

Thirty years ago the business man and his brother were living in St. Louis. They were young men and were struggling industriously to gain a footing in the commercial world. The business man loaned his brother $35 to buy clothing, and received as an evidence of the debt a note for $35. The note was laid aside, and in the busy years that followed was forgotten. The brothers separated. The one who lent the money came to Kansas City and prospered. The other brother remained in St. Louis, and fortune, too, smiled upon him. He is now vice president and general manager of one of the largest trust companies in New York city, and has a big private fortune.

Some time ago the Kansas City brother was asked to hunt up some old family papers and bring them to his brother in St. Louis. He ransacked chests, trunks and drawers and found them. At the bottom of an unused trunk he discovered an old red pocketbook. Inside was the $35 note given thirty years before. The paper was discolored by age; the writing was faded but was still legible. The existence of the note had been forgotten by both brothers. When the Kansas City man went to St. Louis with the family papers he took the note with him. After a pleasant chat with his brother, he said to him, laughingly:

"Charlie, why don't you pay your debts?"

"What do you mean, Walter?"

"Well, here's a note you gave me thirty years ago, and you haven't paid either principal or interest."

The brother took the little piece of paper and looked at it in a perplexed manner for a few moments. Then he laughed and said:

"It had slipped my memory. You gave me that money to buy clothes. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll pay you that note right now and pay you 1000 for 1." He turned to his desk and wrote out a check for $35,000 and handed it to the astounded Kansas City man. His protests were in vain. He was forced to accept the money and he marked the note paid.

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ORDER FOR HEARING APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis.—ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, February 3, 1900.

In the Matter of the Estate of Michael P. Nugent, deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of P. F. Nugent, of the county of Webster, city of Fort Dodge, Iowa, representing among other things, that Michael P. Nugent, late of the county of Douglas, in the state of Wisconsin, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1897, at the county of Douglas, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of said county at the time of his death, leaving real estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Charles M. Simpson granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday, the fifth day of March, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in the court house in the city of Duluth, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
(Seal.) Judge of Probate.
Duluth Evening Herald—Feb-3-10-17-1900.

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

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17,148.

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), Feb. 3.—Much colder weather has developed in Northwest Canada during the past twenty-four hours, with temperatures ranging from 10 below zero to about 30 below zero in districts north of the Dakotas and Minnesota. Throughout the United States warmer weather is the rule. A low pressure area of considerable energy is forming in the Southwest with center over Kansas. The barometer is highest over Saskatchewan. Light falls of snow occurred last night over portions of Northern Michigan, Southern Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, Western North Dakota, Montana and portions of Northwest Canada.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Battleford	—12	Medicine Hat	6
Bismarck	4	Memphis	40
Calgary	4	Miles City	18
Chicago	16	Milwaukee	14
Davenport	18	Minnedosa	—20
Denver	30	Moorhead	4
Detroit	19	North Platte	30
Dodge City	36	Oklahoma	34
Duluth	6	Omaha	14
Edmonton	— 2	Port Arthur	—14
Escanaba	— 2	Prince Albert	—28
Green Bay	4	Qu' Appelle	—14
Havre	14	Rapid City	22
Helena	39	Shreveport	48
Huron	0	St. Louis	28
Kamloops	30	St. Paul	12
Kansas City	30	Sault Ste. Marie	4
La Crosse	— 2	Swift Current	— 4
Lander	12	Williston	— 2
Marquette	4	Winnipeg	—18

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Snow tonight and Sunday; colder Sunday afternoon or tonight; brisk and high northerly to westerly winds.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: Wisconsin—Rain or snow tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; colder west portion Sunday; high easterly winds. Minnesota—Snow tonight and Sunday; colder Sunday afternoon or night; high northeast winds.

TRUELSEN IS A WINNER.

The unprejudiced observer of the trend of public sentiment must be amused as well as astonished at the absurd claims made by the managers of Mr. Hugo's campaign, because it is as certain as almost anything can be that Mayor Truelsen will be re-elected by a handsome majority on Tuesday next. Dictator Willcuts and his assistants are fully aware of this fact, but they are putting up a big bluff for the benefit of their deluded followers and are claiming everything. Their only hope is to hold down Mayor Truelsen's majority as much as possible, and so they are talking about winning in order to brace up their weak-kneed followers, and to possibly influence the class of voters known as doubtful. "Keep up a bold front and claim everything" has been the order of Dictator Willcuts, and his lieutenants have obeyed his instructions to the letter. The bluff will not fool many people, however.

No effort has been spared by the Willcuts machine to win, and the most despicable methods have been employed in a vain endeavor to make political capital against the mayor. He has been abused in all the moods and tenses; he has been assailed with bitter vituperation; he has been accused of nearly all the crimes on the calendar, and in their desperation the Willcuts gang have even slandered the city in which they live, and have published dirty falsehoods that are likely to do Duluth much damage abroad. In many respects it has been the most indecent and unfair campaign that has been waged in Duluth, and yet their organ will probably have the audacity to claim, when election has passed, that it conducted a clean and honorable campaign. The Herald does not believe that the people of Duluth take kindly to such disreputable politics. The recipient of abuse generally receives the sympathy of the voters, and those who descend into the gutter and use billingsgate and falsehoods, instead of reason and argument, as campaign materials cannot expect to enjoy the respect and support of the people.

The Willcuts machine has conducted a campaign of hypocrisy. It has not scrupled to make promises that would suit all classes—while its candidate for mayor straddled the fence and made a smooth talk that could be construed in different ways. The great howl that was raised about the "Bowery," and about the social evil was designed to catch the support of what has been designated "the church vote." The lies that have been told and the falsehoods that have been concocted were intended to influence that vote, and those who favored a strict policy were assured by Mr. Hugo's managers that, if elected, he would enforce all the liquor laws to the letter, that saloons would be closed up tight at 11 o'clock, and the social evil would be eradicated from the city. But the hypocrites never meant to keep the promise. They would promise anything to get votes. And so they have been playing for "the saloon vote" by making other promises. Only yesterday Mr. Willcuts and his chief fugleman talked to a prominent saloon man for fully twenty minutes, endeavoring to get his support by giving the assurance that if Mr. Hugo were elected the town would be run "wide-open" and the saloons could have all the special privileges they wanted. Is anything more needed to show the utter hypocrisy of these great "reformers" and the dishonesty of their campaign?

On the question of municipal ownership of public utilities—the chief issue of the campaign—they have also played the hypocrite in the most audacious style. They have loudly professed to be in favor of the idea, and even inserted a plank in their platform declaring in favor of it, yet they have joined hands throughout the campaign with those who are known to be the bitterest enemies of municipal ownership of natural monopolies, and Mr. Hugo's strongest supporters are the corporations and other interests that oppose the principle. Again, it may be asked, is anything more needed to demonstrate their dishonesty and hypocrisy?

And now look out for "roorbacks." It is whispered around by the Republican ward-heelers that on Sunday or Monday the Willcuts-Hugo organ will spring several "sensations" that are expected to stampede the voters to their side. It is safe to regard all such stories, published in the last days of the campaign, as false and unworthy of serious attention. It is an old political trick, and has been used so often that it has lost its effect. Most people have learned to expect such things from the losing side, and to treat them with contempt.

Mayor Truelsen has given Duluth one of the best administrations that it has had. He has pursued a policy of economy and retrenchment, as a result of which the city's expenditures have been kept within its income, the city has been put on a sound financial basis, and the burdens of the taxpayers have been reduced. The water and light plants have been acquired by the city, the people have been provided with a bountiful supply of pure water, and the department has been conducted successfully from a financial standpoint by the commission of business men appointed by the mayor. During Mayor Truelsen's administration no interest of the city has been neglected. He has been faithful to his pledges, and has zealously guarded the interests of the public at every point. Duluth needs this sort of a mayor, and for this reason the people will decide to retain his services for two years more. There is no doubt as to the result. The Herald confidently predicts Mayor Truelsen's re-election by a large majority.

A LOT OF GOLD MISSING.

According to a recent dispatch from Washington, an amout of gold estimated at $300,000,000 has disappeared. The amount that has gone out of sight is estimated by a close calculation of the amount that ought to be in the country, and by subtracting from that amount the amount that statisticians can discover. It is stated that the treasury officials cannot account for the disappearance except upon the assumptio that it has been taken out of circulation by manufacturing jewelers, makers of gold leaf, and for the manufacture of other things in which gold is used.

In keeping an account of the gold in the country an allowance is usually made for the gold consumed in the arts. Whether the missing $300,000,000 is in excess of the estimated use of gold for other than money purposes, or whether that sum includes all the gold thus used, the Washington dispatch does not say. A little study of mint reports show that theer is nothing tangible concerning which we have so little absolute knowledge as the whereabouts of gold. There does not seem to be anything like an accurate account kept of the export of gold. On this point the Springfield Republican says:

"An official document issued by the treasury department in 1898 made the astounding statement that 'more than two-thirds of the gold coins of the United States have disappeared from circulation.' The actual value of the gold which thus vanished was stated to be $1,214,662,708."

A somewhat insufficient cause of this disappearance of gold coin is that the double eagle is a convenient form for export. The mint turns out double eagles in large quantities, and it is presumed that many of them are sent out of the country. It would seem, however, that large shipments of gold coin could be traced to the use made of them. The gold must go to pay debts or to purchase things imported. Gold to the amount of $1,214,662,708 does not go abroad in a short period except in exchange for something that is considered an equivalent.

The San Francisco Bulletin thinks it is probable that the annual expenditures of tourists are larger than is generally supposed. This is a matter upon which we have no accurate knowledge. We know about the number of tourists that wander forth each year, but we do not know how much they spend during their wanderings. The American reputation for reckless expenditure has not probably been so firmly established in the absence of considerable evidence of the fact. There is also a large number of Americans who reside in Europe and maintain extensive establishments on incomes derived from the United States. In making up the balances in our favor on our foreign trade, estimates are made to cover these two items that reduce the amount of cash coming to us, but in the course of fifteen or twenty years the excess of actual expenditures over estimates might easily absorb the amount that the mint officials are looking for and which they will not find.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS.

No feature of the marvelous growth of our foreign commerce is more striking than that relating to exports of iron and steel. The total foreign commerce of the United States in the year just ended has for the first time crossed the $2,000,000,000 line, and the total exports of manufactures of iron and steel have for the first time crossed the $100,000,000 line. In the calendar year 1890 the total exports of iron and steel amounted to $27,000,000, and in 1899 they were $105,689,645. Meantime the importations of manufactures of iron and steel have decreased with nearly equal rapidity, the importations of 1890 being $44,544,140 and those of 1899 $15,799,206.

One especially striking feature of this rapid growth in our exportations of manufactures of iron and steel is the fact that European countries are taking largely from us in these lines. In builders' hardware, for instance, the United Kingdom took nearly $2,000,000 worth in the year just ended. Germany more than $1,000,000 in value, France $338,857, and other European countries $965,935. Of sewing machines, the exports to the United Kingdom were $1,285,609 in 1899 against $892,654 last year; to Germany, $846,034, against $806,401 in the preceding year; to France, $109,269, against $89,117 in the preceding year, and to other European countries $235,462, against $164,229 in 1898.

For new and ingenious machinery the world seems now to be looking to the United States. Exports of lectrical machinery increased from $917,453 in 1897 to $2,523,644 in 1898, and $3,113,336 in 1899; metal working machinery from about $4,000,000 in 1897 to nearly $7,000,000 in 1899; railway engines, from $3,000,00 in 1897 to nearly $5,000,000 in 1899; typewriting machines, from $1,566,916 in 1897 to $2,776,363 in 1899, while such lines of machinery as cash registers, laundry machinery, printing presses, shoe manufacturing machinery and fire and stationary engines also show a marked growth.

FACTIONS INNUMERABLE.

The Willcuts-Hugo organ is becoming humorous. It says the Republicans are united in support of Mr. Hugo and "are standing together like a Macedonian phalanx," and that "there are no factions in the Republican ranks."

This barefaced falsehood is on a par with the many other deliberate perversions of the truth it has been publishing during the campaign.

Every one acquainted with the political situation knows that the presence of Lee Willcuts, the representative of Page Morris, as the chief manager of Mr. Hugo's campaign, has driven scores of decent, self-respecting Republicans to the other side. They know that Willcuts is active in the fight soley to serve the interests of Page Morris and if possible to maintain his own grip on the Republican organization in this city, and they do not propose to let this petty political boss gain a new lease of life. "No factions in the Republican ranks?" Why there are so many factions that it is difficult to keep count of them—but all the others have their knives sharpened to use on the Willcuts faction.

SHUTTING OFF THE LIGHT.

Senator Pettigrew recently offered the following resolution in the senate:

"Resolved, that the secretary of war be, and he is hereby directed to send to the senate an itemized statement of public receipts from taxation, customs and all other sources, and also of public expenditures, including salaries paid to all officers, and incidental expenses in Cuba since the United States government assumed control of that island."

Senator Chandler (Rep.)—I object.

President pro tem—Objection being made, the resolution goes over.

Frenchman in gallery, sotto voce—That is what we did in the Dreyfus case.

There is danger in overzeal, as Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, of Washington, is finding out. His charge that when the president and cabinet went to the capitol to sign bills on the last day of the last congress many bottles of champagne were taken into the president's room, and that the president drained his glass as he signed the bills which were rushed through in the closing hours of the session, was a bad blunder. The parson mistook mineral water for champagne. He himself was guilty of intemperance.

An exchange says that between the president and his cabinet on one side favoring free trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii, and those who are being pinched by the tariff-protected trusts on the other, it looks as though the protectionists would soon be compelled to battle for the life of their long cherished principles. But perhaps the president was only making a big bluff. It is now reported he has abandoned his stand for free trade with Porto Rico.

It is seriously announced by cable that England proposes to send Oom Paul Kruger to Napoleon's prison at St. Helena. From present indications Great Britain will have a long enough time to wait before she catches the wily Boer, but since she is bound to maintain to the end her reputation for barbarism already so well established in this war, she might send him when caught to Dreyfus' cage on Devil's island.

The Republican national committee is just discovering not only that the $100,000 offered by Philadelphia for the national convention has never been raised, but that no ways and means of raising it have been planned. It is said that Senator Hanna finds the case so hopeless that he has consented to a scaling down of the payment to $60,000. The boss seems to have been badly taken in by the Philadelphia politicians.

Though Gen. Mercier was elected to the French senate last Sunday, the elections generally ran heavily against the anti-Dreyfusites, who are politically known as the Nationalists. Out of 109 senators chosen, 61 were Republicans, 6 Liberal Republicans, 18 Radicals, 7 Socialists, 4 Monarchists and only 3 Nationalists. This is pretty good evidence of the decline of public interest in the Dreyfus case.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature for the establishment of municipal employment agencies in the various cities and towns of the state, providing that everybody wanting employment and all employers of labor may register at the municipal agency without cost. This is along the same line and hardly less meritorious than the municipal pawn shop.

Dentists are to be sent out to the Philippines for the benefit of the troops. There is many a man who will gayly take an exposed position on the firing line who will blench and tremble when he marches up to the dentist's chair, says the Boston Transcript.

The Standard Oil company is said to have bought up the People's institute of New York in order to prevent the delivery of lectures that are distasteful to it. But free speech does not depend on the existence of halls.

The author of "The Lion's Part" in the Buffalo News speaks of Queen Victoria making a "prorogue speech" at the opening of the British parliament! An ass must be masquerading in the lion's skin.

Paris carpenters on the exposition buildings have been granted an increase for work on buildings twenty-five meters in height. The higher the work, the higher the pay.

Perhaps Boss Hanna may nominate Boss Quay for the vice presidency, if the senate refuses to admit him.

Great Britain may yet be compelled to sue for peace. It would be a novel experience for the British lion.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Detroit Journal: "But has she observed the usual period of mourning for her last husband?"

"No; barely the semi-colon, this time."

-:—:-

Indianapolis Journal: "I understand she objects to her daughter's marriage."

"Yes. You see, she's a widow and she holds that a dutiful daughter would give her mother first chance."

-:—:-

Somerville Journal: First clubman—Do you suppose your wife will be awake when you get in?

Second clubman—I guess not. I put a few drops of laudanum in her tea tonight.

-:—:-

Chicago News: Hattie—I'm positive George loves me and wants me to be his wife.

Ella—Has he told you so?

Hattie—No, but he has taken such a strong dislike to mamma.

-:—:-

Chicago Record: The bachelor—It is said that a man rarely marries his first love.

The widow—True, but he usually gets revenge by constantly holding her up as his ideal to the woman he does marry.

-:—:-

Philadelphia Press: Willie—Now, that sister is going to marry Mr. Jenks why is it called an "engagement," pa?

Mr. Underthum—Probably because the real battle comes later, my son.

-:—:-

New York Press: He—You needn't be angry. I could have kissed you two or three times then if I'd wanted to.

She—I know it.

-:—:-

Chicago Tribune: "Has my daughter, sir," demanded the stern father, "ever given you reason to think she would listen to a proposal of marriage from you?"

"Well," said the young man, twirling his hat in his hand in an embarrassed manner, "except that she calls me 'darling,' and always kisses me when I bid her good night, I can't say that she has."

Globe Sights.

Atchison Globe: It is not work that hurts a man—it is worry.

You never meet some men that they do not ask you to take a chance in a raffle.

We don't claim to know what Jesus would have done under some circumstances, but it is a dead sure thing that he would have joined the Don't Worry club.

An Atchison young lady keeps a compliment book; a book in which she records all the nice things said about her. She is also said to have started a proposal book.

The question among the smart set just now is, "What is society?" If they could hear the sarcastic comments of the women who never get in, they would soon find out.

We always wonder that historians fail to mention that Byron, Tennyson, Longfellow and others began their poetical careers by writing rhymes abusing their school teachers.

There is no denying that war is a great educator. Six months ago we didn't know where Potgieter's drift was located, and were so densely ignorant that we didn't know that Oolioolican was on the map.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News: The grass widow is simply maid over.

When money is tight is causes a good deal of sober thought.

Many a man's money burns a hole in some other man's pocket.

The hardest thing to forgive is an act of undeserved kindness.

Good people attend church, but the better class attend the races.

When a woman loses all interest in fashions it is time to announce her funeral.

Boil down the conversation of some people and you have nothing but condensed air.

One great trouble with a liar is that people won't believe him when he does tell the truth.

The man who looks too long upon the wine when it is red is getting ready to use it for paint.

If it is true that brevity is the soul of wit the man who is short ought to be a very jolly individual.

A Bachelor's Reflections.

New York Press: Love is an ache in a new place.

A widow always reminds you of hotel soap.

Children are society's ciphers, but when they follow marriage, they make it ten times as valuable.

After a girl gets engaged to a man she generally isn't near so careful about the holes in the elbows of her silk shirt waists.

Probably in heaven the men angels are waited on by women who used to make their husbands stand around worst on earth.

The Almighty Voice.

Hark! Britain, and list to a whisp'ring voice
Now softly afloat on the air,
The whispering voice of an almighty God—
Methinks it is whisp'ring: "Beware!"

Again, now I hear it—do you hear it not?
It's pleading, though earnest but fair.
No longer in whisper distinctly it speaks:
"Beware, British lion, beware!"

And cannot you hear it ever so plain?
Assuming a threatening tone:
"The mighty may fall, as ever they did,
When reaching beyond what's their own!"

Throughout all the nations the voice can be heard
In words unmistakably plain:
"Abandon the veldt and in peace leave the Boer,
Let freedom, as God wills it, reign!"

Almighty God's voice, as proclaimed long ago
From old Philadelphia's steeple,
Was then and is now and will always remain
The almighty voice of the people.
—B.

Touch of the Vanished Hand.

We sigh for the touch of the vanished hand—
The hand of a friend most dear,
Who has passed from our side to the shadowy land,
But what of the hand that is near?

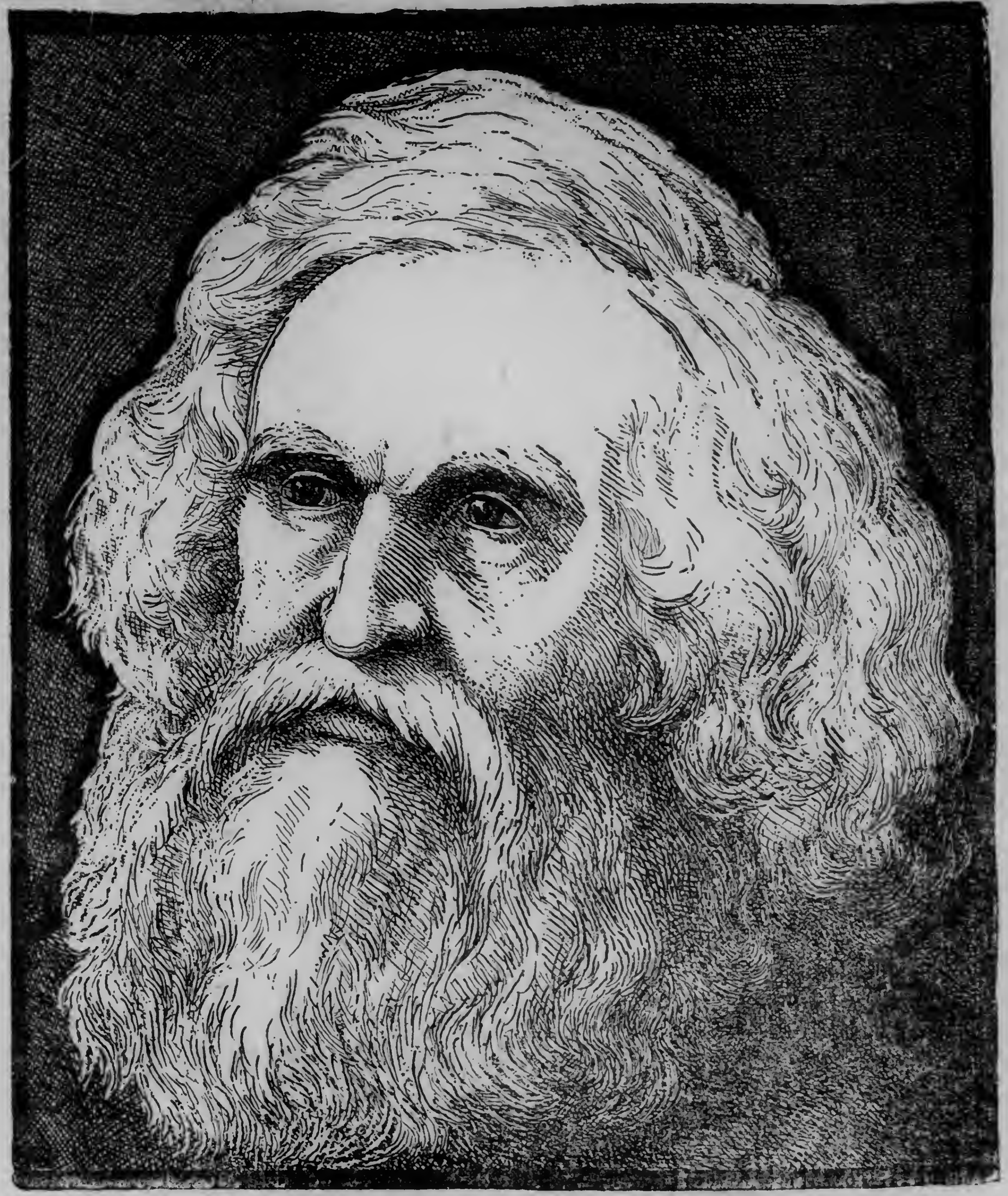
To the living's touch is the soul inert
That weeps o'er the silent urn?
For the love that lives is our hand alert
To make some sweet return?

Do we answer back in a fretful tone
When life's duties press us sore?
Is our praise as full as if they were gone,
And could hear our praise no more?

As the days go by are our hands more swift
For a trifle beyond their share
Than to grasp—for a kindly helpful lift—
The burden some one must bear?

We sigh for a touch of a vanished hand.
And we think ourselves sincere;
But what of the friends that about us stand,
And the touch of the hand that's here?
—Youth's Companion.

Drowsiness is dispelled by Beecham's pills



Paine's Celery Compound

A Great Reconstructant

REV. JOHN RICE, SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD, Scotch Grove, Iowa, writes:

"My wife and I have used two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound with great advantage to our general health. It cured her rheumatism and proved a good regulator of the system in general and a tonic for the nerves. In my own case I have found it a cure for kidney trouble arising from old age, as I am now in my 75th year. In this trouble it has given me almost instant relief."

The human system in old age must have a large store of nervous energy and rich, nourishing blood. Paine's Celery Compound keeps the liver and kidneys active and the body strong.

REPEAL THE TAX.

Seattle Times: There exists today upon the statute books of the United States a tariff tax of 1 1-10 cents per pound on wood pulp used in manufacture of "white paper," as newspaper print is commonly called.

As such paper is made almost entirely of wood pulp—a very small percentage of sulphite being added—and as the price at the mills for such paper when manufactured is about 2½ cents a pound, it follows that the tariff amounts to nearly 40 per cent of the entire charge.

The object, of course, of such a tariff in the first instance was protection to an American industry, but it is now almost universally agreed that when an American industry is so well established that capital seeks to put the whole outfit into a "trust"—then the tariff has ceased to be necessary, and only become a tax upon the consumer and should therefore be repealed.

If it were not for this tariff tax of 40 per cent, no "trust" could be formed in the United States, for the simple reason that Canada affords vastly greater opportunities for the manufacture of newspaper print than does the United States—and were it not for the tariff, newspaper publishers, now required to pay $2.50 per hundred weight, would be able to purchase the same for $2, and no "trust" could possibly be formed which did not gather in all the mills of both nations—and of that there is little danger.

We therefore believe that the congress of the United States should at once repeal the tariff on wood pulp, and in doing so we speak in behalf of the publishers of more than 2000 daily papers in the United States, and about 20,000 publishers of other periodicals.

At first glance the public might say that this is a selfish movement in behalf of the publishers. A little examination of the facts will demonstrate that this is not true—but on the contrary the movement is wholly for the benefit of the American people. Let us see:

If white paper print shall be advanced 50 cents on the 100 pounds within the next sixty days, amounting to an advance of 20 per cent on prices upon which present contracts are based, will not the publisher be compelled to advance the price of his products 20 per cent also?

One may ask if the publisher would not stand this loss, and the question would be a fair one. But the answer is plain. Simply because the publisher is now selling his product at the actual cost of white paper, ink and delivery, and therefore he would be compelled to advance the price of his publication with the advanced cost of white print, or submit to an actual loss of that amount—and such a course would not only be contrary to good business principles, but wholly unnatural.

We therefore say that it becomes the duty of every newspaper in the land to unite in demanding the repeal of the "tariff on wood pulp," in order that the public may continue to read newspapers, which stand next to the schools of our country in public education.

A Depressing Incident.

Chicago Chronicle: It is much to be deplored that the Hon. "Cush" Davis, the astute and wily diplomat, who, according to his own admission, "done up old Sagasta" at Paris, should have come off second best in an encounter with the Hon. Billboard Mason over The Hague peace treaty. That the strabismical statesman who bought a full-fledged insurrection on the installment plan should be forced into a corner and practically convicted of lying by Col. McWhorter's late opponent is one of the most depressing circumstances developed during the present session of congress. The Hon. "Cush" Davis should address himself with redoubled energy to the study of the life and works of the late Benjamin F. Butler, whom he prides himself upon resembling. "My enemies," declared Gen. Butler upon one occasion "have almost exhausted the vocabulary of villification upon me, but I am proud to say that they never have charged me with being a d—n fool." There seems to be some reason to fear that the Hon. "Cush" Davis will not be able to repeat upon his own account the declaration of his chosen model.

Truelsen Is a Winner.

Two Harbors Iron Trade Journal: The mayoralty fight in Duluth is getting warm. Hugo has a gang of disreputable office seekers following him and talking to the discredit of the city through the News Tribune. A great deal of money is being used to defeat Truelsen but he will be re-elected by at least 700 majority.

Are They Ashamed?

Wadena Tribune: The Hon. Page Morris, representative in congress from this district, spoke one hour and twenty-five minutes last Thursday against the polygamous Utah congressman, Mr. Roberts. The daily press of Minnesota gave no report of Mr. Morris' speech, except to note in passing that he "blistered" the Mormon, picturing him as ugly, offensive, brazen faced and shameless. It is evident that Mr. Morris' speech against Roberts was about on a par with his recent tirade in the house against the Democrats, of which speech the gold bug press of Minnesota also saw fit to give but a very little. Page Morris' speeches are below par and our gold bug brethren are evidently ashamed of them.

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

F. W. Burdett Held Captive for Two Decades, Released by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

A Victim of Kidney Disease, Aggravated by Bleeding Piles—Suffered for Nearly a Quarter of a Century Dodd's Kidney Pills Opened the Way to Health.

Edgerton, Minn., FEB. 3.—F. W. Burdett, of this place, is a man of seventy-five years of age. He has completed the alloted span of three score and ten with five more years to the good. And he is today stronger and in better health than he has been since 1880. This is owing entirely to Dodd's Kidney Pills which have cured him of kidney disease and that most distressing ailment, bleeding piles.

Few men at the age of Mr. Burdett have vitality enough to resist disease, and it speaks volumes for Dodd's Kidney Pills that Mr. Burdett not only resisted it, but threw it off entirely. This case is especially noteworthy as significant of the wonderful curative power of Dodd's Kidnew Pills from the fact moreover that the kidney trouble was aggravated by piles. Both diseases have been safely gotten rid of, however, and Mr. Burdett stands today a free man after twenty long years of captivity to pain.

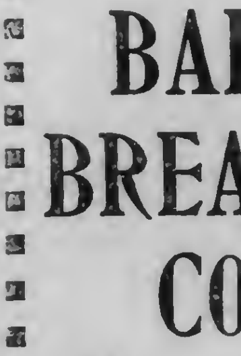
Mr. Burdett gives the following letter for publication:

Edgerton, Minn.

The Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Kind Sir: I am seventy-five years old, and I have been troubled with kidney disease and bleeding piles for twenty years until I began to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, which was several months ago. I have not been troubled since.

Yours with many thanks,
F. W. BURDETT.



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"Preserves Health"

"Prolongs Life"

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Established 1780.

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Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. **Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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G. H. HOLDEN, Eastern Agent,
206 New Jersey Building, DULUTH, MINN.

DULUTH'S SOCIETY

The Assembly will give the last dancing party of the winter series next Friday evening at the Spalding. There will be no Assembly party after that date until after Easter at least. The party will be given on the same handsome scale as the previous ones, with Flaaten's full orchestra playing, and a supper at midnight. There are a number of visitors in the city, and the presence of guests from abroad always lends much brilliancy to the parites.

* * *

Mrs. W. R. Spencer gave the first of a series of "at homes" Thursday at her home in Adams flats.

* * *

Miss Clara Ames is giving a tea this afternoon at Mrs. W. S. Bailey's for Miss Howe.

* * *

Mrs. Emil Olund was visiting in St. Paul last week, and several entertainments were given for her. The St. Paul Globe of Tuesday reported one as follows:

Mrs. Norman M. McFarron gave a reception and musicale last evening at her home on Iglehart street in honor of Mme. Inga Ekstrom Olund, of Duluth. The rooms were decorated with flags, flowers, palms and ferns. Mrs. Russell R. Dorr, Mrs. Hiram Brown and Mrs. Jennie De Wolf Catherwood, of Minneapolis, received with Mrs. McFarron and Mme. Olund. Others assisting were Mrs. Doubleday Smith, the Misses Butcher and Mrs. A. E. Campbell. The dining room was in charge of Mrs. A. E. Thompson and Mrs. C. G. Titcomb. During the evening Mme. Olund sang Arditi's 'Concert Waltz,' the 'Spanish Song,' by Danstrom, and other selections. Oscar Grenseth, also of Duluth, and a pupil of Mme. Olund, sang "The Evening Star,' from 'Tannhauser;' 'Dio Possenti Dio d'Armour,' from Gounod's 'Faust;' the 'Bandolero,' by Stuart, and 'The King's Highway,' by Malley."

Wednesday evening Mrs. John A. Humbird gave a large musicale at their home on Dayton avenue, in honor of Mrs. Olund.

* * *

The engagement of Miss Rose Goldberg and Edward A. Silberstein, of Denver, Col., was announced in that city today and will interest many Duluthians. Mr. Silberstein is a son of B. Silberstein, of this city, and is an attorney by profession, being associated with Judge Lidell in Denver. Miss Goldberg is prominent in Denver society, and is also conspicuous in art circles and in charitable work.

* * *

Mrs. William Craig, of East First street, entertained a few friends at cards Wednesday afternoon. The prize was won by Miss McKay.

* * *

The Young Ladies' Card club will be entertained next Monday afternoon at the home of Miss Davidson, of East Superior street.

* * *

Miss Chapin gave an "at home" for a few friends Saturday last. It was the first of several which she will give.

* * *

Mrs. J. F. Day, of 1024 East First street, entertained a few friends Thursday afternoon at cards. The prize was won by Mrs. William White.

* * *

Prominent club women from all over the state will gather in St. Paul Saturday, Feb. 10, to attend the fifth annual reception and breakfast of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held that morning in the dining room of the Ryan hotel. Mrs. L. P. Williams, of Minneapolis, the newly elected state president, will preside. Five women from each of the local clubs will act as hostesses, their part being to see that new members and strangers are introduced and made to feel at home. There will be an executive meeting at 9:30 o'clock. From 10:30 to 11:30 there will be a reception, after which the guests will sit down to breakfast, which will be served in the dining room of the hotel. Carnations will be the only flowers used in the decorations, but these pretty blossoms will be used in all their various hues. There will be carnations at each guest's place. The table of the club officers will be decorated with the federation colors, russet and gold. The following is the program of toasts and music:

"Her Lovely Smile Beholding"..Braga
J. Warren Turner.
"Our New President"..............
Miss Evans, of Northfield.
"Love's Grief"..................Delibes
Miss Florence Marion Pace.
"The Democratic Club"..............
Mrs. John D. Morrison, of Duluth.
"The Tactful Member"..............
Mrs T. J. Campbell, of Merriam Park.
"When Thou Art Near Me"........Lohr
J. Warren Turner.
"The Silent Member"..............
Mrs. Cairnes, of Minneapolis.
"Our National Park"..............
Professor Maria Sanford of the State University.
"Fairest of Roses"..............
..........Cowen's "St. John's Eve"
Miss Pace and Mr. Turner.

* * *

Tomorrow afternoon Flaaten's Concert orchestra will give a concert at the Armory. The program will include a number of standard and popular selections. Franz Schultz will be the soloist and will sing "The Three Wishes," by Pinsuti. The program is as follows:

March—"Our Favorite Regiment"....Ertl
Overture—"Maritana" ....Wallace
"The Pilgrim's Song of Hope"..Batiste
"Introduction and bolero from suite "Grenada" ....Moore
Remembrance from "Lucia di Lammermoor" ....Donizetti
Bass solo—"Three Wishes"........Pinsuti
Franz Schultz.
Selection from "The Singing Girl"....
.....................................Herbert
Prelude and Siciliana from opera "Cavalleria Rusticana" ....Mascagni
Waltz de concert—"Au Revoir"........
.....................................Waldteufel

* * *

The next regular meeting of the Cecilian Choral society will be held at the Y. M. C. A. hall on Feb. 1. Mrs. Stocker has engagements during the next two weeks in New York to give her musical lectures. She has just been elected a member of the New York Manuscript society, now called the Society of American Musicians and Composers. She will remain away on her vacation trip long enough to attend a meeting of the society, but will be in Duluth about Feb. 14, in time to conduct the Cecilian rehearsal on Feb. 17.

* * *

The members of the Young Men's Christian association are to have a pleasant gathering among themselves Friday evening of next week, the 9th. Policeman Roy McKenzie is spoken of as doorkeeper, which suggests that those who go will do well to arm themselves beforehand with their membership tickets in order to get past him. The program will include music, stories and fun, and will give an opportunity for the host of new members to become acquainted.

* * *

An informal dinner was given in honor of Mrs. Herbert Turner by Miss Mamie F. Miller at her home on London road on Friday. The decorations were in red and the name cards bore sprigs of holly. The guests were:

Mesdames—
C. Trautvetter, T. Reinhart,
George H. Munsey, E. Medway,
E. C. Miller,

* * *

A matter that will engage the interest of a large part of Duluth's musical people for the next few weeks will be the production of the opera, "Martha," by Flotow, by local talent. The opera will be given shortly after Lent and will be for the benefit of St. Mary's hospital. All the parts have not been assigned yet, but the cast will include our best singers. O. Muhlbaur, of West Superior, will be the director. Rehearsals will begin during the coming week.

* * *

The Chautauqua program for Monday is as follows:

Roll call—Quotations from Washington Irving ....
"Studies in American Letters," chapter 3 to page 81..............
Led by Miss Dickey.
"The Expansion of the American People," chapter 17..............
Led by Miss Foster.
Recitation ....
Miss McGonagle.
Vocal solo ....
Miss Blanche Zimmerman.

The circle will meet with Miss Davis at No. 1020 East Second street.

* * *

One of the delightful events of the coming week will be the reception to ladies by the Women's auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian association at the Young Men's building Friday afternoon, Feb. 9, from 3 to 5 o'clock. A pleasant program, with refreshments, is announced. The invitation is intended to include all women who are interested in the work for boys and young men.

* * *

A pleasant surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. Wagner at their home, 714 East Sixth street, Thursday. Head prizes were won by Mrs. Nels Anderson and B. Kribsback. The consolation prize was given to Mr. Jackson. Those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—
F. C. Hector, A. Jackson,
J. E. Kreager, J. Plutnisky,
Nels Anderson, B. F. Kribsback,
A. J. Harker,
Messrs.—
A. Kreager, G. Kreager,
Misses—
H. Frank, S. Wagner.

* * *

A delightful and entertaining meeting of the McGolrick club was held last evening, Miss Kinney acting as leader. She read a paper on Napoleon III. Miss Ella Stringer read an interesting paper on "Eugenie, Empress of the French."

* * *

Mrs. J. E. McCullough entertained a number of friends Thursday at her home, 428 Second avenue east, in honor of her sisters, the Misses Nellie and Ida Gelineau. Miss Josie Shaw, of Bayfield, and Miss Clara Bradshaw, of St. John, N. B., assisted in entertaining.

* * *

At the progressive cinch party given Tuesday evening by the young men of St. Anthony's parish C. P. Murphy won the head prize and Miss Kipper the consolation prize. A fine musical program was given during the meeting. Among the numbers were a duet by Miss Belle Jacques and Miss Floe Jacques; a quartet by Messrs. Robert Hamp, Joe Toben, Ed Kreimer and Joe Kreimer; a duet with guitar and banjo accompaniment by Miss B. Jacques and Miss F. Jacques; a quartet by Ed Kreimer, Joe Toben, Miss Julia Eischen and Miss Belle Jacques. The next social will be given two weeks hence, and will be under the auspices of the young ladies.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Walsh arrived in the city Thursday on their wedding trip and left for Toronto. They were married Thursday morning at Tower by Monsignor Buh, the bride being Miss Margaret Sullivan, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Sullivan, of Soudan, Minn. William Sullivan was best man and Miss Katherine Sullivan was bridesmaid.

* * *

A dance and supper was given Thursday evening by Duluth camp No. 8, Woodmen of the World, at Columbia hall, and a large number attended.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Clara Mountain, of Superior, to Maurice O'Rourke, of Duluth, took place Wednesday at the bride's home. Rev. J. W. Laughridge, pastor of the Second Baptist church of Duluth, performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. O'Rourke will be at home at No. 8 Miller block, Eighteenth avenue west and Superior street, After Feb. 8.

* * *

Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at the home of the groom at Fourth avenue east and Tenth street, Miss Bertha M. Lindeke and Percy L. Anderson were married by Rev. Samuel P. Long, pastor of the First Methodist church. Miss Anna Shephard attended the bride and Harry Anderson was best man.

* * *

The Unity club will hold its regular meeting at the Unitarian church on Monday evening at 8 p. m. The subject will be "The War in the Transvaal." Leaders of discussion, C. O. Baldwin and A. H. Crassweller.

* * *

The ladies of the Endion auxiliary of the First Presbyterian church will give an old-time spelling school at the church parlors next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. George Spencer and F. A. Patrick have consented to act as captains for the two sides. An encyclopaedic dictionary of four volumes will be given as the prize. There will undoubtedly be a good deal of fun in the entertainment.

* * *

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Hearn, of Toronto, is the guest of Miss Howe, of 1421 East Superior street.

Mrs. W. N. Shepard was a visitor in Duluth yesterday.

Mrs. George Spencer has returned from an Eastern trip.

F. N. LaSalle is recovering from his illness and expects to leave next week for California.

Dr. F. C. Drennig has returned from an Eastern visit.

Miss Sellwood left yesterday for Covington, Ky., where she will visit Mrs. Elsworth Davis.

Miss Ethel Ayer, of Minneapolis is a guest of Mrs. A. F. Rockwell.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Conrad, of Brownton, Minn., are in the city visiting Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Conrad, of No. 905 East Second street.

W. C. Farrington, of Buffalo, was in the city this week.

Mrs. George S. Chesebrough, of this city, and her sister, Miss Robinson, of Detroit, who visited here for several months last year, are now at Palm Beach, Florida.

Miss Nellie Halling, of Munger terrace, is entertaining Miss May Hansen, of St. Paul.

Miss Murray, of Pembroke, Ont., arrived in the city and will spend some time here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sullivan, of East First street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Horkan left here Tuesday for Reedsburg, Wis., having been called there by the death of Mrs. Horkan's mother, Mrs. James McCabe.

John F. Martin, of Minneapolis, visited here most of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. McKinnon, of Green Bay, Wis., were in the city this week.

Miss May Hollenbach, of Brainerd, who has been visiting here, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn C. Brown left Sunday for Chicago on their way to the Bermuda islands. They will be gone two months.

Mrs. Daniel G. Cash is in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lutes have gone to San Diego, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Williamson, Jr., have gone to Palm Beach, Fla.

Miss Mollie McCarthy, of Minneapolis, who has been visiting friends in Duluth, has returned home.

Mrs. A. G. Kelly has returned home from a two weeks visit in Virginia, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bartram, of St. Paul, were in the city this week.

Mrs. A. C. Farrar, of 1824 West Second street, left this afternoon for a visit of two weeks at Ashland, Wis.

Thomas Hannibal and family have returned to Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Herbert Turner will leave next week for her future home, St. Paul.

WEST DULUTH SOCIAL.

Miss Mabel Rogers, of Crookston, who is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smart, of Fifty-seventh avenue west, gave a birthday party to a number of her young friends on last Wednesday evening.

At the card party given by St. James' Catholic church Wednesday evening at Gilley's hall there was a large attendance and a very enjoyable time for all. The prizes were won by Miss Munro and Mat Doyle. There was a fine program also. Mrs. Chabot, Mr. Cannon, of Ashland, Mr. McDonald and Miss Rolph took part.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kringle have returned from Saginaw.

Lincolnian Banquet.

The ladies who are arranging the banquet for the benefit of Pilgrim Congregational church have met with very good success so far. Music will be furnished by Di Marco's orchestra, and toasts will be responded to by Rev. Alex Milne, C. A. Smith, J. L. Washburn, Oscar Mitchell and others.

The banquet will be given at Mrs. B. Webster's Monday evening, Feb. 12.

BLIZZARDS IN ENGLAND.

Worst Snow Storms For Years Visit the Island.

London, Feb. 3.—This metropolis awoke this morning to find the streets two inches deep in snow, which was soon converted into mud and slush. Snow and bitter cold, blizzard-like weather are reported from many points in the provinces. In Bedfordshire they are suffering from the worst snow storm experienced in years, lasting until noon and covering the ground more than a foot deep. The roads are impassable and the drifts reach to the hedge tops. The railroad lines are partially blocked. It snowed throughout the night in North Bedfordshire, and in South Bedfordshire the snow is still falling thickly. The telegraph wires are down in many places.

M'MAHON REPLIES

Says Mr. Hugo's Only Answer Is to Term Charges a Lie.

RESTATES HIS CASE

Says Council Relied on T. W. Hugo For Its Technical Information.

There were two rousing Truelsen meetings in Central Duluth last night, at which the voters turned out in large numbers and enthused with all their old-time fervor for the mayor. One meeting was held in Hendrickson's hall, on Garfield avenue, and the other was at Central hall, at Twelfth avenue west. Both were good meetings, and both were indicative of the attitude of the voters in that section.

W. E. McEwen called the meeting at Hendrickson's hall to order at 8 o'clock, when the hall was well filled with a crowd that applauded the speakers to the echo, and that grasped the points presented to them quickly and received them warmly. Mr. McEwen made a short speech, in which he said that they saw nothing but success ahead, the people having shown a disposition to be satisfied with the Truelsen administration, of which they have had a taste.

Mayor Truelsen said that it was a source of great pride to him to find that after four years in office he still held the good will of the people. It is now only a question, not of his election, but of his majority, and it will be larger than any he has had in the past. The people are not going to turn the city over to the corporations, for they know who are back of Hugo and who is providing the sinews of war. Every corporation is behind Hugo, and they are moving heaven and earth to defeat Truelsen. "They have the money, boys, but we have the votes," said the mayor and the crowd went wild.

The mayor paid his respects to the pitiful band of Populists that are stumping for Hugo, and said that they were of the class that join any party for office. The Populist party is the original party of municipal ownership, but they cannot point out an incident in his career when he did not stand firm for their platform of municipal ownership. Mr. Hugo had been the pliant servant of the corporations always. When he was in the council he had a chance to carry out the wishes of the people as expressed at a bond election, and build a supplementary plant to furnish pure water to the old company whether they would or no. But the corporation wanted to sell its plant at a great price, and this council, of which Hugo was a member, never made a move to carry out the wishes of the people. If they had we should have had pure water in 1893, and the terrible epidemic of 1895 would have been averted. From Nov. 1, 1895, to May 1, 1896, there were 1677 cases of typhoid in the city and 126 deaths, every one of which can be laid at the doors of the members of that council. The sorrowing homes from which those lives went out should haunt Mr. Hugo so that he would not dare to come before the people and ask for their votes.

Mr. Hugo, he said, is not entitled to the vote of an honest man in the city. If these people are put in office, inside of three months they will give the long-distance telephone company a franchise, and that will mean the old company. The mayor said that recently the old company tried to borrow some money, and the parties approached told it to wait until after election. If Hugo was elected the money would be loaned. If Truelsen was elected, the company could not get the loan, because it was known that the election of Truelsen meant the death of the old company.

O. P. Nilander, a well-known West End temperance advocate, followed Mayor Truelsen in a brief but telling speech in favor of the mayor and of Otto Johnson, the fusion candidate for alderman from the Sixth ward.

M. H. McMahon, who had been speaking at Central hall, arrived after W. E. McEwen had made a short talk, in which he touched upon the issues of the campaign in a neat and eloquent manner. Mr. McMahon at once began his talk, apologizing for having kept the crowd waiting.

"As a citizen," said he, "I have gone into the Prescott contract matter thoroughly, and I believe, as a result of that investigation, that it is a thing the voters should know about. I have searched the answer Mr. Hugo made to my accusations the other evening, and I find no reply to them save a counter-charge that I lied. He also says that if it is true, others besides he were at fault, including the board of public works, the council and the mayor. That is a very weak answer, as I think I shall be able to convince you. Mr. Hugo has gone out in this campaign and has argued to the people that this is not a fight of politics, but of the honesty and fitness of the candidates. He then holds himself up as the only honest man that is running, and asks your votes on that ground. When he makes such a stand as that it is my duty to show up his record and let you judge whether or not, if honesty and fitness is to be the basis, he is the man for you to elect.

"When the council was about to build the pumps at Lakewood Mr. Hugo, at his own solicitation, was appointed its technical expert consulting engineer to test the work and make out estimates of the amount of money that should be paid each month to the contractors, the D. Clint Prescott company, of West Duluth. They offered to build the pumps, two in number, for $92,500 and to put them up in the pump house at that price, including everything. Some time before this, and before he was known to be connected with the matter at all, Mr. Hugo had written to the E. P. Allis company to find out what they would build the engines for. As that company's letter shows, it was suspicious of him, and the price it quoted was $90,000, $10,000 higher than the price the company had actually quoted to the board of public works two weeks before. They did this because they feared that the figures would get into the hands of competitors, and as the company observed in its letter, they did get into the hands of competitors, because Mr. Hugo came before the council and said that outsiders would do the work for $90,000, and the Prescott company would do it for $92,500 and the work would be done at home. At the request of the council Mr. Hugo reported that the Prescott company was able to do the work and that it was wise to let the contract to him.

"Mr. Hugo, at his own request, mind you, was made the consulting engineer of the council. His first estimate of $4000 was allowed, and it contained items, as I have shown before, that had no connection with the construction of pumps at all. So it went on and he constantly allowed the company's estimates.

In May, 1897, the council asked Mr. Hugo if the company was going to be able to complete the contract within the price named, and he replied that it would. Later the council became suspicious, and it employed another engineer and Hugo was dropped. It was found then that while $78,000 had been paid the work was only half done. The contract was then taken from the company and completed by the city at a total cost of $133,000, $41,000 more than the original price for which Hr. Hugo had said the Prescott company could do it for.

"There would be nothing wrong with the conduct of Mr. Hugo if he had not been the expert employed by the council, upon whom it relied for the technical knowledge that it did not possess. He did not tell the truth when he said the Prescott company had earned its money, and he knew it. He is not a fool and he knows his business thoroughly. He permitted the city to be robbed of $41,000, and when I called the attention of the voters to it he said I lied. The records show that I did not lie, however.

"His other defense is that others as well as he were responsible, the board of public works for allowing the estimates and the mayor and the council for passing them. Two members of the board in tonight's Herald say that they did not allow one estimate and that the matter was taken out of their hands. As to the mayor and the council, they had employed Mr. Hugo as their expert. They had no technical knowledge and when he said the bills were all right they had to accept his word. If they had not the city would not have been robbed.

'This is the man that says the only issue is the honesty and fitness of the candidates. He raises a cry about the Bowery because a few fellows have been 'touched' there for a few dollars, forgetting that he permitted the city to be touched for $41,000."

At Central hall there was another big and enthusiastic crowd, addressed by Mayor Truelsen, M. H. McMahon and O. W. Baldwin.

Tonight the mayor speaks at Great Eastern hall, West Duluth, and there will be a meeting at Central hall for the French voters at which addresses in their language will be made.

DR. Z. K. BROWN DEAD.

Finally Succumbs After a Gallant Struggle For Life.

Dr. Z. K. Brown, of Virginia, died at St. Mary's hospital yesterday afternoon after an illness of sixteen weeks from an abcess of the liver. He leaves a wife and three young children. Short services were held at the hospital this morning, and tonight the remains will be taken to the home of the deceased at Morgantown, W. Va., by Capt. Brown and J. M. Brown, brothers of the dead man. Last July Dr. Brown had a long illness from typhoid fever, which left the trouble that caused his death. There was a successful operation, but death came from exhaustion attendant upon the long illness.

Dr. Brown was one of the best known physicians in the county, and he was one of the most prominent Democrats of the iron ranges. He was born in Virginia in 1861, and was a son of Maj. J. J. Brown of Morgantown, W. Va. Capt. Robert L. Brown, his brother, who was with him at the time of his death, is in the United States army, and is now stationed as quartermaster at Cincinnati. Dr. Brown was also a nephew of Brig. Gen. Ludington, quartermaster general of the United States. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and his medical education was received at the Jefferson school in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1880. In 1893 he located at Virginia, where he has remained ever since, having built up one of the largest practices on the range. He was a very fine man in every respect, and he was beloved of all who knew him.

HILL BEHIND IT.

Great Northern Interests Said to Be Connected With Flour Trust.

Minneapolis, Feb. 3.—The Journal says: James J. Hill's well-known enthusiasm regarding an Oriental market for American cereals and cereal products lends a suggestion of plausibility to a report just published in New York. According to the New York Commercial, "Western interests which are connected with the Great Northern" are to take the bulk of the United States Milling company's new bond issue.

Mr. Hill has always been a consistent advocate of a railroad policy to create traffic. His efforts along this line have been felt in many ways throughout the territory penetrated by the Great Northern system. For the last year or more he has been preaching oriental markets to the grain growers and handlers. His own faith in the future of the trans-Pacific trade is shown by his recent orders for the construction of two enormous Pacific steamers. In view of all this it seems at least possible that Mr. Hill might be glad to place a large flour milling corporation under obligations to him. He might thus place himself in a position to make an extended, practical test of his beliefs regarding American food stuffs in the Orient and at the same time to make business for his lake and rail lines.

The article of the New York Commercial contains, in addition to the Hill intimation, several interesting bits of gossip regarding United States milling affairs, which will afford very interesting material for speculation. The complete article is as follows:

"Plans have practically been completed for a reorganization of the United States Flour Milling company, which will result in a complete change in the present management. The reorganization will be complete, and totally different financial interests will be in charge of the new company. Final details will be completed in a day or so and the plan will be announced officially either tomorrow or Monday next.

"It is now admitted that the company for the past few months has been woefully short of funds, and that too much cash was spent in purchasing new and additional mills. The main object of the present plan will, therefore, be to provide new capital and to maintain the integrity of the company. The present issue of $7,500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds will be retired and another issue will be made, the bulk of which will be taken by Western interests, connected with the Great Northern railroad. In addition, there will be an assessment levied on preferred stock.

"When the company was organized there was issued $5,000,000 of 6 per cent preferred cumulative stock and $3,500,000 of common stock. The plan of reorganization contemplates levying an assessment on this preferred stock for the purpose of acquiring ready money. The issue of preferred stock will not be very heavy, and it will be as fully protected in the new company as are the bonds. The management of the company, including present officers, will be removed and fresh blood will be introduced, mainly Western millers. Not a single mill will be sold to provide working capital, as has been reported, and the list of constituent properties will remain the same as before reorganization.

"It was reported yesterday from an unofficial source that it was the intention of the syndicate which had the matter of reorganization in charge that the company should be compelled to sell at least two mills to provide for interest on the bonds when they matured in May. While this was one of the many plans thought of by the company to relieve itself of some of the mills which could not be operated on account of lack of funds, these plans have been abandoned.

"Thomas A. McIntyre, treasurer of the United States Flour Milling company, and organizer of the company, will, it is said, still retain an interest. But the other officers who have been associated with him will not be identified with the company after its reorganization. Among the officers who are thus affected will be George Urban, Jr., president and general manager of the Eastern division. It has not been decided yet whether or not Jacob Amos, vice president of the United States Flour Milling company and president of the Hecker-Jewell-Jones Milling company, will be identified with the new company or not. If he is retained it will be in a different position from that which he now occupies."

Those Great "Reformers."

To the Editor of The Herald:

The Republican congressional committee and federal office-holders urge their friends by political argument, but to the public they cry "thief" and "big-mitt."

The same old telephone interests and the long-distance phone company, which is so essential to the welfare of all taxpayers, want their friends in the coming administration. Hence they cry "thief" and "big-mitt."

The Commercial Light and Power company have been forced to make reasonable terms with the present council committee. They would like a change, hence they cry "thief" and "big-mitt."

The bondholders of the West Duluth water plant were unable to unload their plant on this same committee at their own price. They hope to do better with the next one. Hence they cry "thief" and "big mitt."

This council and administration has not been climbing over itself to grasp the kid gloves of the various corporations, but has been intent on the reduction of taxation and clean government—a fact that everyone conceded until these great moral corporate interests, headed by the Republican deacons, joined in one loud chorus of "thief" and "big mitt."

NUX VOMICA.

Duluth, Feb. 3.

CITY ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Alderman Crowley Argues In Favor of the Idea.

To the Editor of The Herald:

A great deal has been said about voting bonds for a city electric light plant. A "Taxpayers' Committee," presumably the Commercial Electric Light and Power company, or else the Republican city committee, as the price of the support of the old electric company, is giving the Republican candidates, as no names are signed) are sending broadcast a circular showing the present large amount of indebtedness of the city, and winding up with an appeal to vote against the bond proposition.

I believe every intelligent man in Duluth, who has investigated the matter, is convinced that a city electric light plant can be built to furnish the commercial lighting, and also the public lighting of Duluth, for less than $250,000. The people of Duluth are now paying the interest at 5 per cent on about $1,200,000, the bonded indebtedness of the present electric light plant of the Commercial Light and Power company, and the last statement issued by the company showed that they also paid 6 per cent interest on about $485,000 of stock, besides paying the operating expenses and, probably, maintenance charges of this plant. If the people of Duluth do not pay enough for the light they use to pay the interest of the above $1,200,000 of bonded indebtedness, and 6 per cent interest on the above $485,000 of stock, besides operating expenses and maintenance charges, where does the old company get enough money to pay these charges? Does anyone mean to say that it is easier to pay the interest charges on $1,200,000, at 5 per cent, and 6 per cent interest on the above amount of stock, than it would be to pay the interest on $250,000 for bonds to erect a new city plant which could probably be sold at 4 per cent at the present time?

If a private company can furnish light to the commercial interests and for the public lighting of the city at a profit, it is certain the city can furnish its own lighting to its own citizens profitably.

Another view to be considered is that the city is now furnishing gas for lighting purposes as well as for fuel. Every time the city enters into a contract with a private company to furnish light, it furnishes money to a competitor in the same business, which will certainly work to the injury of the city.

No, Mr. Editor, the city can furnish light to the citizens of Duluth for one half the amount they are now paying, and the issuance of bonds to erect its own electric light plant will be the best investment the city has ever made. The interest on the bonds will not be paid by general taxation, but by the consumers who pay for light, as they are now paying for light.

It is true that the bonds to be issued are only to furnish public light to the city. If these bonds are now voted it will be very easy to vote an additional amount to furnish commercial lighting for the citizens. The city ownership of the gas and water plant has been a good investment; the city ownership of an electric light plant would be a much better investment, because the city paid for the old gas and water plant, purchased from the old gas and water company, a great deal more than it was worth.

The people of Duluth may expect, in case the Republican candidates are successful, to see this same "Taxpayers' Committee" advocating the purchase of the West Duluth water plant at $325,000—three times its actual value, and to see that they will not hesitate to favor an issue of bonds therefor. Thanking you in advance for the use of your columns, I remain,

J. H. CROWLEY.

Duluth, Feb. 2.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

New York, Feb. 3.—Col. Booth-Tucker, head of the Salvation Army in the United States; George Ross Smith, the English comedian; Garcia Conde, Mexican consul general at Liverpool, and Sir Charles Wallace, were passengers on board the steamer Lucania, which arrived here today from Liverpool.

Falling Hair

Does this illustrate your experience? And are you worried for fear you are soon to be bald? Then cease worrying for help is at hand. You need something that will put new life into the hair bulbs.

You need a hair food, such as —

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It brings health to the hair, and the falling ceases.

It always restores color to gray hair. You need not look at thirty as if you were fifty, for your gray hair may have again all the dark, rich color of youth. And there is no remedy equal to it for curing dandruff.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I am a barber by trade and have had a great deal to do with your Hair Vigor. I have found that it will do everything that you claim for it. It has given me the most complete satisfaction in my business." HENRY J. GEORGE,
March 22, 1899. Kansas City, Mo.

Write the Doctor.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

GREAT ..REDUCTION IN DENTISTRY GREAT REDUCTION..

On account of the extreme cold weather many people were not able to get out and take advantage of our reduced prices. To accommodate all we have decided to extend the time

ONE WEEK LONGER.

Those wishing considerable work done would do well to call **mornings** and avoid the rush during the afternoons, as we cannot then give the time to each we would like.

Gold Growns	$8.00 up	Gold Fillings	$1.00 up
Plates	$6.00 up	Platinum Fillings	$1.00 up
Enamel Fillings	$1.00 up	Silver Filling	75c up
Cement Filling	50c up	Cleaning	50c up

All operations known to modern dentistry done **absolutely without pain.** We have testimonials from all classes of people who will testify to this truth. Come and have your teeth examined and estimates made.

FREE OF CHARGE!

Free Extracting where best plates are ordered. Do not **neglect** your teeth. We want you to feel free to come and talk with us and we will show you every courtesy. Lady always in attendance.

Dr. W. W. Schiffman,
Top Floor Burrows Blk., Cor. 3rd Ave. W. and Superior St.

"Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action—so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Can eat any kind of food
since she left off coffee and uses
Postum Food Coffee.

"Coffee caused dull headaches and dizziness, with steady indigestion, until I discovered the reason of the trouble, and this was proven by leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee. The dizziness, headache and indigestion have entirely disappeared.

"My mother, Mrs. Burlingame, Kenilworth, Ohio, was a great sufferer from stomach trouble and indigestion for many years. She had to live on a very restricted diet, until during the past winter she gave up coffee and began using Postum Food Coffee every day. It is now three months since she made the change, and she is so much improved she can eat nearly any kind of food. It is evidence to us that the coffee caused the trouble and that the Postum Food Coffee helped to build her back into health and strength." Mrs. J. M. Gould, West Farmington, Ohio.

Christian Science Healing.

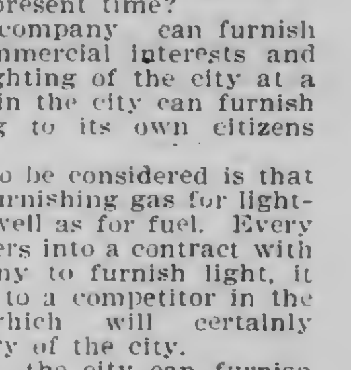
ONE MILLION CURED CASES.

You Can Be Cured Whether You Believe in Christian Science or Not.

Over a million cures of disease in every form are now to the credit of Christian Science Healing. Most of these were cases that the doctors had given up as "incurable." Many more were chronic maladies that had baffled their skill for years. All were cured quickly; some were cured instantly. The evidence on these facts is simply indisputable and the curing still goes on. There can be no mistake or misstatement about it. The healers and their work are in the public view. As a C. S. healer my many marvelous cures have startled the world. During the past 13 years I have healed diseases of almost every known kind and in every stage of severity. They included many surgical cases where operations were otherwise threatened. I cured cases that were far away from me, as well as those near at hand. And I tell you in like manner that wherever you may dwell, and whatever be your bodily ailment, or whether one or many physicians have failed to give you relief, if you report the case to me and so desire, you shall be cured. This is no vain or idle promise. My past success fully justifies it. You can be cured whether you believe in Chritian science or not. You can be cured whether in this city or thousands of miles away from me. In our Christian Science Healing distance is of no account; disbelief is not any hindrance; disappointments of the past only make stronger grounds for hope. All you really need is the wish to be healed.

I have just published a little book in regard to this blessed truth called "A Message of Health and Healing." If you write to me I will gladly send you a COPY FREE. It gives many interesting facts and convincing testimonials. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. S. A. Jefferson, C. S. B., Room 1925 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

REPUBLICAN MEETING
AT THE
ARMORY
Saturday Evening, February 3.
T. W. Hugo, W. H. Smallwood, W. L. Windom and Wm. E. Culkin will speak. Everybody Invited.



Happy is the Woman

Who has beautiful hair and a clear, well cared for complexion. **Fifteen years of honest, earnest effort** are combined in our treatments. For a few days we are giving our regular $5.00 treatments, either hair or complexion, for **$3.00.**

Hair, Moles and Warts Successfully Treated

MME. BOYD,
Hair and Complexion Specialist. 216 W. Superior St.

February Clearing Sale.....

Clearing Without Reserve

All Overcoats, Suitings and Trouserings made to your order in our usual good style and workmanship at 25 per cent below regular prices.

To give you an idea of the magnitude of the many bargains that await you we will quote a few items

Trousers, former price $7.50—Clearing Sale	$5.75
Trousers, former price $9.00—Clearing Sale	$6.75
Trousers, former price $10.00—Clearing Sale	$7.50
Trousers, former price $12.00—Clearing Sale	$9.00
Suits, former price $25—Clearing Sale	$18.75
Suits, former price $30—Clearing Sale	$22.50
Suits, former price $35—Clearing Sale	$26.50
Suits, former price $40—Clearing Sale	$30.00
Suits, former price $45—Clearing Sale	$33.75
Overcoats, former price $30—Clearing Sale	$22.50
Overcoats, former price $35—Clearing Sale	$26.50
Overcoats, former price $40—Clearing Sale	$30.00
Overcoats, former price $45—Clearing Sale	$33.75

And so on through the entire line. This is one great bargain event of the entire year which you should not miss. Our regular patrons are earnestly requested to take advantage of this unusual buying opportunity. This sale will continue until February 10.

Duluth Art Tailoring Co.

306 West First Street.
French & Bassett Block, Opp. Board of Trade.
Telephone 181.

Mr. Keyes Replies.

To the Editor of The Herald:

I noticed with considerable amusement that an enterprising reporter, presumably from lack of anything authentic about the present city campaign, accorded an interview to (or perhaps was furnished by some one with a written interview) by a gentleman with whom I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance, but whose name, Jeckell, at once suggests the probable proximity of Mr. Hyde, who no doubt is now being groomed.

This gentleman evidently knows more about the sore spots in my political anatomy and the political anatomy of my friends than I do. However, for the further edification of himself and the co-workers of his vineyard, let me remind him that before his day I also ran on the state ticket in 1894 and refused the proffered nomination again in 1898, and that while it is true that my name, together with many others, was favorably mentioned by friends here and elsewhere, especially in St. Paul, in connection with the librarianship, I never became a candidate for that or any other appointive position, confirmation of which can be had from the governor if desired. As to my being approached by Mr. Wightman to preside at the late deceased convention, I was not, but was by other persons, and I declined to do so unless it was run as a convention and not as a "Jack-in-the-box."

Furthermore, the issues of the present campaign in no way binds me or the numerous others associated with me as to future action, notwithstanding the conclusions the Jeckell-Hyde political combination may have come to. We shall probably be governed by our judgment and not by fear of personal attack in determining that question. It is certainly matter worthy of comment that while a barnyard full of Bowery eggs have been unloaded upon the speakers at the West Duluth meeting, yet neither the fusion combination, its man servant, its maid servant, its ox or its Jeckell have attempted to answer the arguments or controvert the facts and principles there announced. The departure from a discussion of the issues of a campaign to indulge in pesonal attacks on speakers in no way running for office is the best possible proof that no fair or honorable reply can be made. You have unwittingly given me an oppotunity to make this point stand prominently out and that opportunity I now take. Very respectfully,

JOHN A. KEYES.

Duluth, Feb. 3.

Taken this month keeps you well all the year. Greatest tonic known. Rocky Mountain Tea, made by Madison Medicine company. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

REPLY BY MR. HUGO

To the Letter By Members of Board of Public Works.

CITY IS PROTECTED

From Any Loss If It Wins Suit Against Trust Company.

To the Editor of The Herald:

The controversy with reference to the contract between the city of Duluth and Prescott for building the pumping engines has been brought into this campaign without any seeking of mine. While there is nothing in my connection with this contract that I am unwilling for the world to know, inasmuch as the city's rights are yet to be determined in an action between it and the Duluth Trust company, the surety upon Prescott's bonds, it seemed to me that it was a subject hardly suitable for public discussion before the trial. The city attorney advises me that the city is fully protected for any amount which it may have paid above the contract price by its bond with the Duluth Trust company as surety. But some of the statements in the communication of Mr. Reed and Mr. Wilson in yesterday's Herald seem to me to require a reply to prevent my connection with the Prescott contract being, in some respects misunderstood.

Whether it was wise or not for city to let this contract to a home institution, the fact is that there was practically no opposition to that course at the time. It had been but a short time before this that the corridors of the city hall had been filled with men seeking their turn to obtain tickets enabling them to a short term of employment by the city, and there was no division in the council upon the proposition of having the work done at home, and whether or not that was wise, it was a matter to be determined by the council and not by me.

With reference to the connection of the board of public works with the estimates furnished by me, I will submit a few documents and let them speak for themselves.

As pointed out in the communication of yesterday, the records of the common council for Nov. 12, 1896, show the following:

"The council was addressed by D. C. Prescott relative to the terms of the contract for pumping machinery, and upon motion of Alderman Richardson, the board of public works was authorized to amend its contract with D. C. Prescott company by making monthly estimates 100 per cent of the expenses instead of 95 per cent."

In compliance with the foregoing resolution the contract, in paragraph No. 31, contained the following:

"The contractor is entitled to, and shall receive progress or monthly payments on the full value of all work actually accomplished, based on the above contract rates and less all legal forfeitures and deductions. The estimates upon which these payments will be made will be prepared by the engineer upon bills of expense furnished by the contractor by measurements or by estimation as he may find most convenient. They must be considered as only approximate and are not to be taken or construed as an acceptance of the work so estimated."

In considering what was covered by the general term "expense" in this contract, it was understood by everybody, including the board of public works, that the general expense of operating the plant was to be included. Owing to the nature of the work it was not practical to base these estimates upon measurement or by estimation, but it could only be done by taking the monthly pay rolls and the receipted bills for material and general expenses, and upon this basis all of the estimates were prepared and submitted by me to the board of public works, as I was directed by them to do, as shown in the following letter:

City of Duluth, Board of Public Works, Duluth Minn., Dec. 3, 1896.—T. W. Hugo, Mechanical Engineer, Duluth, Minn.: Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the board of public works, held Dec. 4, 1896, you were appointed engineer and inspector for the pumping engines, boilers and other machinery and plant in connection with the recent contract executed between the city of Duluth and the D. Clint Prescott company of West Duluth. Your duties as defined by the board will be as follows: First, * * * Second, * * * Third. The making of monthly estimates on the first of each month based on the work actually performed in connection with the expense incurred by the contractors as defined in the contract, and the submission of same to the board of public works. Fourth, * * * Further instructions will be issued from time to time as may be suggested by yourself or otherwise. You are also hereby instructed to take charge of this work at once and file with the board of public works a personal bond of $10,000. Respectfully yours,

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
M. J. DAVIS,
President.

To show still further, if necessary, that all estimates were required to be submitted by me to the board of public works, and that the board of public works were required to appove all estimates, I quote the resolution of the common council, passed on Jan. 1, 1897, as found in the records of the city clerk.

"Resolved, That the board of public works be and is hereby instructed to approve all estimates in connection with the contract of the D. C. Prescott Co. before submitting them to this council. Passed: Yeas, fourteen; nays, none."

And, as showing that the board of public works fully understood and acted upon that duty, I append copies of two letters received by me from the board of public works:

City of Duluth, Board of Public Works, Duluth, Minn., Jan. 6, 1897.—T. W. Hugo, Inspector in Charge, West Duluth, Minn. Dear Sir: The board desire to ask that progress estimates on work done under contract of the D. Clint Prescott company for manufacturing and erecting pumping engines, boilers, etc., be submitted in duplicate. This refers to the estimate proper and not to the detailed statement accompanying it. Respectfully yours,

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
M. J. DAVIS,
President.

City of Duluth, Board of Public Works, Duluth, Minn., Feb. 23, 1897. T. W. Hugo, Inspecting Engineer—Dear Sir: Your letter of February 22, 1897, pertaining to recommendations in relation to change of pieces in each course of the boiler from 1 to 2, and the improved riveting, received and contents noted. The board of public works approves of your recommendations and herewith submit blanks to be filled out by yourself and contractor, and returned to the board of public works. You are also hereby directed and instructed to exercise your own discretion in carrying out the specifications so far as they relate to changes which are an evident improvement in any part of the machinery without additional cost to the city. Specifications are intended as a protection to the rights of the two parties to the contract; where they protect neither they may be considered null and void. Respectfully yours,

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
M. J. DAVIS,
President.

Now, I think as still further evidence, if any were needed, of the supervision and approval of the board of public works of the matters contained in these estimates, the board did not always accept my statement of the items of such bills of expense. In the communication referred to in The Herald of yesterday, Mr. Reed and Mr. Wilson say:

"The board did, on several occasion, strike out solely for the purpose of drawing the council's attention to them, certain items." They then make the very inconsistent statement that these estimates, when delivered to the board of public works by me, were simply looked over by he board and laid before the council without any approval or recommendation of any kind.

In view of the foregoing letters of the board to me, and of the resolution of the common council, and of the fact that the statements as presented by me, were, as stated by these gentlemen, on several occasions changed by them before being submitted to the council, it hardly needs an argument to say that they were supervising and approving all of these estimates before they were finally approved by the common council. All of my dealings were direct with the board of public works. All statements of expense, all reports of progress and all communications in connection with this contract were made to them. I considered that my instructions all proceeded from the board of public works, and if they neglected or failed to perform their duty with reference to these several estimates as they were required by the resolution of the council, it was done without any knowledge of mine.

It will further be seen from the letters and resolution preceding this that there is absolutely nothing in the point sought to be made by these gentlemen that I was the sole representative of the city, with discretionary powers between the common council and the contractors. My duties were defined by the board. My reports were all made to them. I was never asked by the board to do anything differently, and their actions, as shown in their own communication and in this show that at all times they considered that I was acting under them.

Referring to the information which the board of public works claims to have had as to the price for which pumping engines could have been built, I can only say that, together with Mr. Nolde and Mr. Evans, I was acting on a committee appointed by the common council to investigate and report upon the cost of such engines. The information which was received by the board of public works would have been very valuable to that committee and would have been used by it had we known that the board of public works had such information, but I first learned of such letters by the communication of yesterday in the newspaper. The letter published in yesterday's paper from the Deane Steam Pump company seems to have no connection with the case in any manner whatever.

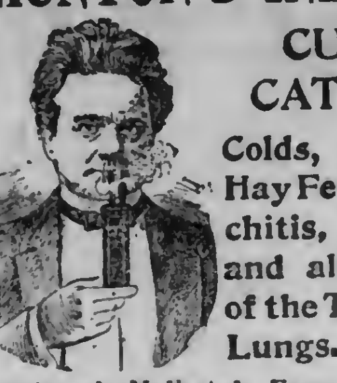
In conclusion I desire to say that it is a little premature at least to assume at this time that the city will lose anything. To do this is to prejudice the matter between the city and the Duluth Trust company, and to assume that the city will not be able to secure its rights. If, however, it should be developed that any loss has been entailed upon the city, it will be because of the conditions that existed at the time the contract was entered into, and because of he desire of all parties at that time, unless it might have been the board of public works, to have this work performed at home. The city has gotten its pumps erected at any rate for the actual cost of construction.

I do not desire to evade any responsibility in this matter, but together with the board of public works, the common council, and the mayor, I did what I believed to be my duty under my instructions from the board, and I think that everybody concerned did what they thought to be for the best interests of the whole people under the circumstances as they existed at that time. Yours truly,

T. W. HUGO.

Duluth, Feb. 3.

MUNYON'S INHALER



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AT THE ARMORY.
Sunday, Feb. 4, 3 p. m.
FRANZ SCHULTZ, Soloist.
Admission 25 Cents.

To Stop Chimney Fire Alarms.

At the regular meeting of the board of fire commissioners last evening, Chief Black reported that during the month of January the fire department had responded to seventeen alarms, at which the total loss was $2925, and the buildings in which the fires occurred were valued at $161,450.

The board instructed the secretary to write to the council requesting the passage of an ordinance making persons sending in an alarm for chimney fires liable to a fine.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

S. F. BOYCE, MAX WIRTH,
R. O. SWEENY.

Pictures at Half Price.

In order to make room for our new line of wall papers just received, we will place on sale, commencing Monday morning, Feb. 5, for four days, 200 etchings which formerly sold from $1.25 to $4.25 each, your choice 50 cents. Also a large line of platinees, carbons, photos, nipeas and colored pictures at just half the original price. We will also give a discount on imported pictures.

ENGELS & CO.,
French & Bassett Building.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

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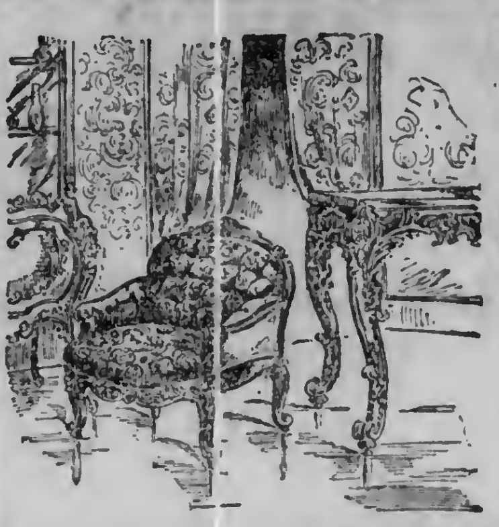
"SNOW FLAKE"

C. R. Groff Company guarantee the purity of Snow Flake as manufactured from cream tartar, soda and starch, complying with the Minnesota law.

$1000 offered for any Snow Flake Baking Powder containing any than the three above named ingredients, or containing any alum, phosphate, etc., declared illegal by the Dairy and Food Commissioner. (See December Report.)

Mr. Dealer and Reader: Keep this offer as our personal guarantee to you.

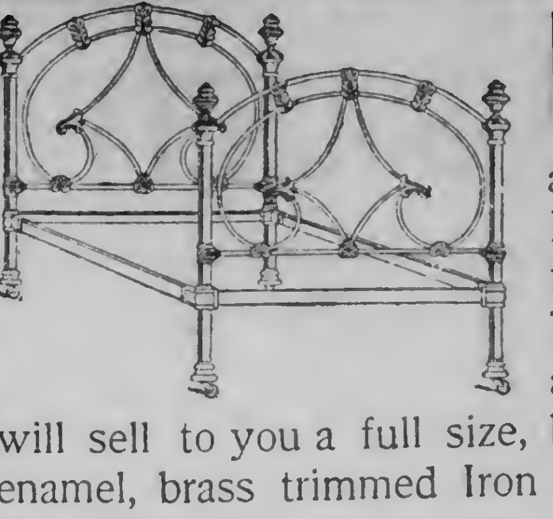
Dated St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 12, 1900. **C. R. GROFF CO.**



In Furnishing a Home....

Don't forget that quality is remembered long after price is forgotten.

Good wearing furniture and house furnishings are a specialty with us. We are particular that no shoddy built or shabbily finished goods are purchased by our buyer and consequently we never have such goods to sell. You may, therefore, rely upon the fact that whatever you buy of us is not only reasonable in price, but also of the very best quality obtainable.



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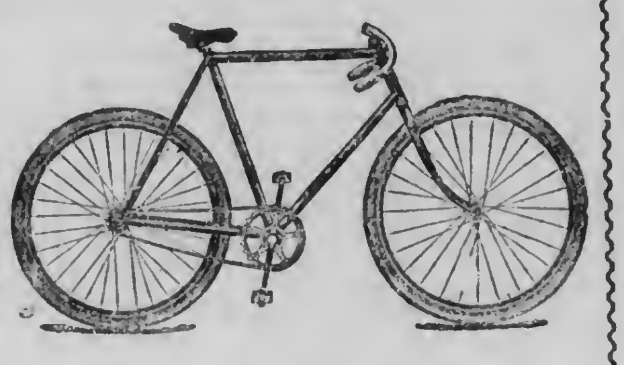
are arriving every day. In Iron Beds we are showing forty-three different styles. To induce you to come in and inspect our stock we will sell to you a full size, best white enamel, brass trimmed Iron Bed, worth $4.50, for only **$3.35**

We are Duluth Agents for the Celebrated—

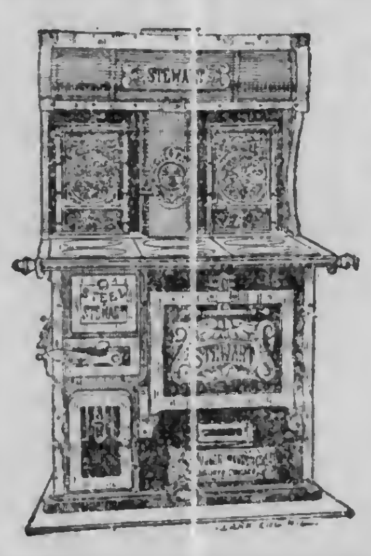
COLUMBIA and IMPERIAL BICYCLES....



We have already received several large shipments of Carpets for spring trade in new and exclusive patterns. If you are not ready to buy now come in and look at them anyway.

In Dressers and Chiffoniers....

we are showing forty-six styles of each in all the latest styles and finishes. Antique Oak, Golden Oak, Bird's Eye Maple, White Enameled, Genuine Mahogany, and Mahogany finish, with Commodes to match, and prices are always right.



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Stewart Steel Ranges

have been sold within a given time than any other range in existence. Other dealers discourage the sale and use of steel ranges, but **Stewarts** give perfect satisfaction to the user. Twenty-two styles and sizes to select from. Your old stove taken in part payment for a new one.

Remember that your credit is always good here. We have no notes for you to sign and we do not charge interest. We have everything to furnish the home. **Furniture, Carpets, Shades, Draperies and Lace Curtains, Stoves and Ranges, Tinware, China, Clocks, Sewing Machines, Etc., Etc.**

SMITH, FARWELL & STEELE Co.

LIBERAL AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, DULUTH, MINN.

TO DELIVER IT.

Something of the Man Who Has Promised to Hand Over the Populist Vote.

One of the Populists who is most active in his work against the regularly nominated candidates of the Democratic and People's party is J. K. Wightman. He is a member of the People's party and was a delegate to the convention whose action he is now bolting. He is a bolter and yet if there is any man in this city who owes allegiance to the fusion party it is this same J. K. Wightman. For two years he occupied a berth in the city hall and nothing but fusion success enabled him to be taken care of. He was appointed a clerk in the comptroller's office under C. E. Lovett, a silver Republican. At the last county convention he was nominated for the position of county auditor. The Democrats had a man who was known to have far more strength than Mr. Wightman ever could or ever will be able to muster and they were anxious to have him make the race, believing that he could defeat Odin Halden. But the Populists were determined to have that nomination to give to this man Wightman and the Democrats finally deferred to their wishes and endorsed and fully supported him.

Today he is an open traitor to those parties, defying the nominations regularly made in a convention to which he sought admission as a delegate.

Why this ingratitude?

It is due to nothing but the Wightman itch for office, a malady that seems to have always been his and which bids fair to stay with him for life.

Before the conventions of the two parties he was a supporter of Dr. Murray. There was an office in sight then. He had his wires laid for the city assessorship.

Now he is supporting Hugo. What is the reward there?

He has agreed to deliver the Populist vote to T. W. Hugo and is to receive for it not the office of assessor—the Republicans would not stand that—but a place as deputy assessor.

How do the Populists like that? They are to be delivered by Mr. Wightman.

Election of Officers.

The first monthly meeting of the year by the Scandinavian Christian Union Temperance committee was held last night. All the officers were re-elected by acclamation. They are: Chairman, Alfred Thorein; vice chairman, John Sundeen; secretary, C. A. Lindan; treasurer, Christ Ericson. A communication from the Minnesota Total Abstinence association, on the local option movement was read. The committee, appointed two months ago to see the committee on police and license of the common council regarding the communication to that body on Nov. 8, asking if there was any way of bringing on a different state of affairs on the Bowery and if the law allows so many saloons in one block, made a report.

The committee for the Bethel meetings was reappointed, with John Larson added. Considerable attention was paid to complaints from people to members of the union of the dangerous temptation for young boys in learning the habit of gambling in the candy stores it, in many cases, leading on to the use of intoxicating drinks. The matter was thoroughly discussed, but no action was taken. It was decided to take it up at the next meeting.

Is Fined the Limit.

John Finn, proprietor of a saloon on the Bowery, was fined the limit in district court this morning for betting on a game called "poker," as the indictment naively charged. The limit is not very strong, however, so Mr. Finn's pocket is not seriously damaged. The fine allowed by law for the offense is from $5 to $20, and Finn's fine was $20, administered by Judge Ensign this morning. Finn was indicted last fall for maintaining a nuisance, which consisted of permitting gambling to be done on his premises, but the last grand jury returned another indictment charging betting on a game, and Finn pleaded guilty. After he had been sentenced the former indictment was dismissed on motion of the county attorney.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

Changes Made In Arrangement of Municipal Court Room.

The municipal court room has been remodeled. The rearrangement, which was designed by Judge Edson, will make the handling of jury cases in particular much more convenient for all concerned. The judges' bench is left where it was formerly, but the witness stand has been moved to the left hand side of the judge instead of the right. This makes it possible for the witnesses to face the stenographer and at the same time face the attorneys, jury and court. The deputy clerk's desk takes the place of the witness stand on the right hand side of the judge's desk and there is a 3-foot passageway between the two desks.

The jury instead of being strung out half way around the room in a single line, will occupy two rows of chairs arranged similar to the jury stand in the district court. Under the old arrangement the attorneys had to have their backs to part of the jury, which called forth many complaints from the lawyers. Under the rearrangement, however, there will be two small tables for the attorneys instead of one big table, and in this way the jury will be faced by both. There are a number of other improvements in the room, including an additional door opening from the hallway into the court room proper, so that prisoners when brought in for arraignment will not have to work their way from the rear of the room out in the front before they can have the pleasure of hearing the words that send them up for ten or thirty days.

DO YOU KNOW

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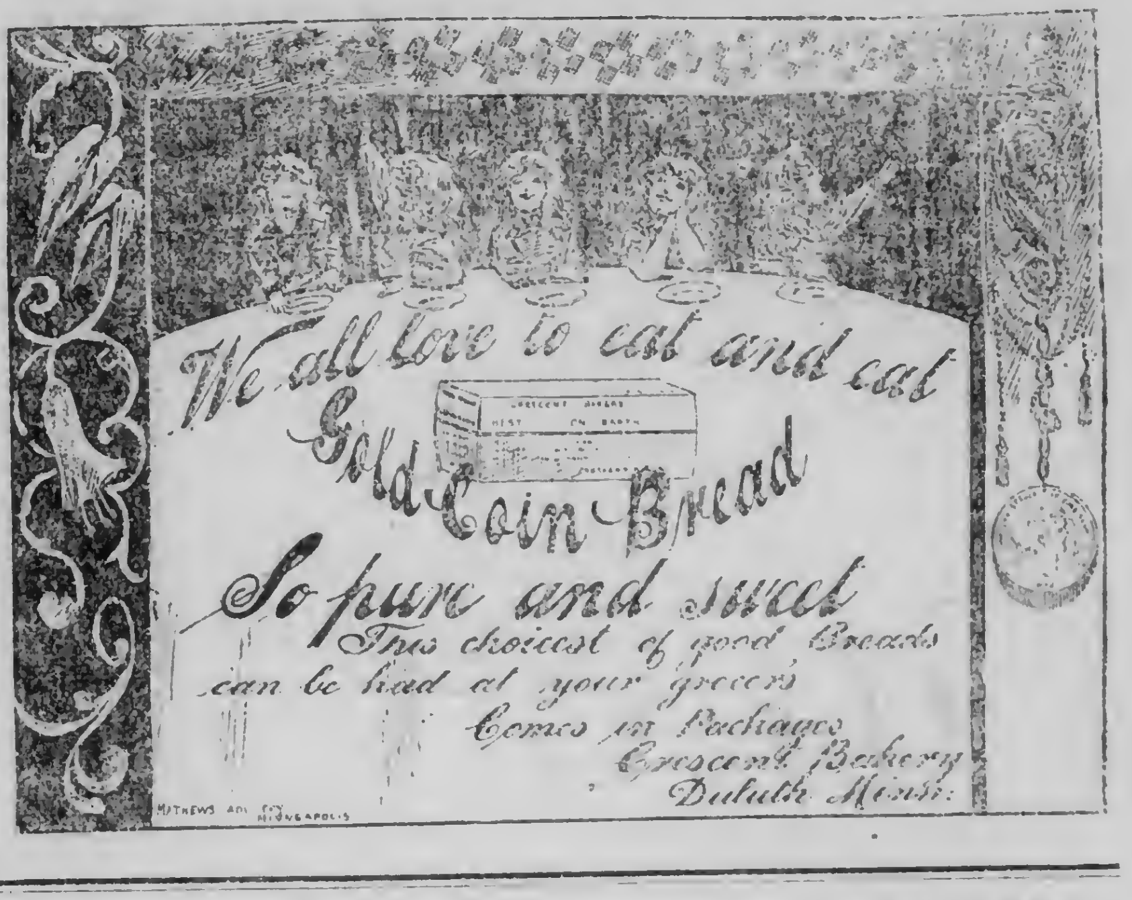
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One of our photographs of yourself and you may be sure you will not be forgotten. Our perfect likenessess will give you pleasure and convey messages of affection while you are absent. A large size at a small price—well made, too. **7 E. Superior St.**

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Because it is Healthy, Clean, Pure and Brilliant.

HEALTHY! It has no odor. Professor Thomson states one cubic foot of gas consumes as much oxygen as four adults.
CLEAN! It causes no discolorations of furnishings and decorations in homes.
SAFE! As electric bell work, no danger of suffocation.
CHEAP! By using a little care in turning off lights when not in use it is cheaper than any other illuminant.

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EAST FOURTH ST. NEWS DEPOT.

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Chas. Sansam, Prop.

A Fine House and Lot Overlooking
Cascade Square For Sale For $2500.
Worth $5000. One-third cash, balance to suit.
LITTLE & NOLTE.

DOES NOT LIKE IT

Publicity Given His Well Laid Plans Displeases Director Willcuts.

AFRAID OF WINDOM

Tried to Shelve Him But Could Not---Fears His Growing Popularity.

Director Willcuts is angry. He does not lose his temper very often, but when he read in last night's Herald the account of the little meeting of federal officeholders at which plans for cutting up public offices, based on the contingency of Hugo's election, were discussed, his face colored up and he brought his hand down on the table with such force that the dishes rattled and the cook nearly threw a fit out in the kitchen. Now he is trying to locate the unlucky individual who talked, and if he does he promises that that same party will see trouble.

The report of the meeting has stirred up the Republican phalanxes terribly. The citizens who have been misled by the cry that this is not a campaign of politics have seen their error, and the presumption of Willcuts in thinking that he has the Republican vote of this city up his sleeve in such shape that it can neither think nor act without consulting him is revolting to the independent members of the party. If further proof is needed of the fact that this is strictly a Republican fight, in which the election of Hugo is only a minor part, the editorial utterance of the News Tribune this morning, in which the Republican forces are pictured as standing pat to a man in furtherance of the plans of Dictator Willcuts et al should be read.

The Republicans are telling the people that this is not a party fight, but they are cautioning the members of their party to stand firm, and to let no issues but party ones distract them. To induce them to stand, all kinds of promises are held out, and all sorts of offices, from federal, state, county, down to city offices, are held out as inducements. Of course the renomination of Page Morris, and the consequent retention of the federal offices by the men who are in the game, is the ultimate object of it all. The election of Hugo is important only in that it strengthens the power of the Willcuts gang, and furthers their plans for capturing the county and congressional conventions. This is so clear and simple that anyone who seriously looks at the situation must see it. The federal officers are trying to put in a Republican mayor that they may strengthen their machine.

* * *

There has been some friction in the Republican camp over William L. Windom. Lee Willcuts does not like him because he is mentioned as a possible candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in opposition to Page Morris, and has many friends. When the Republican campaign began Mr. Windom, like a good Republican, offered his services to Chairman Crandall, even though he had been an ardent supporter of D. E. Stevens for the nomination. Mr. Windom is a good talker, probably the best stump speaker the Republicans have on their side. Mr. Crandall very naturally availed himself of Mr. Windom's services very freely.

But as Willcuts saw the manner in which Mr. Windom was taking with the voters—that he was the life of all the meetings and could do more to work up the desired enthusiasm than any other man—he became fearful of the effect this constant appearance of Mr. Windom before the people might have on his chances for the congressional nomination. He saw in his mind the Windom star gradually reaching the ascendancy and his own Page Morris falling before the brighter light of Mr. Windom. And so he went to Chairman Crandall and told him that Windom must be called off. There was a heated argument over it, Chairman Crandall declaring that Mr. Windom was his best speaker and that he was running the campaign. Dictator Willcuts convinced him, however, that he might think he was running the campaign, but that he was very much mistaken. The result was that Mr. Windom was not asked to speak on Wednesday or Thursday evenings.

What was the result? The meetings on those evenings were funerals so far as any enthusiasm was concerned. None of the speakers could get the crowd warmed up at all. W. E. Culkin, the register of the land office, was called out again, but he failed dismally in working the crowd up and giving things life. Finally they had to turn again to Mr. Windom, and so last night he was again on the stump. The dictator's imperial will had to give way for once. It was even intimated to him by Republican workers that if Mr. Windom was called off the stump they would call him from the audience.

* * *

Even the defection of a few Populists to the Hugo standard is part of the same scheme. It is laid down as a prophecy that these same men will be back of an attempt to compel the Populists to bolt at the coming conventions and nominate a middle-of-the-road candidate for congress, who will try to draw strength from the fusion nominee. If these men were not so well known among the members of the party they have just deserted because of their disappointed hankering after office, there might be some results from this, especially as Dictator Willcuts has promised an abundance of funds for campaign expenses, but unfortunately they are known, and that spoils it all.

* * *

There was a rather funny incident at the meeting at West Duluth Thursday evening. John Boyer was one of the speakers, and he was telling the reasons why voters should elect Hugo, and he announced that some Republicans were working for Henry Truelsen.

"Why, some of the most despicable gold bugs in the city are today supporting Henry Truelsen!" he shouted in horrified tones.

The chairman of the meeting gave him a kick on the leg and told him in a whisper that Mr. Hugo was one of the gold bugs and he had better wander a little from that line of argument.

* * *

M. A. Meyendorff is in the city. He is another incident of the Willcuts campaign.

A year ago last fall he spent most of his time working among the Polish voters in the interest of Page Morris. Some time ago he was dropped from his position as special agent of the land office. After several months of effort, in which Page Morris aided him, he has been reinstated. He dropped into the city about two or three days ago, and will leave on Monday for Idaho, where he has been assigned to duty.

In the meantime he is here working among the people of his own nationality to get them in line for Willcuts' candidacy.

With the Poets.

At the Table-d'hote.

Great suppers put the stomach to great pain;
Use Beecham's Pills, if ease you mean to gain.

Earth's Ills.

If you would have a skin that's clear and white,
Avoid all ills;
For youth's complexion, brilliant, fresh and bright,
Take Beecham's Pills;
Where they have harm'd, a case has not been found
In young or old;
Each year there are of Pills in boxes round
Six millions sold.

Thought Waves.

If wine and riot hath thy brain offended,
Take Beecham's Pills next morning, and 'tis ended.

After Longfellow.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
Constipation can't be cured;
Beecham's Pills will rouse the liver
Into action—that's assured.

Spring.

Apple green—Willie ill,
Pain all gone—Beecham Pill.

BADLY INJURED.

Miss Frances Tischner of Lutes' Laundry Has Both Arms Injured.

Miss Frances Tischner, employed at the Lutes' laundry, met with a very painful accident yesterday morning. The sleeve of her dress caught in the rollers of a collar and cuff machine and drew her right arm between the rollers, breaking it in two places. In attempting to free herself, her left arm was drawn in and was pretty badly crushed.

Miss Tischner was employed in the laundry for a number of years as a marker and sorter of clothing. Just before Mr. Lutes left for a trip to the Pacific coast, a short time ago, he showed her how to run the steam collar and cuff machine, which he himself usually operated. Yesterday there was considerable work on hand which had to be turned out quickly, and Miss Tischner concluded to use the machine for the first time. She started it, and noticing a little dust on the roller, began wiping it off with a cloth. She wore a dress with loose sleeves, and the sleeve of her right arm accidentally caught in the swiftly revolving rollers. Two other girls were near by and hurried to her assistance, but it was fully three minutes before the machinery could be reversed and the young woman released.

The injuries are not serious. Dr. Peter Kraft was summoned and had Miss Tischner removed to her home, 902 East Eighth street. She is much improved today though suffering considerably.

Carpenters Union No. 361

All members are requested to attend special meeting tonight, Feb. 3, at 7:30. Important business.

S. T. SKROVE, Secretary.

HAD A HOT TIME.

Sheriff Sargent's Deputies Indulge In Pretty Swift Gambling Episode.

Turnkey Ed Mahoney and Deputy Sheriff Haire had a quiet little game Wednesday afternoon in the clear space back of the county jail, when they built a little bonfire of gambling implements collected in Hibbing, when the sheriff made a raid there Jan. 1. After the saloon men who were pulled at the same time had been fined, the court gave Sheriff Sargent an order to destroy the implements, and that officer stated last week that when he carried out that order it would be without any warning, because he did not care to have an audience.

Wednesday afternoon he issued the order for the destruction of the gambling implements, and delegated Deputies Haire and Mahoney to do the work. They carried the stuff out into the yard, broke up the tables with an ax to give the blaze a good start, collected a little pile of the material and touched a match. Five roulette wheels, one "Klondike table," two crap tables, three stud poker tables and an abundance of chips, dice, cards and other minor implements went to swell the blaze, which was a bright and merry one for a while.

"Hundred on the red," said Turnkey Mahoney, facetiously, as he tossed a box of poker chips on a spot in the fire where a roulette wheel was writhing from the effect of the heat.

"Raise you a bushel," replied Deputy Haire, as he scooped up an armful of chips and deposited them where they would do the most good.

The game went fast and furious for a while, until all of the chips and cards and tables and dice were reduced to the most complete ruin that fire can bring about. The implements, with their gorgeous colors and glittering temptations, have all disappeared, and all that is left is a dull, gray pile of ashes in the clear space back of the county jail.

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IMPERIAL
TO BE ABSOLUTELY PURE. FLOUR.

MAKES A STATEMENT

Henry S. Mahon Tells the Result of Investigation of Prescott Contract.

HE BLAMES MR. HUGO

Finds No Justification For the Estimates Approved By Him.

Henry S. Mahon made an investigation into the Prescott contract and T. W. Hugo's connection with it before Mr. Hugo was nominated for mayor, and today he made the following statement to The Herald in reference to it:

"My name is not M. H. McMahon. I do not endorse all that Mr. McMahon has said in regard to this matter, for the reason that I do not feel it is a case where one ought to indulge in surmises as to what might have been the facts and who profited by the transaction, but should confine himself strictly to what the facts and records really prove. I find that the contract signed Nov. 17, 1896, between the city and D. Clint Prescott company, which was prepared with the assistance of T. W. Hugo, provided that the contractor should be paid 100 per cent of the monthly progress estimates, and that the estimates should be based on bills of expense to be furnished by the contractor, 'verified by measurement or estimation,' as the engineer should see most convenient and just. I called upon Mr. Hugo personally at this time, and was assured by him that the words quoted were not in the contract, and that he did not in any way attempt to verify the bills of expense put in by the contractor by either measurement or estimation.

"The records, however, show that each and every estimate (which in each case amounted to the full amount of Mr. Prescott's bills of expense) was certified to by Mr. Hugo in the following language, substantially. (I take the first estimate as an example):

"'Duluth, Minn., Dec. 7, 1896.—To the Board of Public Works.—Gentlemen: I herewith submit a statement of the approximate quantities of work done previous to Dec. 1, 1896, on contract No. 493, entered into between D. Clint Prescott company for the construction of pumping engines, machinery, etc., at Lakewood, also a statement of the amount due under said contract.'

"If this is not an estimate of the value of the work done, I don't know what is, but in these estimates there were items going to make up the expense, bills which it would be impossible for anyone inspecting them to consider for a moment as entering into the work done under the contract. I found that all the items mentioned by Mr. McMahon, D. A. Reed and others in The Herald were included in the expense bills. In view of the way the contract is drawn, I do not see how it could for a moment be claimed by any person that such items were proper to be allowed, especially those in the first estimate, allowed Mr. Prescott about Dec. 7, 1896. A number of larger items were for bills of expense, salary to the contractor himself and other men in his shop, which accrued, according to the showing made by the expense bills, long before the contract was ever entered into. On the face of the expense bills, Mr. Hugo, instead of making an estimate of 100 per cent of the expense bill for work done under the contract, did, as a matter of fact, on that one estimate alone, allow nearly 200 per cent of the expense bills for work done under the contract. He had no right to take account of expense incurred prior to the making of the contract or of Mr. Prescott's salary while lobbying to get the contract.

"In Mr. Hugo's reply to Mr. McMahon's charges, he justifies his actions by a resolution of the common council of Nov. 12, which, he says, directed the board of public works to amend the contract so as to allow 'the monthly estimates and of 100 per cent of the expenses.' This is not correct. The resolution simply directed the board of public works to make the contract, provide for the payment of 100 per cent of the estimates, instead of 95 per cent, as had been previously provided, and in any event could cut no figure, inasmuch as the resolution was passed before the contract was made and signed, and the contract was what Mr. Hugo was bound to stand upon.

"Mr. Hugo also claims that all matters in connection with the Prescott company were fully gone into by the citizens' committee, which reported on Aug. 11, 1897. This committee was appointed by the chamber of commerce and, as I find the report analyzed in the papers which commented upon it at the time, the committee did no more than find that the work done by the Prescott company was well done, but at that time the engines were not completed, and no one knew whether the estimates that had been paid amounted to an overpayment or not. The actual cost to the city was not ascertained until several months later. The committee was appointed chiefly to ascertain whether or not the total cost of the entire water system was likely to come within the total of the city engineer's estimates.

"I have refrained from commenting upon this matter publicly for various reasons but, although I am myself a Republican, I have felt that it was impossible for me to support or vote for Mr. Hugo at this election, not because the records necessarily show that Mr. Hugo profited in any way by the transaction, but because, on his own statement and on the face of the records, it is clear to my mind that Mr. Hugo allowed himself not only to be imposed upon, but allowed himself to be made the tool of other parties for the purpose of securing to Mr. Prescott the payment of money to which he could in no possible way have been entitled under the contract. I feel that in a municipal election like this party lines ought not to be drawn, and Democrats and Republicans alike should all do their part to secure the election of officers who will be faithful in the discharge of their duties, and have an eye single to the welfare of the city and to the protection of its interests and its citizens.

"If Mr. Hugo, in this Prescott deal, had not certified over his own signature that he found work actually done and accomplished to the amount of the estimates would never have been paid. Having so certified the city, to my mind, was, under the contract, legally bound to pay them. The records, so far as I can find, fail to show that the board of public works approved of any of these estimates."

C. D. Trott, Duluth's best optician has removed to 3 West Superior street.

The East Fourth Street News Depot, at 503 East Fourth street, formerly conducted by Charles Sansam & Sons, is now under the sole proprietorship of Charles Sansam.

Convalescents,

Sufferers from Indigestion, Insomnia or Kindred Troubles.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE

(Non-Intoxicant)

taken with meals and at bed time will assist the digestive functions and thoroughly tone up the whole system. This liquid malt extract appeals particularly to the nursing mother—*it possesses the properties most essential.*

~TRY BLATZ MALT-VIVINE.~

ALL DRUGGISTS.

PREP'D BY VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee, U. S. A.

DULUTH BRANCH.

Telephone 62.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio. 'Phone No. 9.

Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup. St.

Funeedany printing, see R. P. Co.

Choice offices for rent. Apply to W. M. Prindle & Co.

Progress lodge, No. 6, D. of H., are arranging for a Calico ball, Feb. 13.

The Red Men are to give a benefit ball at their hall Monday evening, and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

Miss Katie Hoff has left the Business University to fill the position of stenographer for M. F. Bates & Co.

Half price picture sale at Engle & Co., French & Bassett building.

John M. McClintock has begun suit against George C. Howe to clear title to lot 110 and the s½ of lot 108, block 139, Rice's Point, of which he claims to be the fee owner. He says that the defendant claims some title to the property that is not lawful, and he asks the court to settle the matter.

Miss Josie Quinn, of Cairo, Ill., has come to the city to take a complete course at the Business university.

Kelly's dye works for slick clothes.

C. D. Trott, Duluth's best optician, has removed to 3 West Superior street.

Applications for mortgage loans wanted. John Q. A. Crosby, 210 Palladio building.

B. Knowlton, milliner, is open for business, No. 3 West Superior street.

Olive, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hargraves, died yesterday. The funeral will take place Sunday at 2 p. m., from the residence, 412 Twelfth avenue east.

The special meetings now in progress in the Second Presbyterian church are attracting large crowds. Mr. McCrossan is a man of magnetic influence and a speaker of more than ordinary power. He will speak every night next week in the same place.

The Duluth Ministerial association will meet on Monday morning in the Y. M. C. A. parlors at 10:30. The topic for discussion is: "Ritschl: His Theology and Influence." Dr. Cleland will be the speaker.

The funeral of Miss Nellie McLaren was held this afternoon at her late home, 221 East Fourth street. The services were attended by a large number of sorrowing friends. The remains were taken to Oshkosh, Wis., for burial.

Cash Paid

For Proctorknott Village Orders.

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT CO.,

302 and 303 Torrey Building.

PERSONALS.

W. D. Gordon has been at home for the past two days with la grippe.

B. Knowlton, milliner, is open for business. No. 3 West Superior street.

WEST DULUTH

There will be a meeting at the Great Eastern hall tonight, at which Mr. Truelsen and other good speakers will appear.

At No. 5514 Grand avenue there will be service in the Norwegian language Sunday forenoon at 11 o'clock by Rev. Adolph Salveson.

The Presbyterian congregation of West Duluth will hold services at the Baptist hall, located on Central avenue, tomorrow morning at 10:30. No Presbyterian service in the evening.

The youngsters of West Duluth and the rest of the city in general have, since the sleet storm some weeks ago, taken possession of the sidewalks for skating, not only making themselves nuisances, but dangerous to people, and especially ladies who are walking on the streets.

Next Wednesday night the K. of P. band will give another prize carnival at the West Duluth rink. A handsome lady's and gent's necktie will be awarded to the couple making the best appearance in the grand march.

A son made his appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Doughty, of Forty-first avenue and Grand, this morning.

Laundry Workers' Annual Ball.

The fifth annual ball by the Laundry Workers' union will take place Thursday evening, Feb. 8, at Odd Fellows' hall. A gold medal will be given to the best waltzer. Tickets, 75 cents.

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

Buying a Piano.....

Isn't like buying groceries or clothing. You haven't the experience gained through frequent purchasing to guide you to an intelligent selection. To a great extent you must rely upon Piano reputations and the dealer's integrity. That brings us to the feature of this big Piano business—our unqualified guarantee of satisfaction with any Piano we sell you. We know the Pianos—we take all the responsibility. Aren't you ready to rely upon us?

French & Bassett,

Reliable Piano Dealers.

Duluth, Minnesota.

A Malicious Report!

It has come to our notice that one of our competitors who is gifted with a very fertile brain, has circulated a malicious report to the effect that one of our employes is down with the small pox and that her home is quarantined.

We Publicly

denounce this as an infamous falsehood, and that none of our employes has had the small pox or that any of their homes have been quarantined.

Panton & White.

THE BRUNER JUDGMENTS.

Case to Test Them Is Continued to Next Week.

The application to compel Clerk of Court Chester to file certain satisfactions of personal property tax judgments made by N. S. Bruner was filed in the clerk's office yesterday afternoon and placed on the calendar for today's special term of district court. It was to have come up this morning, but it was continued to next Saturday, when it will probably be taken up.

The proceeding takes the form of an application of the Crown Lumber company for an order or a writ of mandamus compelling the clerk to file several satisfactions of judgment offered for filing, that were made by N. S. Bruner, assignee of the county on these judgments. The judgments are against F. W. Seaton, who is part owner of a piece of property in which the applicant is interested, and the application simply recites the fact that the satisfactions were offered for filing and that the clerk refused to file them.

It is not understood that this proceeding will test the right of Bruner to the judgments. It will merely settle the right of the clerk to refuse to file the papers, and the Bruner title to the judgments, which is disputed by the county, will not be brought up until the March term of court. S. D. Allen represents the Crown Lumber company and Bruner.

The Normanna Singing Society WILL GIVE A

CONCERT

At Columbia Hall, Tomorrow (Sunday) Ev'ng
Flaaten's Orchestra will furnish the Music.
Tickets, 25 Cents.

WANTS A NEW TRIAL.

C. O. Baldwin Claims the Finlayson Verdict Was Inadequate.

In special term of district court this morning, C. O. Baldwin, attorney for the plaintiff in the case of the estate of Archibald Finlayson against the Duluth Street Railway company, asked the court to set aside the verdict rendered a week or two ago. The suit was to recover $5000 damages for the death of Finlayson, who was killed in the Lake avenue accident in September, 1898. The jury returned a verdict of $450 for the plaintiff. Mr. Baldwin argued that the verdict was not justified by the evidence, and that it was grossly inadequate and appeared to have been given under the influence of passion and prejudice. The finding of a verdict for the plaintiff indicated that the jury thought that the street railway company was liable for the death of Finlayson, but the verdict, he argued, was ridiculous in view of the testimony. If the company was liable the jury was bound to return a verdict for the actual pecuniary damages to the wife and two children. The husband that had been taken away, the evidence showed, was a man of absolutely no bad habits, his earning capacity was good and he was earning $840 a year. For his loss the jury gave the wife and children $450.

Mr. Baldwin said that one of the jurors who had held the jury out had been taken to task for giving the widow less than the price of a team of horses for the fire department, which is $600. The juror responded that the loss of a husband did not amount to any more than the value of a team of horses.

The argument was still in progress at noon.

The city's motion for a new trial in the case of King & Steele against the city was denied this morning, and the city will take an appeal.

Cures dizzy spells, tired feeling, stomach, kidney and liver troubles. Keeps you well all the year. Rocky mountain Tea taken this month. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.

SOLD IN DULUTH AT

The Ideal Beer Hall.

BLOOD POISON

Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY COMPANY—1046 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

THE DEADLIEST POISONS.

They Instantly Kill Human Beings That Absorb Them.

The discoverer of prussic acid was instantly killed by inhaling one whiff of his own handiwork.

Pure prussic acid is never sold or handled. The smell of it is always fatal. It kills not in three minutes or half an hour, but the instant it enters the lungs as a gas. The mixture ordinarily sold as prussic acid is 98 parts water to two parts of the drug. Even in this form it is very deadly. A 20 per cent mixture of the acid would kill nearly as quickly as if pure.

Atropine, though it has no harmful odor, is so deadly that as much of it as would adhere to the end of a moistened forefinger would instantly cause death.

Cyanide of potassium has a pleasant smell, which is not injurious, but a small quantity swallowed kills at once.

Pure ammonia, if inhaled, would cause death almost as quickly as prussic acid.

When a carboy of nitric acid is broken some one has to suffer. It will burn wood, eat through iron plates and destroy whatever it touches. Such an accident once happened in an acid factory, says the Chicago Chronicle. Everyone ran away, leaving the acid to amuse itself by setting fire to things. Soon it was seen that the building would be destroyed and hundreds of people thrown out of work, and four men volunteered to put out the fire in the acid room. They succeeded and came out all right. Five hours later all were dead.

STOPPED GILMORE'S PAY.

The rescue of Lieut. J. C. Gilmore has brought to light a most interesting episode in Washington, in which the wife of the brave officer and the navy department play the leading parts, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Journal.

When ordered away Lieut. Gilmore arranged with the navy department to pay over to his wife a certain portion of his salary.

As usual in such cases, the money, instead of being made directly payable to the wife, was subject to the order of hers and her husband's 'next friend.' The person selected was Mrs. Gilmore's cousin, Rosier Dulaney, of Washington.

Everything went on in the most satisfactory manner until last July, when, upon Mr. Dulaney's application for the customary check, he was informed that the money would no longer be paid, inasmuch as the department considered itself warranted in withholding it because of the apparent certainty of Lieut. Gilmore's death.

Unable to secure any change in the departmental decision, Mr. Dulaney continued for three months following to pay over to his pretty young cousin from his own pocket the sum she had been in the habit of receiving from her husband's pay.

Then finding the outlook was anything but encouraging, and that the department held out, the truth was told Mrs. Gilmore.

Mrs. Gillmore has stoutly maintained a belief in her husband's safety, and even the verdict of the navy department did not daunt her. Conferences were held with various friends, and finally it was arranged that Mr. Dulaney would make a final appeal to the department. The outcome was that Paymaster Lemly was interested, and the department finally consented to continue the allotted amount to Mrs. Gillmore upon her agreement that in the event of proof of her husband's death she would reimburse the navy department.

SHORT SKIRTS AND LONG.

Red or blue denim gowns for the housemaid is a sensible suggestion, and why not let them be short, like a golf skirt?

Just compare the agility of a man with a woman who waits on you at the table, and notice the swish of the skirts and the burden of it. Graceful and elegant they may be, but for hurrying and scurrying about the house, how much more convenient to be relieved of some several inches of skirt, says an exchange.

Plenty of women who do their own housework wear bicycle skirts as their regular morning costume, instead of the old-time wrapper, and the case has been known of ultra ones who wore bloomers on sweeping day.

Nothing is so marked in its new phase as the formation of the skirt. All women watched with eager interest the unfolding of this chrysalis, for upon it so much of their individuality depended.

It appeared as a cloud "no bigger than a man's hand" long, long ago that the eelskin skirt was to be routed. The super stout woman declared against it, and also that department of the feminine quorum is largely in evidence with us after the dial shadow of five-and-thirty is passed. These declared it immodest—with good and apparent reason in their claims, and the lithe, pretty, proportioned sisterhood could but pout: avoirdupois held the sway and the shirred and plaited skirt came to the fore. Stout madam sailed in triumphant, for beneath the deceptive folds there was little to declare a difference between her and grace itself, but lo! the fairy godmother touched this self-same skirt with her magic wand and now the poor stout woman is biting her nails again in wrathful meditation. The new plaited skirt is indeed the loveliest creation of this fashionable decade. It is full, in the sense that there is not the remotest suggestion of scantiness about it, for it is laid in side plaits, box plaits or multitudinous tucks, but these are managed with a master hand, caught and held down, close as a glove, to knee depth, and then set free in a fluffy series of fan folds and frills at the foot.

Tucks and tucking everywhere! The newest skirts for both cloth and thin materials are seen either entirely tucked or in clusters varying in width, and lengthwise and on the bias. Skirts tucked on the bias are beautiful for crepe de chine, chiffon and all the thin materials. The tucks end within ten or twelve inches of the bottom of the skirt and flare below. Insertions of lace are set in below the tucking.

Wedding Rings.

GEIST & ERD, JEWELERS, 121 West Superior Street.

"77"

(Special Cable Dispatch to the New York World.)

London, Jan. 20.—The ravages of the Grip in London nowadays are worse than at any time since the original epidemic in 1891.

GRIP

Travelling This Way.

All serious epidemics of Grip have traveled rapidly westward. You can protect yourself against Grip and Colds during February and March by carrying a vial of "77" in your pocket for immediate use, and become immune.

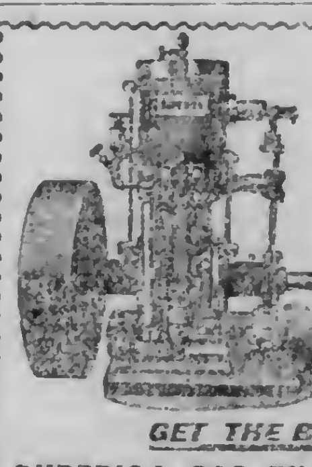
Taken early cuts it short promptly.

Taken during its prevalence, preoccupies the system and prevents its invasion.

Taken while suffering from it a cure is speedily realized.

Manual of all Diseases sent free.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c, or five for $1.00. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., N. Y.



Electric Gasoline Engines,

Stationary, Portable and Marine.

Equipped with governor, starting gear and signal whistle.

GET THE BEST.

SUPERIOR GAS ENGINE WORKS,

A. A. WILLIAMS, Prop. West Superior, Wis.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 51 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S. Canadas and Europe. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, Great Jones st., N. Y.

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Fine Magazine and Law Binding. Art Binding a Specialty.

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Flat Opening Blank Books

Advertise Your Real Estate For Sale and Houses, Rooms and Flats For Rent in The Saturday Herald.

REALTY MARKET

Very Quiet Week Reported By the Men In the Trade.

BUILDING EXPECTED

Much Work Is Anticipated In Construction Line During the Summer.

Real estate during the past week has been dull and listless. Sales were few in number and unimportant in nature, though negotiations were begun in several rather important deals. In some directions the improved situation is fully sustained. Leasing continues fairly active, and the condition of general business is such that real estate men are confident that there will be a large demand for increased space during the coming year. This will mean considerable new building, which will create a demand for money, and loan agencies are evidently expecting this condition for the reason that they are already insisting on unquestionable security in order to check recklessness on the part of intending builders.

Taking everything into consideration the realty men say that they have many reasons for encouragement, notwithstanding last week's slump in business. The number of inquiries have not decreased. They predict that much of the business now hanging fire will result in sales which will not be in the nature of the operations of speculators on margins.

Building operations are almost entirely suspended and the few permits issued are mostly for repairs. The prices of materials are gradually settling to a stable basis. It can not be said that the prices are any lower than the quotations of several weeks ago, but the element of fluctuation either up or down is slowly being eliminated. The contractors know what to expect and are making arrangements accordingly.

A well-known architect said yesterday "We anticipate a busy season and one that will be a benefit to trades generally. There has been no phenomenal advance in the prices of materials as a whole; such reports have caused a great many to abandon building projects, thinking the prices uncalled for and excessive. Such is not the case. Prices are simply getting back to the legitimate figure, something that every property holder should be glad to see, as it enhances the value of improved and unimproved property, which have been on the wane for some time past."

* * *

Contractors and architects have been notified of a general raise in the scale of wages recently adopted by several of the unions. For the most part the advances amount to about half a cent an hour. Among the building trade unions adopting new scales of wages are the carpenters, painters, plasterers, bricklayers and stone masons.

* * *

One of the interesting features of the week was the purchase of the old Duluth Roller mill by Walter A. Scott, who ever since the Imperial mill was started has been its head miller. Mr. Scott says that the machinery is in good condition and the mill has a capacity of about 500 barrels. It is located on the dock property recently purchased by the Northern Pacific Railway company, and will be removed, but Mr. Scott has not yet decided on a location.

* * *

The trans for the week are as follows:

Owen Fargusson to R. B. Whiteside, se¼ of ne¼, ne¼ of se¼, w½ of se¼ section 17; nw¼ of section 20-58-19	$ 5,000
A. R. Gelham et mar to Jacob Gensman et al, ne¼ of ne¼ section 31-64-12	200
J. W. Thompson et ux to F. S. Bell, ne¼ of nw¼ and lot 2 section 36-68-19	1,000
D. B. McKellar et ux to Jos. W. Thompson, lot 2 and ne¼ of nw¼ section 36-68-19	1,000
A. P. Hillebrand to M. E. Fort, lot 182, block 65, Duluth proper, Third division	350
Peter Swandson to W. R. Moon, e½ lot 38, block 127, Duluth proper, Third division	175
A. M. Pierce to S. M. Stryker, w½ lot 7, block 2, F. & C.'s rearrangement block 56, Duluth proper, Third division	2,000
Charles Copman to Charles Donnilson, lots 21, 25 and 26, block 7, Princeton Place addition	87
R. N. Day to Lesure Lumber company, ne¼ section 11-62-14	1,000
W. Loan and Trust company to A. M. Pierce, west 25 ft lot 7, block 2, F. & C.'s rearrangement of block 56, Duluth proper, Third division	1,300
A. L. Carey, special master, et al to Northern Pacific Railway company, all lands in St. Louis county granted to Northern Pacific Railway company	117,000
Homestead Building and Loan association to H. S. Nelson, part of lots 338, 340 and 342, block 156, Duluth proper, Second division	385
N. P. Conrey to Charles Danielson lots 21, 25 and 26, block 7, Princeton Place addition	87
William Wesenbrink et ux to L. F. Gran, und 1-3 s½ of se¼ and se¼ of sw¼ section 14, and ne¼ of nw¼ section 26-65-20	425
Mesaba Improvement company to Edward McHale et al, lot 20, block 8, Sparta	225
C. J. Johnson et ux to A. J. Holter et al, lot 5, block 21, Tower	500
G. F. Moffett to F. Campbell, Jr., ne¼ of nw¼ and lots 1 and 2 section 18-66-20	600
F. Campbell, Jr., to F. S. Bell, ne¼ of nw¼ and lots 1 and 2, section 18-66-20	1,000
Jos. H. Porter to L. P. Hall, s½ of se¼ section 19; sw¼ of sw¼ section 20; se¼ of se¼ section 28; e½ of ne¼ section 32; ne¼ of ne¼ and s½ of ne¼ and sw¼ of nw¼ section 33-64-16; ne¼ of ne¼ section 30-64-16	5,500
Minnie Stewart et mar to P. A. Smith, lot 4, section 18-60-18	185
G. G. Dickerman to H. R. Patterson, lots 24, 25 and 26, block 2, and lot 26, block 4, Proctorknott, First addition	2,000
Bryan Lathrop to R. M. Bradley et al, trustees, lots 33 and 35, West Superior street, Duluth proper, First division	95,000
L. P. Hall to F. S. Bell, lot 2 and w½ of se¼ section 13; lot 1 section 24; s½ of se¼ section 19; sw¼ of sw¼ section 20; ne¼ of ne¼ section 30; e½ of ne¼ section 32, sw¼ of nw¼, e½ of ne¼ and sw¼ of ne¼ section 33; se¼ of se¼ section 28-64-16	7,000
K. A. Hyde et al to Oscar Dahl et al, lot 10, block 9, Wset Duluth, Sixth division	650
C. H. Pettit et al to Jacob Smule, und 2-5 lot 1, block 6, McKinley	62
McKinley Townsite company to Jacob Smule, 3-5 lot 1, block 6 McKinley	93
Mesaba Improvement company to H. Kerkinen, lot 27, block 153, Sparta	50
A. Johnson to Sophia Ruhnke, lot 198, block 102, Duluth proper, Third division	125
J. Q. A. Crosby to M. H. Stanford, und 3-8 sw¼ of sw¼ section 3-62-14	250
Western Land association to A. Johnson, lot 198, block 102, Duluth proper, Third division	100
Western Land association to Hugh McKenzie, n½ lot 3, rearrangement of blocks 7 and 8, Industrial division	5,000
M. O. Messer to Christ Ugstood et al, nw¼ section 14-50-15	160
Jonh Semer et al to John Glode, lot 6, block 1, Semer's addition to Ely	75
John Glode to Charles Anderson, lot 6, block 1, Semer's addition to Ely	130
John King to M. S. Stein, e½ of ne¼, sw¼ of ne¼ section 11; sw¼ of nw¼ section 12-68-21	3,500
T. S. Skeie to M. S. Stein, ne¼ of nw¼, w½ of nw¼ section 26; sw¼ of sw¼ section 23-68-21	1,000
Michael Peloquin to M. S. Stein, nw¼ section 24-68-21	3,000
Scandia Building and Loan association to J. J. Eklund, lot 6, block 42, Portland	1,400
M. E. Coffin et mar to George C. Swallow, nw¼ of ne¼ section 22; ne¼ of se¼ section 27-64-12	320
Robert Whiteside et ux to George C. Swallow, sw¼ of se¼ section 22; lots 1, 2 and ne¼ of ne¼ section 27; lot 9 section 31-64-12; lots 3, 4, 7 section 36-64-13	3,000
Duluth Banking company to Crown Lumber company, lot 2 section 5-52-14	100
Bridget Maginnis et mar to Knox Lumber company, und ⅛ lot 7, and sw¼ of ne¼ and the se¼ of the nw¼ of section 4-62-14	$ 237
A. H. Burg et mar to Knox Lumber company, und 7-16 of same	881
C. H. Maginnis et ux to R. E. Parcher, ne¼ sw¼, nw¼ se¼ section 5-66-20; w½ sw¼ section 17; ne¼ se¼ section 18; s½ nw¼ section 29-67-20; s½ sw¼ section 2-66-21; s½ sw¼ section 21-67-21	1,765
The Norton So. to Samuel I. Levin, lot 86, block 2, Duluth proper, Third division	39,000
M. Sever et ux to John Koski, lot 10, block 15½, Biwibik	175
Daniel D. Ackley to Alexander Stewart et al, se¼ se¼ section 8; n½ ne¼ and sw¼ ne¼, section 17-67-20	2,175
C. E. Bailey to Jos. Blanchete, lot 7, block 31, Eveleth	95
C. O. Baldwin to John Shostid, lot 13, block 7, Harrington's addition; lot 6, block 23, Lester Park, Second division	500
Mary E. Coffin to R. E. Parcher, ne¼ se¼ section 3-66-21; sw¼ sw¼ section 34-67-21	320
Edg. A. Coffin to George C. Swallow, se¼ sw¼ section 22; ne¼ se¼ section 27-64-12	320
E. A. Coffin to W. Alexander et al, sw¼ nw¼ section 20; ne¼ se¼ section 18-64-19; sw¼ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼ section 32-65-19	700

IN MICHIGAN.

Spruce Wood Men Coining Money---General Notes From the Range.

Houghton—Spruce wood handlers are making hay. The price now paid for spruce for pulp is the highest on record, $4.80 per cord being paid at the railroad track. At this price there is considerable money in cutting and hauling the timber and many persons are engaged in getting it out. The spruce has been pretty well cut from the timber lands in this vicinity, although there is considerable standing at Clowery. In past years thousands of cords of spruce has been sent from this section and considerable money has been made by men who got it out, although the industry was never as remunerative as it is today.

A lot of rich rock was hoisted from the Victoria this week, and all parts of the mine are reported to be very rich in copper. The shaft especially gains in richness as it increases in depth. Sixty skip-loads of rock very rich in copper were hoisted one day this week; this rock was obtained by cutting a plat for a small hoist for a winze which is being sunk from the fourth level. No search for copper has been made at this mine and only that found in the development work taken out, but there is a large stockpile of stamp rock and many tons of copper to be seen around the big shaft.

The immense rock breaker built by the Portage Lake Foundry and Machine company for the Cleveland-Cliffs company's Michigamme mine, is undoubtedly the largest rock breaker ever built in the United States. It is a gigantic affair, weighting, all told, between seventy-five and eighty tons, and stands nine feet high upon the floor with parts reaching down below and with the fly wheels projecting above the main body of the machine, which is sixteen feet long and five feet wide.

The Atlantic mine output for the month of January, 1900, was somewhat less than the average output for the previous few months, owing to an accident at the mill and another at the mine. The product for the month was 259 tons 1860 pounds.

The production of the Wolverine mine has varied very little in the past few months. The output for the month of January, just expired, was 229 tons 100 pounds. This is somewhat less than the average production for several months past.

Michigamme—The main body of water in the workings of the Michigamme mine has been reached and for the past week or more progress toward the bottom has not been as rapid as when the water was coming from the shaft and one or two small levels near the surface. At present, the pumps are working directly in the big openings and it may be some little time before these are freed of water. After the main drifts have been drained the water will be lowered more rapidly, as the levels below the 300-foot mark begin to narrow as depth is attained.

Marquette—The first experiments in wireless telegraphy in the Upper Peninsula were tried by Professor L. Moorhouse at the high school laboratory with great success. Messages and signals were sent through a brick wall and two stone walls of the aggregate thickness of four feet. The distance of the sending apparatus from the receiver was seventy-five feet. Instead of using a wire transmitter, and receiver, as Maconi does, glass plates covered with tin foil were substituted.

Laurium—The village council of Laurium has granted the Houghton County Electric Street Railway company a franchise through the streets. It is understood that the terms of the franchise are exactly like those of Houghton and Hancock—just what the company asked.

STORIES OF KITCHENER.

Adventures as a Spy Among the Mahdi's Followers.

Cool, daring, resourceful and possessed of a wonderful power of self-restraint, Lord Kitchener is the very man for the position he will fill in South Africa, says the London Daily Mail. He is not the soldiers' idol that Lord Roberts, his great chief, is, because Kitchener never spares his men; nor, for that matter, does he spare himself. Once a project is afoot, once a goal is to be reached, Kitchener means to get there.

It is hardly to be wondered at that a man of this hard, cold, calculating disposition is not loved; and "Tommy" will never make a pet of Lord Kitchener. But he admires him, and places implicit faith in his judgment, and would follow him wherever he chose to go. And what more would a commander have? An authority who was with Kitchener in the Soudan wrote of him: "It appears to be the sirdar's policy to advance deliberately step by step; to make his position secure after each step before venturing on another; to run no unnecessary risks, but at the right moment to strike hard with unexpected suddenness, and to follow up the blow with energy."

Lord Kitchener is obviously the right man in the right place in South Africa.

Every soldier hopes for a "chance," and many hope in vain. Kitchener's chance came in 1882, when the rising tide of Mahdism threatened to sweep was expected that the false prophet's from end to end of the Soudan. But it successes were being exaggerated, and young Kitchener was deputed to make investigations and report. He dressed himself as an Arab trader and entered Omdurman, taking his life in his hand. He went among the wild Kababish and treacherous pashas, who had they once penetrated his disguise, would have shown him little mercy.

One day he witnessed the execution of a supposed spy in the town. The poor wretch was subjected to such torture that Kitchener procured a tiny phial of cyanide of potassium, which he concealed about his person. As he subsequently remarked to a brother officer:

"Death at their hands I did not fear; in fact, I expected it. But such a death!"

For two years Kitchener lived under such conditions, never knowing when he might be brought face to face with a violent death; but all the while communicating to the heads of the Egyptian intelligence department information of the utmost importance regarding the Mahdi and his movements. So strictly was his identity preserved that the British troops did not know him, and a "Tommy" on one occasion flung a brickbat at the brave young officer, whom he mistook for a "blooming negro." The blow inflicted a rather nasty scalp wound, and had the additional result of creating a proverb:

"Throw a stone at a negro and you'll hit the Sirdar."

Adventures by the score happened to Kitchener in the exciting role of detective of spies. On one occasion two suspected Arabs were brought into the British camp and confined in the guard tent. Shortly afterward they were joined by a third. The trio held an animated conversation for some minutes, and then much to the astonishment of the sentry, the latest arrival stepped forward and said in indisputable English:

"All right, sentry; I'm going to the general."

The third prisoner was Kitchener, who by this daring ruse, coupled with a perfect knowledge of native languages, confirmed the suspicion that the fellows were dangerous spies. They were promptly shot.

Perhaps the most striking trait in Lord Kitchener's character is his disinclination to put a married man in a position of responsibility under him. He appears to hold the opinion that matrimony interferes with business. He backs up his precept by example, for, as everybody knows, Lord Kitchener is a bachelor. Like many notable personages before him. It is related that on one occasion he was presented to a certain well known countess at Cairo, and opened the conversation by asking:

"Do you find Cairo nice at this season of the year?"

"Delightful," she replied.

There was a pause of five minutes, during which Kitchener tugged thoughtfully at his mustache. Then he said:

"Ah, I am glad!"

Lord Kitchener does not claim to be "a ladies' man."

Such, then, is Lord Roberts' right hand man in the present campaign. The subjugation of the Boers will afford Lord Kitchener ample scope for the exercise of those sterling qualities which he possesses in such an eminent degree.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Are You Going to Buy a Home?

Get our prices on houses at **Lakeside, East End, West End and West Duluth.**

Are you going to Build?

We have lots for sale in all parts of the city at lowest prices.

If you have property to sell

Let us have your price for it. We have buyers.

G. G. Dickerman & Co.,
No. 3 Trust Company Building.

HARRIS BROS.
112 Palladio.
REAL ESTATE.

We have customers for two houses in East End.

Do you want to sell? Come and see us.

A. R. Macfarlane & Co.
112 Exchange Building.
Commercial Paper, Mortgage Loans, Stocks, Real Estate and Insurance.

$2600

For an 8-room modern house, first-class location, a fine house.

Chas. P. Craig & Co.,
Herald Building.

Established 1886.

J. C. MISHLER,
REAL ESTATE.

If you want to buy or sell, come and see me, write or wire. J. C. MISHLER, 307 and 308 Exchange building, Duluth, Minn.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

ASK FOR C. J. TUFTE'S NORWEGIAN Cod Liver Oil. Our import of 1899 is excellent.

PROFESSIONAL.

HAIR, MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED Germicide guaranteed for dandruff and falling hair. Corns removed without pain. Mme. Boyd, 216 West Superior street.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

IF IN NEED OF A NO. 1 TYPEWRITER call at 12 Fifth avenue west and see the cheapest one on the market for thirty days.

HOTELS.

Hotel Northern,
208 West Superior St.,
Serves Business Men's Lunch

Every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2. p. m. Oysters, Live Lobsters, Crabs and deep sea delicacies at all hours. First-class Chef in charge.

One block from Union Depot.
WINDSOR HOTEL,
Rates, $1.50 a day.
JAMES SULLIVAN, Prop.
Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY—PINE LANDS IN St. Louis, Itasca and Lake counties, John Maginnis, 310 Palladio.

WANTED TO BUY—ON MONTHLY payments, a modern house in East End or central portion of the city. Address Buyer, care of The Herald.

HOUSE MOVING AND STACK RAISING.

HOUSE - MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved by D. Mackenzie, 114 Eighteenth avenue east, south.

LAUNDRY.

THE COON LAUNDRY — 426 EAST Fourth street. H. E. Coon, proprietor. Shirts, 10c; collars and cuffs, 2c. Best hand work guaranteed.

PERSONAL.

AM 55, WEALTHY BUT LONELY--WILL make home happiest spot on earth to appreciative wife. "Dale," 997 E. Fifty-fourth street Chicago.

PIANO POLISHING.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE REPOLISHED AND REPAIRED. C. O. Kristenson. 2 East Michigan street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITS IN STOCKS, WHEAT AND cotton. Mackey's Modern Methods Make Money. Write for our free book. C. E Mackey & Co., 29 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—MAN WITH $200 CASH TO buy interest in a light manufacturing business which pays big money. K 46, Herald.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Uncas National Bank,
Plaintiff,
vs.

Robert S. Sutliffe, Duluth Transfer Railway Company, John Eliot Bowles, as receiver of the Du-Bowles, as receiver of the Duluth Transfer Railway Company, Metropolitan Trust Company of the city of New York, Metropolitan Trust Company of the city of New York as trustee, Fidelity Loan & Trust Company, Joseph Sampson as receiver of the Fidelity Loan & Trust Company, U. G. Whitney as receiver of the Fidelity Loan & Trust Company, Western Land Association of Minnesota, John Peterson, Charles S. Pierce, Fred Bean, Mrs. Mary Smith, Paul C. Linden and George A. Fernald, Arthur C. Raymond and Oliver E. Williams, co-partners as George A. Fernald & Company,
Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that, under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the second (2) day of February, 1900, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said St. Louis County, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots three hundred five (305) and three hundred seven (307), in block sixteen (16), and lot two hundred seventy-four (274), block eighteen (18), all in Duluth proper, Second division, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated February 3rd, 1900.

W. C. SARGENT,
Sheriff of St. Louis County.
By V. A. DASH,
Deputy.

J. W. REYNOLDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-3-10-17-24-March-3-10-1900.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO HELP care for children and assist in light housework. 321 Third avenue west.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 1119 East First street.

WANTED—DISHWASHER AND SECOND girl at 111 West First street.

WANTED—WOMEN TO DO PLAIN sewing at home; $1.50 per day; four months work guaranteed. Send stamped envelope for particulars. R. W. Hutton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—WOMEN TO BIND DRESS shields at home. Steady work; distance no disadvantage; ask your dealer to show you Kora Shields and Kora Klasp hose supporters. Kora Shields snap on waist without sewing. Send 10c for catalogue of work. Kora Shield company, 525 Broome street, New York.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A COMPETENT girl for general housework. 1520 East Third street.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO do general housework; family of three. Apply 4 Adams flat.

FEMALE COOK AND KITCHEN HELP at Colson house, corner First street and Second avenue west.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; small family, 224 Third avenue east.

GIRL WANTED—TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework, at 316 East Second street.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND work in family of three. Apply 325 East Second street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—BELL BOYS. APPLY HOTEL St. Louis.

WANTED—FOUR LATHE HANDS AND two all round machinists. Address Virginia Iron works, Virginia, Minnesota.

WANTED—RELIABLE MAN TO DELIVER and collect. Salary $15 per week and expenses. Address Globe Co., 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PANT MAKER WANTED—STEADY job for right man. S. R. Harrington, 614 West Superior street.

WANTED—GOOD STRONG MAN WHO has had experience in delivering ice. Permanent position; good wages. Married man preferred. Apply 5131 London road.

WANTED—SIX MACHINISTS. PERMANENT employment. Apply at once. Clyde Iron Co., Duluth.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COATMAKER. Janzig, Board of Trade.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS, BOTH SEXES, TO sell copyrighted article needed in every home. Big profits. Send 25 cents for sample by mail, or call at office, Palladio building, Room 710. S. A. L. E. Mfg. Co.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL IMPROVED "Best" Incandescent Vapor Gas Lamps. Latest out. Largest variety of styles. Largest Factory. Prompt shipments. The Best Light Co., Canton, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS on easy payments. No experience or capital required. Gately Supply Co., 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, GENERAL office work. Can give best of references. Salary no object. Address H 89, Herald.

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING TO DO AT 226 West Third street.

WANTED—SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to take charge of. Apply at Bethel, 508 West Superior street.

WOMAN WOULD LIKE PLACES TO DO work by the day. Mrs. Anderson, 32 Tenth avenue west.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL TO assist in housework for board. K 63, Herald.

GIRL WANTS PLACE IN PRIVATE family to do general housework. 1832 West Third street.

YOUNG MAN WANTS WORK OF some kind, indoor preferred. Can do paper hanging, calsomining and painting. Can make himself useful in wholesale house or warehouse. Address K 92, Herald.

SITUATION WANTED BY EXPERIENCED dry goods and gents' furnishnigs man. H. E., Herald.

WANTED — WASHING OR HOUSE cleaning. 102 Eighteenth avenue east south.

WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG lady, a position as cashier in store or restaurant. Address L. C., Herald.

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND BY the day by a young woman. 14 East First street.

YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE PLACE in boarding house or hotel to do second work or wash dishes. Agnes Miller 2118 West Seventh street.

WANTED — HOUSECLEANING, OR stores and offices to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON PARK Point; cost $85. Will sell cottage with tent 14x16, stove, etc., for $65, if taken before April 1. P 31, Herald.

PIANO $175 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT Piano, almost new; cost $450. First-class maker. 2 and 3 Banning block, opposite Glass block.

DO YOU WANT A LOT IN SIXTH DIVISION, West Duluth? Make me an offer for one on Norton, near Central. R. F. Belleperche, 627 Chamber of Commerce.

ORGAN $30 ESTEY MAKE, HIGH top, walnut case, nearly new. 2 and 3 Banning block, opposite Glass block.

FOR SALE—PALACE MEAT MARKET. Best location in city, doing a good business. Cheap. Corner Twelfth and Tower avenue, West Superior, Wis.

Horses! Horses!

Large consignments of heavy logging and draft horses are daily placed on the Midway Horse Market of
BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN,
Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.

FOR SALE—BUFFALO OVERCOAT IN good condition. Address K 100, Herald.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT—REAR of 323 East Fifth street. Apply at 530 West Superior street.

GOOD HOUSE FOR RENT—APPLY TO G. Hoode Thompson, Glen Avon, Duluth.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE SMALL buildings in East End; also large building, suitable for livery and sale stables. A. R. Macfarlane & Co., 112 Exchange building.

3-ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT, 212 EAST Third street.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT — TWO FURNISHED front rooms, with board. 130 Sixth avenue west.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room, suitable for two, with board. No. 228 Second avenue west, corner Third street.

FOR RENT—THREE MODERN FURNISHED rooms, electric light, furnace heat, etc., 101 East Fourth street.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—FLAT FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED; cheap. 722 West Fifth street.

FOR RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. Gas, electric light, bath. $16.00 per month. Cooley & Underhill, American Exchange Bank bldg.

FOR RENT—HALL.

MASONIC TEMPLE HALL. SEATS 200. E. P. Alexander, Torrey.

MIDWIFE.

MIDWIFE — MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. Croix avenue. Private hospital.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

MONEY TO LOAN. ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

APPLICATION FOR MORTGAGE loans wanted. John Q. A. Crosby, 210 Palladio building.

TRAINED NURSE.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND OBSTETRICAL nurse. 117 East Fifth street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings meeting Feb. 3, 1900. Work, Second degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Feb. 12, 1900. Work, ———. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Feb. 14, 1900. Work, P. M. M. E. M. degree. Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month. 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Feb. 6, 1900. Work, Templar degree. J. T. Armstead, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor. West Superior street. F. W. Dryer M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder, John C. Walker, financier, residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; W. C. Weld, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

I. O. F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Commerce No. 3283, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Kalamazoo block, second floor. H. W. Krause, C. R.; W. W. Hoopes, R. S.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, second and fourth Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. Harry Harrington, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—meets Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 8 p. m. at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; H. W. Krause, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F., meets Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, 8 p. m. Work, initiatory degree, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

CLAIRVOYANT.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRVOYANT. 704 East Second.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS FITTING

THOMPSON-WAUGH COMPANY, 230 West First street.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R.
Union Depot. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

Lv. †9 00 am	Trains for St. Paul and Minneapolis	Ar. *6 45 am
" *1 55 pm		" †1 40 pm
" *11 15 pm		" *7 00 pm

EASTERN R'Y OF MINNESOTA.
City Ticket Office—432 West Superior St.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 10 p. m. *11 15 p. m.	ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	†2 10 p. m. *7 00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

*8 15 a.m. †3 00 p.m.	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	*6 45 p.m. †12 m.

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.
J. G. MOONEY,
Northern Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..Iron Junction..Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar...... Wolf Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar.... Virginia Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar.... Biwabik Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar.... Mt. Iron Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar.... Hibbing Lv	12:35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON.
General Passenger Agent.

North-Western Line.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8 35 a m *4 30 p m	St. Paul, Mpls., Twilight Limited—Chicago, Milwaukee, Appleton,	**3 05 pm *3 59 pm
*5 10 p m	Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Fast Mail.	*10 55 a m

Wagner Sleepers. Free Chair Cars.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.

Telephone 44.
426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave.	*Except Saturday. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
*7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED	†8 30 am
	Copper Country	
†8 40 am	Daylight Express	†7 55 pm

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar........ Ely Lv	7:19 a.m.

THE MILWAUKEE LINE

The Pioneer Limited.

Only Perfect Train in the World.
Best Dining Car Service.
LOWEST RATES TO ALL POINTS.

J. T. CONLEY,
Ass't Genl. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Lovers of Comfort and a Good Table

SHOULD TRY THE——
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.
DINING CAR SERVICE.

Meals in Dining Cars are Served a la Carte.

Direct line to Oshkosh, Neenah, Marshfield, Fond du Lac, Menasha, Stevens Point, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and all points
EAST AND SOUTH.

Pullman Parlor Sleeping Cars. Fine Day Coaches.

DAILY SERVICE.

4:00 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	11:15 a.m.
4:15 p.m.	Lv.. W. Superior..Ar	11:00 a.m.
4:35 p.m.	Lv..... Superior .....Ar	10:37 a.m.
7:25 p.m.	Lv..... Ashland .....Ar	7:45 a.m.
4:14 a.m.	Ar..... Neenah Lv	11:55 p.m.
4:34 a.m.	Ar..... Oshkosh Lv	11:31 p.m.
5:09 a.m.	Ar...Fond du Lac...Lv	10:55 p.m.
7:15 a.m.	Ar.... Milwaukee Lv	8:45 p.m.
9:45 a.m.	Ar..... Chicago Lv	6:15 p.m.

For rates or other information, apply City Ticket Office, 428 West Superior street, Union Depot, or
W. M. STEPHENSON,
430 W. Superior St. General Agent

Burlington Route

Best Line to Chicago and St. Louis......

"The Limited," the finest train in the world, leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m. every day. Electric lighted, steam heated, has compartment and standard sleepers, reclining chair cars, coaches, and dining car on the cafe plan. "The Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Chicago, Ill.

GEO. P. LYMAN,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

(2)

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FOURTEEN PAGES--SECTION TWO--Pages 9 to 14

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

HAD AN AUDIENCE A WHOLE WINTER

Experience of a Duluth Young Man In a Lumber Camp—Where Literature Would Do Much Good.

A Duluth young man recently sent a winter in the woods as a clerk in the office at one of the large lumber camps, and quite accidentally he fell into a business outside of his regular work, and one that resulted in his permanent though unpaid employment during his spare time.

One day he received a bundle from home, and among other things that indicated that his family had not forgotten him was a lot of story papers, magazines and novels. There were no very heavy pieces of literature in the bunch, or, perhaps, it would not have come out as it did. But anyone who has ever spent any time in the woods knows how the long evenings drag. Work is started early in the lumber camps, and therefore it behooves everyone to be in bed at a correspondingly early hour. So the foremen usually insist on putting the lights out at the regular military hour for taps, 9 o'clock, and after that nothing but sleep goes.

There are a couple of hours or more before taps, however, in which the men have to amuse themselves as best they can. Sometimes this is a pretty hard proposition. The well-thumbed and greasy playing cards found in the camps show one method of passing the time, and it is one that is pressed pretty hard. Again there may be a musical genius in the crowd and a fiddle or a banjo or even the humble mouth organ or jews harp will help out immensely.

There is not usually much in the reading line in the camp, and if a newspaper of any kind strays in it is read and reread until it is black and tattered and nothing at all like the clean sheet it was when it struck camp. This will explain what happened to this young man. He stowed most of his reading material away and began on part of it. One evening he was reading quietly to himself when something struck him as being particularly good, and he read it to a couple of the men who were near. They thought it was good, too, and asked for more, so he kept on reading aloud. Soon he found that he had a crowd of intent lumber jacks about him, hanging breathless on the vicissitudes of the story, and when 9 o'clock came, all too soon for everyone concerned, there was a chorus of objections at the usually welcome order to "douse the glim."

The next night the young man found his audience all ready for him immediately after supper, and there was nothing for him to do but to oblige it. Every other occupation was abandoned, and nearly all of the men gathered to hear the reading. And so it went every night. They did not tire of it, and he got so he rather liked it himself. He had to be pretty prompt in order to please his clientage, and yet he could not begin too promptly because some of the men could not get there immediately after supper. The men that had to take care of the horses took him aside and cautioned him about beginning before they got around and then they hurried through with their work so as to miss nothing.

This continued all winter and when the first lot of reading matter ran out he had some more sent from town. The popularity of his little reading circle gave him an idea.

"I believe," he said the other day, "that those evening hours could be managed in some way to do those fellows lots of good. They are a much better class of men than the people who live in the city imagine. About all the city people hear of them is when they get out of the woods in the spring, and some of the wild ones proceed to go through the savings of five months in about twenty-four hours. But many of them are fairly well educated, nearly all of them are intelligent, and they would welcome any well-meant effort to lighten the burden of those winter evenings for them. They need something of that kind. During the early part of the season they are neat and tidy, combing their hair and fixing up for supper. But after awhile, when the effects of civilization and of the city, where the influence of the presence of women is felt, wear off, they quit all this, and their hair and beard get unkempt, and their general appearance runs down. Their manners go with it, and that is the invariable result of a too close communion with nature in her wilder aspects, I don't care who the men are.

"My idea of the manner in which the thing is to be got at is too vague to be really called an idea, but it would be something like supplying them with literature that will keep them in touch with civilization and prevent the roughening effect of the wilderness from getting in its work. Men might be sent out to them to give them little talks on things in general, the progress of the world in a political, social and religious way, and anything else that might interest them and do them good. Religion should be included, of course, for that is the thing that leavens the whole system of things, but it should be given as an element and not as a steady diet, in my belief. I do not want to be understood as belittling religion, but I mean that in direct doses it will not have the effect that it would if given in a roundabout manner. While a sermon would help some of them, it would not help many others, and they would be inclined to be suspicious of anyone who preached to them.

"But a general elevating and broadening of their views would accomplish the same results, I believe, and it would mean that instead of spending those idle evenings in pursuits that do not build up and may tear down, they would be put in at something that would help the men a great deal, and that might be made much more interesting."

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Gives a Circus in Her Parlors......

Great Surprise to the Swells of New York Society When They Found Themselves Satirized.

The New York papers declare that society in the metropolis is talking of nothing but the surprise planned for it by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Saturday night at the third and last of her elaborate entertainments of this season in the Fish home, No. 25 East Seventy-eighth street. In fact, society is feeling a little doubtful whether or not one of its acknowledged leaders, and the most daring of them all, hasn't been having some fun with it, in addition to delighting her guests with a circus, ponies, acrobats, trained dogs and sawdust rings, all in her ballroom.

The surprise promised for the entertainment turned out to be a bold travesty on New York society, as interpreted by several well-known professional vaudeville performers. Of course, the fortunate members of the inner circle enjoyed it heartily and believed the quibs and jests and innuendos referred to those on the outer circle, but they weren't quite sure. As Mrs. Fish herself edited the "play" there is an uncertain feeling that the bright hostess was having something more than fun with "society as it am."

It seemed a daring thing to introduce what might be called the Thompson street set into the very home of the social swim, and then have the blacked-up performers make fun of that home and its environment and guests. The sting was not the less keen because the professionals adopted names piscatorial, making plays in many ways on the name of the hostess Fish. There were Crab and Pike and Rowe and Shad and Lobster and divers other names that might make it appear the hostess was the sufferer. But the jokes and quips and jibes, and the broad farce of the portrayal of society queens seemed to contain another meaning. Of course, it cannot be conceded that there was anything serious in it all, so it will be laughed off as being one of Mrs. Fish's many surprises.

To preserve from all but a few intimate friends the air of secrecy thrown about the entertainment, Mrs. Fish went outside the regular line of theatrical agencies, and placed the entire management of that portion of the evening in the hands of Mrs. Kate Collins, a modiste and dealer in antiques and art objects in West Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Mrs. Fish said she wanted "something new in vaudeville," and that something new was to be a travesty on anything and everything connected with society.

Mrs. Collins engaged Frank Keeble to write something that hardly could be called a play, but bringing in the ideas suggested by Mrs. Fish, and in a sort of running story permit the introduction of several characters. The widest possible limit was given to the writer, and after he was through with what he believed to be a story laying bare the weaknesses of the social set, it was taken from him and Mrs. Fish and her intimate friends edited it, and improved it and put it in proper shape for presentation, according to their notions.

Ballroom wits and dinner-table lights exerted themselves to the utmost to have the honor of saying something bright enough about the social swim of New York to admit it into this burlesque. Jibe was given free rein and personalities were welcomed so long as they were delicately disguised and perfectly good-natured. The whole was the amazing performance that was given.

Money was not spared—it never is in the home of Mrs. Fish. A stage was built at one end of the new, great ballroom, and artists worked for weeks on the scenery, which was to show a Southern plantation. There was none on the list of invited guests who was not present. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould were among the first to arrive, and were received by Mrs. Fish, who was exquisitely gowned, as ever. Mrs. Gould, it was said, was one of the few persons who were let in on the secret of the fun for the night, and, as she is a close friend of Mrs. Fish, she had much to do with the revising of the continuous run of jokes and assisted in the clever handling of the disjointed play that was all vaudeville.

This was the program distributed to the guests as they arrived:

THEATRE
RIGHTHERE
JANUARY 20, 1900.
Will Be Presented for the First Time, an Original
FISH STORY
ARRANGED BY
MR. FRANK KEEBLE.
Time—Right Now.
CAST:

MR. FRANK WALSH............ ....Poor Old Lobster Rowe
LOBSTER ROWE'S WIFE...... .... .Dinah Shad Rowe
MR. JOHN SAUNDERS.......... .... Klondike Rowe
MR. JAMES BRADLEY..Tim Perch
MR. T. VALE............Abe Pike
MR. JAMES LEAHY.............. .... Catchem Crab
LITTLE IOLINE......Willie Rowe
LITTLE CAROLINE..Beatle Rowe
A SOCIETY QUEEN.............. ....Mrs. Antique Hallmark
A SOCIETY QUEEN.............. .... Mrs. Up-to-Date
MISS HATTIE WELLS.......... ......La Petite Fhi-Fhi, a Dancer
MESSRS. BURTO & CO.......... .... A Wandering Circus

Produced under the control of Mr FRANK KEEBLE.
Scenery specially painted by Mr. WALTER P. WARREN.
Stage and effects by K. J. COLLINS.

When the distinguished guests had been seated, an inkling of what was to come was given by an actor well known in continuous theaters as a fun maker, who appeared before the footlights and delivered the following prologue, plainly a hit at Stuyvesant Fish:

We all know well that FISHES swim
In water, not on land,
From little fishes neat and trim
To WHALES and walrus grand.
But fishes who've been always dumb
For your applause will seek.
While the OLD LONE FISHERMAN so glum
For once in his life will speak.

For this LONE FISHERMAN so grim
Once met a gold fish rare,
Who threw a GOLDEN SPELL o'er him
And caught him fast and fair.
This golden fish, with ways so fine,
Has opened my mouth today,
And made me QUIT MY HOOK AND LINE
To sing and dance so gay.

So now we will the play begin—
We hope that it will please—
And if we your attention win
Our minds will be at ease.
If it shall finish without JARS,
And prove all that you wish,
We all may thank our lucky stars
We met that GOLDEN FISH.

Then the curtain rose, discovering a typical scene of the South—log cabin, plantation fields, negroes and all. Almost immediately the fun began, and it lasted fast and furious until about midnight. There were many intervals which permitted the guests to take supper in the buffet, if they so desired, though the real supper of the evening was served at small tables after midnight, when an orchestra that had been forgotten in the fun of the stage performance played.

The theme of the story running through the ridiculous extravagances of the blacked-up players surrounded the Southern home of "Poor Old Lobster Rowe," whose son had gone to the Klondike. Frank Walsh was the Lobster and John Saunders took the part of Klondike Rowe. The younger Rowe, it seemed, had struck it rich in the gold fields, and before returning to his home passed a few swift weeks in New York city, where his money permitted him to break into society with alarming results. Both of the actors are clever on the vaudeville stage, and when the son told his father of the sights in a great city, the old man wanted to see them too.

The son said he had anticipated just such a thing, and had brought along a few of the friends he had made in New York. This permitted the introduction of James Bradley as Tim Perch, T. Vale as Abe Pike, James Leahy as Catchem Crab, a couple of "society queens," and Miss Hattie Wells, a fancy dancer. All through it was evident that young Rowe had been traveling in lively company, but the intentional broad farce of the whole thing kept the guests amused. There was some hint that the male "society queens" were amateurs, but they acted their part too well for that.

The Clipper Comedy quartet, too, somehow broke into the plantation scene, which never changed in the entire evening, and after the high kicking and fancy dancing by Miss Wells it was thought the entertainment was about over. But Mrs. Fish had still another surprise, and that was the introduction of a real circus, with real sawdust rings, in her magnificent ballroom.

Barto & Co., representing a circus stranded in the South, prevailed upon the rich young son to permit a performance, and soon the curtain rose on the same old plantation scene, but with a circus ring in the center of the stage. There were trained dogs, ponies, acrobats and everything of the sort that could be exhibited or performed in the space offered, and then the curtain fell on what certainly was an unusual evening, even at the entertainments given by Mrs. Fish.

Though there was no formal dancing, the guests were permitted to exercise their own will in that, as they were in regard to taking supper in the buffet or waiting for the more elaborate affair at the small tables.

Sousa's New Opera.

Critics Say the Score of "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" is Commonplace and the Libretto Dull, Public Doesn't Seem to Think So.

New York, Feb. 1.—Judging by the manner in which "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" is taking with the patrons of Mr. Hammerstein's Forty-second street amusement place, that merry show will not turn its steps westward during the present theatrical season, and you of Detroit will have to look forward to it as a feature of your next winter's amusement.

If I were held to strict consistency I should not incorporate a notice of "Chris" in a letter on musical topics. In this subtle statement Mr. Sousa may consider himself squelched.

Whenever I have expressed an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Sousa's talent for writing opera scores, in the presence of his admirers I have been asked: "Have you heard his 'Bride Elect'?" Unfortunately I am thus far obliged to respond in the negative. "Then you don't know what his talent is!" they triumphantly assert. Clearly, that put me out of the argument. And so I shall not even hint that John Philip cannot write music for the stage. I content myself with saying that I always thought his "El Capitan" exceedingly commonplace, with the exception of the march theme, and that I deem the music of "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" infinitely inferior to that of "El Capitan." The score really isn't worth mentioning in any review of the production, unless one wishes to dilate upon its stupidity. To be sure, there is the inevitable march with the inevitable brass band marching down the stage and playing out of time with the orchestra, and the inevitable flags waved by shrill-voiced chorus girls, who make "free" rhyme sharply with "liberty." But in this case it is a tremendous effort with very little result. For the inevitable encore of this scene—the brass band is always encored—Mr. Sousa's "Hands Across the Sea" is utilized, with much commingling of American and British flags. By the way, this combination of national colors is not as popular as it was prior to the South African war, and there were plenty of hisses for the English flags the night that I attended "Chris."

But there are pleasanter things than the music in "Chris." A chorus of comely young women in varied and fetching costumes, some elaborate scenery, and the prettiest electrical dance yet shown on the stage, are among the features that help one to forget and forgive Mr. Sousa's music. And then we have Jerome Sykes, who could make the Egyptian sphinx have apoplexy from immoderate mirth, and Edna Wallace Hopper, who makes such a pretty boy that you wouldn't mind holding him in your lap, and Johnny Page, who, to employ current expressions, brings down the house by walking off on his ear. Johnny Page, you know, is the eccentric little dancer who works so hard for his salary.

It must be admitted that Mr. MacDonough (who "writ the book") has not overburdened our friend Sykes with mirthful dialogue, but a little thing like the dearth of witty speeches cannot disconcert this unctious comedian. When there's nothing to say he just stands and looks at the audience or "gags" a line, or, mayhap, breaks into that infectious gurgle of his—and straightway the audience is convulsed. A mighty handy man to have on the stage is Sykes. He would make a reputation for the most stupid librettist of the day, for everything sounds funny when he says it. It must be a strain on him, however, to work up so much enthusiasm over the incidents of the "Chris" story.

Edna Wallace, as Chris Wagstaff, a mischievous youth-about-town, has a congenial task, which consists chiefly in wearing several changes of natty masculine clothes, with a final appearance in silk tights and a dazzling brilliant turban. She acts with sprightliness, looks bewitching, and is generally satisfactory. She is as successful a foil to the big Sykes as she was to her erstwhile elongated comedian husband.

"Chris" scarcely bears comparison with "Jack and the Beanstalk," that other fairy extravaganza which Klaw & Erlanger produced a few seasons ago. It is neither so gorgeous nor so dainty in text and music. But, comparisons aside, it is the sort of a show which will be acceptable to a vast number of theater-goers as a pleasant evening's divertisement.

The Castle Square Opera company has added to its record of having given America first hearing in English of "La Boheme," that of producing for the first time in this country the new opera of Niccola Spinelli, called, in its original Italian, "A Basso Porto," and in English, as performed at the American theater this week, "At the Lower Harbor."

No one could doubt that Spinelli belongs to the writers of the young Italian school, in which Leoncovallo and Mascagni are prominent figures. Not only is the subject that he has chosen quite as brutal and bestial as those of "I'Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana"—even more so—but the music is imbued with the same surging passion which gives those operas their claim to eminence. Read the story of "At the Lower Harbor" and you will not have to be told more of its horrible tragedy.

Maria, a woman of the people, has been betrayed and abandoned eighteen years prior to the commencement of the opera, by Cicillo, a member of the Cammorristi, a society formed by the lowest class of Neapolitans to plot against existing forms of government. He has fallen in love with another woman, Carmella. Shortly afterwards he is imprisoned, and Maria, in revenge for her desertion, seizes this opportunity to falsely accuse her rival of a crime. The woman is placed in prison, where she dies. When Cicillo learns of her fate, he takes an oath of vengeance upon Maria, who, in the meantime, has married.

When the opera begins Maria is a widow and the mother of two children, a son, Luigino, and a daughter, Sesella. Cicillo has become a spy in the pay of the government, but masquerades as one of the Cammorristi, whom he intends to deliver up to justice. Luigino is also a member of this society, and through Cicillo's influence has degenerated into a dissolute gambler, squandering the money earned by his mother and sister. Cicillo, when reproached by Maria, declares that it is his intention to bring about the further ruin of Luigino, and to make of Sesella, who is in love with him, a wanton.

The arrest of a member of the Cammoristi, and the discovery that there is a spy among them, serves the climax of the first act. Here Cicillo, by a movement of alarm, betrays himself to Maria.

The curtain rises on the second act to disclose a scene of hilarious merry-making, in which Luigino figures conspicuously. On his departure from the inn, Cicillo denounces him as the spy. The Cammorristi go in search of him. Sesella comes to the inn to meet Cicillo. He urges her to go away with him; tells her that her mother's objections to their union are caused by jealousy, and declares that Maria still loves him. Their flight is interrupted by Maria, who comes in search of her daughter. When accused by Sesella of loving Cicillo, Maria confesses the truth, and relates the ruin it brought to her. Sesella begs her mother's forgiveness, and from her Maria learns of the accusation brought against Luigino. Sesella assembles the Cammorristi, to whom Maria presents the proof of Cicillo's treachery. That Luigino may be assured of their confidence in his faithfulness, the Cammorristi appoint him the instrument of their vengeance. Maria, horrified at the task imposed upon her son, implores that they do not make of him an assassin; but the Cammorristi remain deaf to her entreaties.

The third act relates her attempt to save the life of Cicillo, that his blood guilt be not upon the head of her son, Luigino. She offers him protection from the wrath of the Cammorrist if he will no longer molest her children. Cicillo refuses, informs her that his troops have encircled the market place and only await his signal to descend upon the Cammorristi. He hastens to give the signal. Maria, realizing that the lives of her associates are in jeopardy, kills him.

If music that gives vivid expression of its text is good music, then little but praise must be spoken of Spinelli's score. It is sensuous, brutal, teeming with animal passion and again with relentless cruelty, now singing an amorous bacchanalian serenade and now shrieking curses. There is no lofty expression in it, and if there were it would be strangely out of sympathy with the story that it tells.

That art has taken to such morbid and bestial subjects for its expression many of us will regret; but no one will deny to Spinelli whatever of credit goes with a successful translation into music of the horrible story that he has chosen for a libretto.

Brown Little Native of Luzon Revels in Music.

When His Band Plays on the Luneta All the Fine United States Military Bands Are as Hand Organs in the Streets.

Manilla, P. I., Dec. 10.—Numerous and nameless are the yellow streaks which run through the brain and body of the Filipino. Those of the American army officers here who have the most charity in their souls say that the Filipino is not much of a citizen. This is the best they dare say without brushing up against an argument. And this country is far too hot for arguing. Thousands of other Americans speak less mildly about this little brown native of Luzon, but they will tell you when forced to it that his soul is not a dead, dark thing.

One big, bright star of purest ray spoils the darkness of this brown man's inner being, and in its white beam you can see the best things which are in him. I saw these things tonight on the Luneta—and heard the concourse of sweet sounds.

From long affiliation, some of the elements of the Chinaman have been grafted into the nature of the Filipino. For the most part these elements would not add to the admirable qualities of a monkey. And he clutches at certain fatal ideas of leading the life of a Sybarite, upon a small scale and a smaller capital. Perhaps it was from the Spaniard that he drew these ideas. For the instinct, fearful and abiding, which causes him to abhor all manner of continued hard work—he must blame the torrid sun for that, because it swings down very close to his land. Ah, but he is not all bad, for the musical conception in his soul is finer than silken fibers, and as true as an inspiration.

Let it be said that he has the avarice and the cunning of a Chinaman; the craft without the courtesy of a Spaniard, and an untamable passion of laziness, which is peculiarly Filipino—but after all, he can make music like an angel, and teach you that he has a little corner on heaven's chief rapture, which you can't buy, bully or beat out of him. Write home that the Filipino is only an animal and hopelessly ill-conditioned at that—then on Saturday night listen to the native concert on the Luneta, and you would go hungry to get your letter back.

Manilla is famous for three things, so foreigners say—hemp, tobacco and the Luneta, where there are band concerts in the evening. It is the boulevard, where you will see the handsomest equippages and the fanciest ponies—the promenade where you will see army and navy officers in immaculate duck, also officers' ladies and other ladies, but lovely all because it is either twilight or evening, and the genius of romance makes all things lovely with music in the air and the great darkening bay for a background.

The concert begins at 5:30 and lasts for two hours. It is the social event of the day. The military law which clears the streets after the hour of 8:30 has been the killing condition to all social functions of the evening. After the concert the best people of the city dine and are immured in their houses until the following day. If you are invited out for dinner the invitation is also good for one night's lodging.

The best military bands of the island each have their night on the Luneta. The Thirteenth infantry, Col. Gardener's regiment, occupies the stand every Wednesday evening. By many persons this band is considered to be the best military organization on the island. Whether they are rendering a classical symphony or a plantation rag-time, it is done with a delicacy and finish and a sweetness which thrills. Capt. Charles E. Reese, adjutant of the Thirteenth, is responsible to a great extent for the excellence of the band, and he has received countless congratulations from both officers and civilians.

But the night of nights on the Luneta is when the fifty natives are in the stand. It is also a night of thrills, raptures, memories and air castles.

The great elongated oval of the drive is thronged with carriages, each carrying double lights. From the walls of the city the spectacle is a marvelous one. It looks like a monster, blazing ring setting, rimmed with a sheen of diamond dust and with a great brilliant in the center shining white as a polar star. The outer rim is made up of carriage lights and the heart of the setting is the illuminated bandstand.

Just at dusk these half hundred natives, dressed in pure white, begin their enchantment, and only in the intervals are you conscious of passing time. They do not terrify you with the crash of harmonious thunder, but they appeal with a tenderness strange and subtle, like the caress of a mother's hand. They do not stir you into fevers of ambition or move you with fierce desires. They do not interpret those maddening martial minors which have whipped cravens into terrible fighting machines—but they soothe you with melodies bewitchingly soft, marvelously sweet, like the memories of good deeds you have done. There is a languorous witchery in the strains which are borne to you as delicious as the perfume from rain-showered tropic hills. They seem to be telling you heart stories, passionate but pure.

As you stand there listening with your whole soul, no thought is in your brain of the ambuscade at Caloocan behind the flag of truce; you do not remember how the fellows of these players ran like children before the white column invading their lands in the north. You forget that at this very moment men of the same race are martialing in the southern provinces, urged on by the forlorn hope of killing you off in the near future. You forget that the wives and mothers and old men of these very musicians likely are availing themselves of every craft to get supplies to the active patriots beyond our lines. There is only vague wonderment in your brain with the ecstacy of the music. You wonder why you did not understand before about the big bright star which whitens the souls of these dark men.

Not until the spell is lifted do you think about the things which brought you to this land. And then slowly the old thoughts come back, while you hear the voices and the whips of the pony boys, and see the great sparkling mass of carriage lights move. And you hear the momentary din of clapping hands, and the eternal encore of the surf on the beach. You know it is night, for the twilight is gone, and the stars are white. They hang low and luminous across the bay among the lights of the harbor.

The old thoughts come back, but new ones are with them—new ones which take away the hatred, the harshness and the intensity. It could not be otherwise, because you have seen the best things which are in these little dark people. They have shown you the good things which are in them, in the white light of their big bright star.

Mr. Dooley on the American Abroad

Chicago Journal "I wondher," said Mr. Dooley, "what me Dutch frind, Oom Paul'll think whin he hears that Willum Waldorf Astor has given four thousan' pounds, or twinty thousan' iv our money, as a conthributien to th' British govern-mint?"

"Who's Willum Waldorf Astor?" Mr. Hennessey asked. "I niver heerd iv him."

"Ye wudden't," said Mr. Dooley. "He don't thravel in ye'er set. Willum Waldorf Astor is a gintleman that wanst committed th' sin iv bein' bor-rn in this counthry. Ye know what orig-inal sin is, Hinnissy. Ye was bor-rn with wan, an' I was bor-rn with wan, an' ivirybody was bor-rn with wan. 'Twas tuck out iv me be Father Tuohy with holy wather first an' be me father afftherward with a sthrap. But I niver cud find out what it was. Th' sins I've committed since, I'm sure iv. They're painted red an' carry a bell, an' whin I'm awake in bed they stan' out on the wall like th' illicthric signs they have down be State shtreet in front iv th' clothin' stores. But I'll go to th' grave without knowin' exactly what th' black orig-inal sin was I committed. All I know is, I done wrong. But with Willum Waldorf Astor 'tis diff'rent. I say 'tis diff'rent with Willum Waldorf Aster. His orig-inal sin was bein' bor-rn in New York. He cudden't do anything about it. Nawthin' in this counthry wud wipe it out. He built a hotel intinded f'r jooks who had no sins b't thim iv their own makin', b't even th' sight in their haughty hills cud not efface th' stain. He thried to live down his crime, without success, an' he thried to live down to it be runnin' f'r congress, b't it was no go. No matther where he wint among his counthrymen in England some wan wud find out he was bor-rn in New York, an' th' man that owned th' house where he was spindin' th' night wud ast him if he was a cannibal, an' had he anny In'dyan blood in his veins. 'Twas like seein' a fine-lookin' man, with an intellecjal roehead an' handsome dar-rk brown eyes, an' admirin' him, an' thin larnin' his name is Mudd J. Higgins. His accent was proper an' his clothes didn't fit him right, b't he was not bor-rn in th' home iv his dayscindants, an' whin he walked th' sthreets iv London he knew ivry polisman was sayin': 'There goes a man that pretinds to be happy, b't a dark sorrow is gnawin' at his bosom. He looks as if he was at home, b't he was bor-rn in New York, Gawd help him.'

"So this poor, way-worn sowl, afther thryin' ivry other rimidy fr'm ar-rivin' a coach to fallin' to vote, at las' sought out th' rile high clark iv th' coort an', says he: 'Behold,' he says, 'an onhappy man,' he says. 'With millyons in me pocket, two hotels, an' onlimited credit,' he says, 'me hear-rt is gray,' he says. 'Poor sowl,' says th' clark iv th' coort, 'what's atin' ye'" he says. 'Have ye committed some gr-reat crime?' he says. 'Partly,' says Willum Waldorf Astor. 'It was partly me an' partly me folks,' he says. 'I was,' he says, in a voice broken be tears, 'I was,' he says, bor-rn in New York,' he says. 'Th' clark made th' sign iv th' cross, and,' says he: 'Ye shudden't have come here,' he says. 'Poor, afflicted wretch,' he says, 'ye need a clergyman,' he says. 'Why did ye seek me out?' he says. 'Because,' says Willum Waldorf Astor. 'I wish,' he says, 'f'r to renounce me sinful life,' he says. An' th' clark, being a kind man, helped him out. An' Willum Waldorf Astor renounced fealty to all foreign sovereigns, princes an' potentates, an' especially Mack, th' Wanst, or Twict, iv th' United States, an' Sulu an' all his wurruks, an' he came out in th' coort with his hat cocked over his eye, with a step jaunty an' high, afther years iv servile freedom a bondman at last!

"So he's a citizen iv Great Britain now an' a lile subject iv th' queen like you was, Hinnissy, befure ye was r-run out."

"I niver was," said Mr. Hennessy "Shure, th' queen iv England was renounced f'r me long befure I did it f'r myself—to vote."

"Well, niver mind," Mr. Dooley continued, "he's a citizen iv England an' he has a castle that's as big as a hotel, on'y nobody goes there excipt thim that's ast, an' not all of those, an' he owns a newspaper, an' the editor iv it's th' prince iv Wales, an' th' raypo'thers is all jooks an' th' archbishop iv Canterbury r-runs th' ilivator, an' slug wan in th' prinin' office is th' impror iv Garmany in disgeese. 'Tis a pa-aper I'd like to see. I'd like to know how th' jook iv Malrbro'd do th' McGovern fight. An' some day Willum Waldorf Astor'll be able to wurruk f'r his own pa-aper, f'r he's goin' to be a earl or a markess or a jook or somethin' grand. Ye can't be anny iv these things without money, Hinnissy, an' he has slathers iv it."

"Where does he git it?" demanded Mr. Hennessy.

"Fr'm this counthry," said Mr. Dooley.

"I shud think," Mr. Hennessy protested, stoutly, "if he's ashamed iv this counthry he wudden't want to take money fr'm it."

"That's where ye're wrong," Mr. Dooley replied. "Take money annywhere ye find it. I'd take money fr'm England, much as I despise that formely haughty, b't now dejected land, if I cud get anny fr'm there. An' whin ye come down to it, I dinnaw as I blame Willum Waldorf Astor f'r shiftin' his allegiance—ivry wan to his taste, as th' man said whin he dhrank out iv th' fire extinguisher. In depinds on how ye feel—if ye ar're a tired la-ad, an' wan without much fight in ye, livin' in this counthry is like thryin' to read th' 'Lives iv th' Saints' at a meetin' of th' Clan-na-Gael. They's no quite f'r annybody—they's a fight on ivry minyit iv th' time. Ye may say to ye'rsilf: 'I'll leave these la'ads roll each other as much as they plaze, b't I'll set here in th' shade an' dhrink me milk punch,' b't ye can't do it. Some wan'll say, 'Look at that gazabo, setting' out there alone—he's too proud f'r to jine our simple, dimmycratic festivities. Lave us go over an' bat him on th' eye.' An' they do it. Now, if ye have fightin' blood in ye'er veins, ye hastily gulp down ye'er dhrink an' hand ye'er assailant wan that does him no kind iv good, an' th' first thing ye know ye'er in th' thick iv it—an' its scrap, scrap, scrap, till th' undhertaker calls f'r to measure ye. An' 'tis tin to wan they're somethin' doin' at th' fun'ral that ye're sorry ye missed. That's life in America. 'Tis a gloryous big fight, a rough-an'-tumble fight, a Donnybrook fair three thousan' miles wide, an' a ruction in ivry block. Head an' han's an' feet, an' the pitchers on th' wall. No holds barred—fight fair, b't don't f'rgit th' other la-ad may not know where th' belt line is. No polisman in sight. A man's down, with twinty on top iv him wan minyit—th' next he's sittin' on th' pile usin' a baseball bat on th' neighbor next below him. 'Come, on, b'ys, f'r 'tis growin' late, an' no wan's been kilt yet. Glory, be——h't this is th' life!'

"Now, if I'm tired I don't want to fight. A man bats me in th' eye an' I call f'r th' polis. They isn't a polisman in sight. I say to th' man that poked me: 'Sir, I fain wud sleep.' 'Get up, he says, 'an' be doin', he says. 'Life is rale, life is earnest,' he says, 'an' man was made to fight,' he says, fetchin' me a kick. An' if I'm tired I say, 'What's the use? I've got plenty is money in me inside pocket. I'll go to a place where they don't know how to fight. I'll go where I can get somethin' b't an argymint f'r me money an' where I won't have to rassle with th' man bates me carpets ayether,' I says, 'f'r fifty cents overcharge or good governmint,' I says. An' I poke off to what Hogan calis th' effete monarchies iv Europe an' no wan walks on me toes, an' ivry man I give a dollar to becomes an acrobat an' I live comfortably an' die a markess! Th' divvle I do!"

"That's what I was goin' to say." Mr. Hennessy remarked. "Ye wudden't live annywhere but here."

"No," said Mr. Dooley. "I wouldn't. I'd rather be Dooley iv Chicago than th' earl iv Peltville. It must be that I'm iv the fightin' kind."

THE SHAH'S GLOBE.

Professor Henry Ward of Rochester, who recently returned from a trip through the Orient, visited the palace of the shah of Persia while at Teheran, the Persian capital, says the Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle. In his description of the things he saw he says:

"The object that struck me as being the most remarkable was a globe made for the shah, and on which he probably studied geography. It is the most remarkable one in existence.

"As near as I could judge it was three feet in diameter, correctly made, the seas, continents and every part of it composed of gems. My recollection does not serve me exactly, but I remember that Persia was made of turquoises, that being the national gem, so to speak.

"Africa was in rubies; England and France in diamonds, and so on, every portion being covered by beautiful gems, and the seas by emeralds. It contained seventy-five pounds of gold, and there were 51,366 gems in all. I was told that it was worth £947,000, and was a mere bagatelle from all I could understand, and was made to utilize some of the vast store of gems owned by the shah."

Mystery Of Dreams Revealed.

The most authoritative work on dreams that has appeared for many years has just been published in Vienna, the author being Dr. Sigmund Freud, a distinguished scientist and one of the best known specialists in Europe on the subject of nervous diseases. Dr. Freud has been studying dreams for years, and he now gives to the public the conclusions at which he has arrived in regard to their origin and significance.

He maintains that there are certain psychological rules by means of which dreams can be interpreted; and furthermore, that each dream, after a proper study, will be found to be connected in some way with the daily life, or rather with the thoughts, of the dreamer while awake. According to him, all the material out of which our dreams are woven was at one time an active part of our experience. In other words, in our dreams we only see sights and persons with whom we have been or are in some way acquainted. Our nightly visions have ever been shrouded in mystery, and Dr. Freud admits that it may take us a long time to discover their real significance.

There are many dreams, he points out, which seem altogether outside the boundary of one's experience. We remember that we have dreamed them, but we cannot tell when and where the incidents portrayed in them took place in our actual life. We are lost in doubt as to the origin of every such dream, and in this doubt we remain until some subsequent event which reminds us of our dream and also reminds us of some earlier experience which was the cause of that dream. Hence it seems safe to infer that there is no dream which is not in some way or other the result of one's actual experience.

The events that occur during one's childhood, says Dr. Freud, furnish a vast amount of material for the dreams of later years, and the sway which such dreams exercise over grown persons may be illustrated by many stories. Here is one, told by Dr. Maury, the well-known physician: During his infancy he was frequently taken from Meaupx, his native place, to Trilport, where his father was building a bridge. Several years afterward he dreamed that he was again in Trilport, playing in the street, and that, while thus engaged he was approached by a man in uniform, who introduced himself as C——, the bridge inspector. When Maury awoke he asked an old servant, who had been with him since his childhood, whether she ever knew anyone of that name, and she replied that this was the name of the very man who was inspector of the bridge while his father was building it.

According to Dr. Freud, if we would thoroughly understand dreams we should analyze them in detail and not study them as a whole. Moreover, we should never lose sight of the fact that dreams very often show the fulfillment of our desires. On this point Dr. Freud repeatedly lays stress, and at the same time he claims that the language of dreams would be better understood if their function in this respect had not been lost sight of.

The simplest and the most easily interpreted dreams, we are told, are those of children, and it is by studying these that we may in time arrive at a thorough understanding of dreams in general. Indeed, Dr. Freud claims that a study of the psychology of children will prove of as much service toward revealing the mystery of the psychology of grown persons as the examination of the structure and development of the lower animals has done toward revealing the structure and development of the higher animals.

AGREE AT LAST.

Indianapolis, Feb. 3.—After a joint conference lasting nearly two weeks, the delegates from the United Mine Workers of America and the Interstate Operators' association finally adopted a scale last night, which is a compromise between the first demand of the former and the first offer of the latter. The scale is a general advance of 21.21 per cent, and is satisfactory to miners and operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, but not of Illinois.

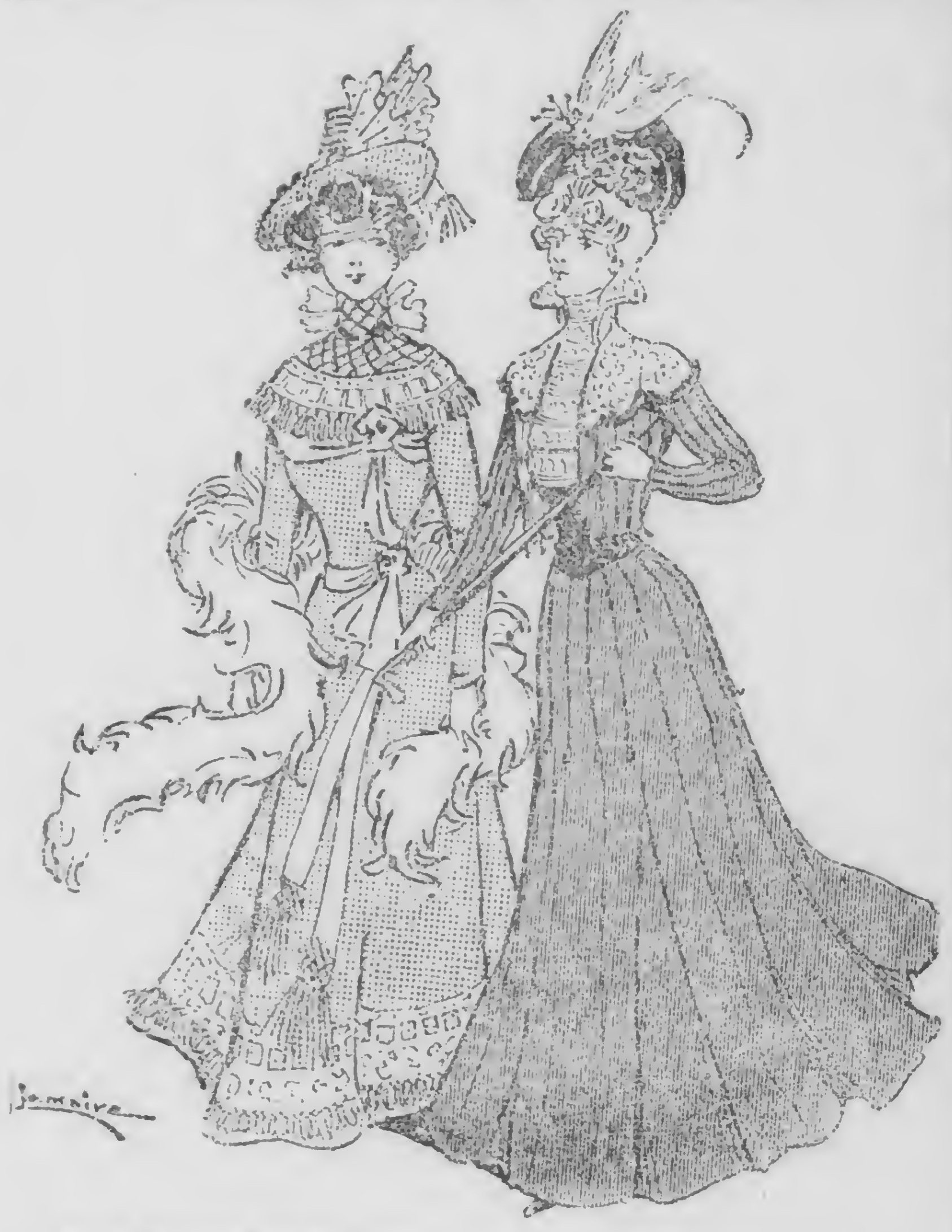
Ellen Osborn's Fashion Letter.

Fresh Spring Toilets Crisp With Ribbons and Accordion Plaiting.

New York, Feb. 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—The toilettes of the Countess de Castellane are much observed.

Society has not welcomed Count Boni with the sultry warmth with which it might have smiled upon a substantial English title, fringed with an even greater number of escapades, but it has not denied the skill with which he has transformed the small, dark, silent Anna Gould into a chic and perfectly gowned, if rather artificial-looking Frenchwoman.

An exquisite evening dress in which the countess has appeared is composed of cream-toned silk gauze as flimsy as a cobweb. This diaphanous material lightly flecked with glistening paillettes, is draped in waves over an under robe of cream-colored satin, and the lines along which the wavy puffs are caught are marked by rose sprays, the flowers ranging in size from the tiniest buds, near the waist, to full-blown beauties at the hem. The low-cut bodice is draped and rose-adorned like the skirt, and a fold of tulle, which in some lights is more pink than mauve and others more mauve than pink, is laid about the shoulders. The waist belt is another tulle fold; there are no sleeves.



Early Spring Dress of Cigar Brown Cloth.

Early Spring Dress of Violet Wool

With this perfect dress the countess wore roses in her hair and carried a black feather fan.

Another dress that has excited even more comment has for its foundation a changing green and lilac muslin, of which is fashioned a delicate, accordion-plaited robe iridescent as the wing of a butterfly. Rows of gold and chenille embroidery touch it with a metallic brightness, toned down somewhat by a tunic of yellowish guipure lace. The of green gauze and green velvet ribbon. The front of the bolero has the look of a breastplate descending below the waist in a spade-shaped lapel and rising in a point to the throat, where it is held by gold chains which encircle neck and shoulders and connect it, across the decolletage, with the short sleeves.

The ostrich tips and high, plume-like aigrettes worn in the hair might suggest, to a vivid fancy, either a brilliant insect or a knight in armor.

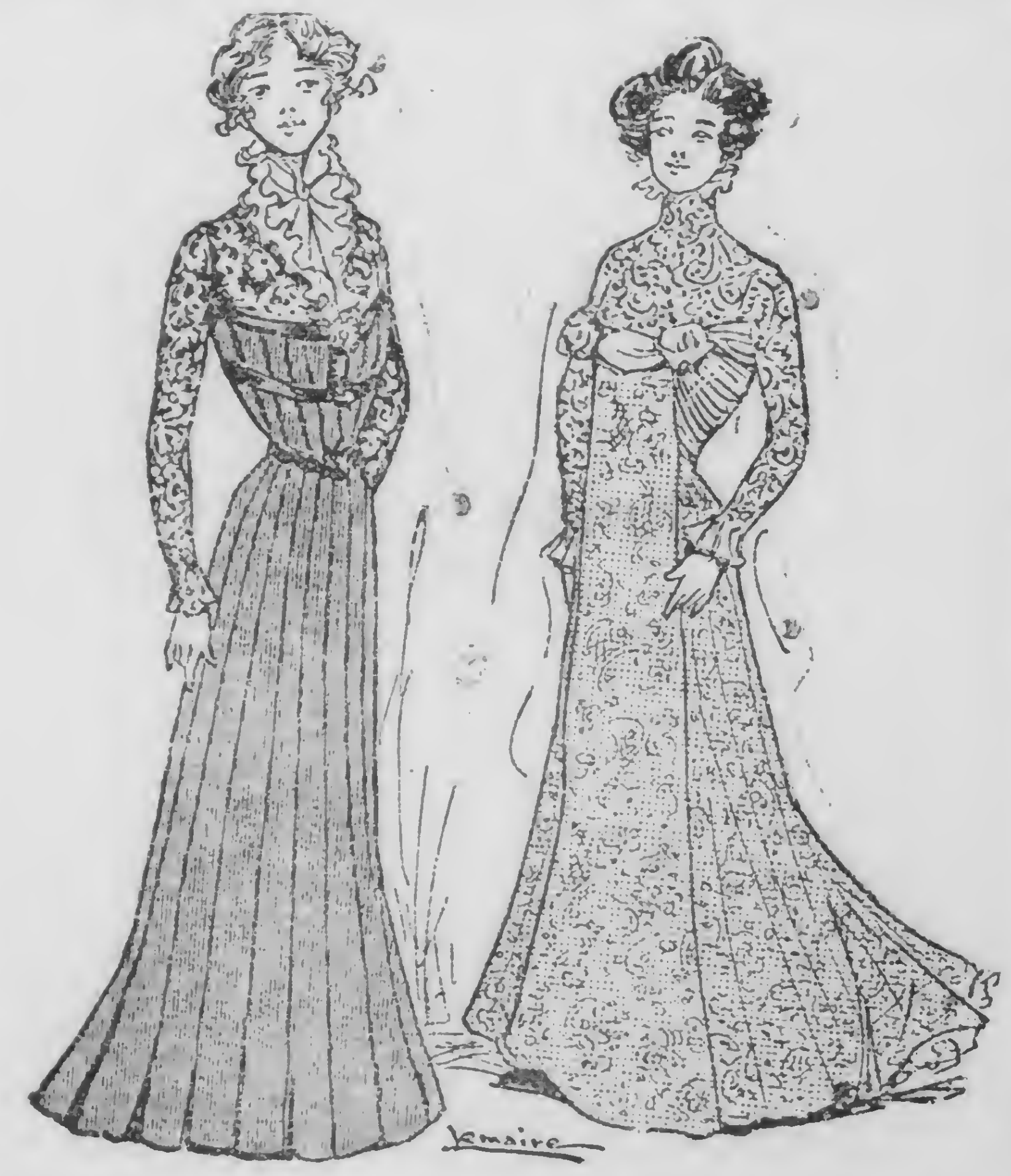
The countess' street costumes are very quiet in tone. One of gray woolen—color dearest to Parisians—has a skirt that to all appearance is guiltless of any intricacy of cut, and yet which, clinging close about the hips, has a decidedly wavy, spreading effect by the time it reaches the knees. This result, which is achieved by some mysterious manipulation of its five breadths, is accentuated by narrow folds of black and white taffeta, that, starting from points on each seam at the knee level and below, spread downward and outward not too rapidly. The bodice has a smart little bolero edged with striped taffeta folds.

The hat worn with this dress was of a shape which appears among the earliest spring models, and combines a high crown with a quaint poke brim. Gray and burnt orange were the colors introduced, together with heavy black ostrich plumes.

Some of the smartest dresses that have appeared during the week have been cut with very narrow breadths as an expedient for giving to the bottom of the skirt the flare just mentioned, which promises to increase rather than diminish with the advance of spring and summer styles.

There was noticed, for example, at a morning concert a pastel blue cloth costume whose skirt was composed of too many pieces to be easily counted. Folds of bluish lilac taffeta, set with small buttons, separated these breadths and gave a suggestion of almost mathematical accuracy. The lower part of the tunic was Vandyked over an underskirt of the same material, and the bodice showed a figaro jacket embroidered with an application of lilac taffeta and finished with large revers and a deep black silk fringe.

A visiting dress lately worn by Miss Josephine Drexel released the skirt fullness much more candidly. The material was a violet cloth, and the skirt was laid in flat plaits fixed by narrow black velvet ribbons ending half way down in bows, the plaits below the ribbons shaking themselves open. The bodice showed a plastron covered with cream silk embroidery, a bolero trimmed with velvet ribbons set in up and down rows similar to those upon the skirt, embroidered sleeves and a high belt of black satin.



House Dress of Sevres Blue Veiling.

Tea Gown In Yellowish Silk and Lace.

Plaits, especially fine accordion plaits, multiply as if all the fingers in the world had been seized with an itch to crinkle things. Princess dresses of light weight spring cloths are plaited, tea gowns are plaited, so are waists, collarettes and fichus; there are even plaited hats and parasols. Plaited chemises and petticoats are a natural sequence, and it is a dire possibility that the summer girl accordion-plaited from head to foot, will look as if she had narrowly escaped with her life, after tumbling into a huge plaiting machine.

When the fever subsides a bit it will be apparent that plaiting is most absurd upon that very material upon which it is just now most tempting—the crisp, beautiful summer muslin, fifteen inches often sufficing to crush and mangle the daintiest toilet of recognition.

Soft, docile stuffs, like veiling, on the other hand, take kindly to the fashion. I have seen a "dream" of a house dress of "dream" blue veiling that but for plaiting would have been altogether wide-awake and prosaic. Broad Watteau plaits formed the back, fine accordion plaits the princess front, and straps of black velvet ribbon were called upon to confine waist and bodice, cream-colored lace adorning yoke and sleeves.

"Dream" blue is one of the tints that are to help us to a blue spring. Pastel blue has returned in the fabrics imported for Easter frocks, and in its train are myriad shades of turquoise—Nile, "baby," "musketeer," duck's egg, Sevres, Chinese, larkspur, pheasant's tail, violet, sky, and so many, many other blues that one cries out for a blue dictionary.

The most ideally beautiful of all the thin stuffs now flooding the market are flowered gauzes—white with large blue violets scattered over their surfaces—embroidered batistes, threaded with blue forget-me-nots, and soft new muslins in "dream" blue and cream tones.

A model dress that is sweet, demure and summery is of white lawn, figured with faint blue cornflowers. The underskirt, of blue lawn in solid color, is kilted and edged with white embroidery; while the long tunic of sheer, transparent blue and white has a wide blue waistband, fastened by rosettes of white chiffon. The bodice is a simple blouse, with white lace chemisette and sleeves, and with a towering blue silk stock, tipped with black velvet.

Automobile Cap.

The hat imported to go with this toilette is of blue rice straw, with trimmings of cornflowers and strings of white tulle. There are blue gloves and an accordion-plaited blue parasol.

To such cerulean hues are added promises of much white, some gaudy red, telling touches of black and an as yet unknown quantity of vivid moss green.

The most spring-like cloth dresses that have put in an appearance continue the use of fringe and embroidery, but add splashes of color in the shape of sashes and broad ribbons run through prepared openings.

A toilet of lightweight brown cloth intended for February wear in Aiken has, for example, a deep border of cream-colored satin set about the hem of its tunic skirt, through which is passed a bright moss-green ribbon ending in green silk fringe. The same trimming encircles the bodice like a cape. The yoke above is crossed with narrow green velvet ribbons, and there are belt and sash of green crepe de chine.

The ugly box coat is offered in pique for summer wear, especially in blue and brown and red for "mobe" costumes. The number of automobile coats and caps is curiously out of proportion to the fact that less than two dozen applications have thus far been made for permits to use the vehicles in the park.

The oddest of the "mobe" caps is called the "teuf-teuf," and is of straw, small and close fitting, with a tiny poke in front and a tuft of feathers on one side.

February is the month of teagowns, and most of those seen are either empire dresses or stately princess robes. One that is a little out of the usual order has a foundation of bluish white silk, over which is arranged a loose front of white lace, falling apparently from the same rosette which serves to fasten the odd bolero of white gathered muslin. The yoke and sleeves are of white lace threaded with black over blue. The gown opens behind.

ELLEN OSBORN.

The Woman's Column.

(Send contributions for this column to the chairman of the board of editors, No. 5 Twelfth avenue east.)

* * *

Following is the Twentieth Century club program for next week:

Monday, Feb. 5, 7:30 p. m., regular monthly program meeting; Mrs. Cooley, president of the Teachers' club, of Minneapolis, will speak. All those interested in educational subjects are invited to be present at this meeting.

Tuesday, Feb. 6, 10:30 a. m., art department meets with Mrs. W. L. Sharp; 6:15 p. m., civics class, Mrs. Lectra, teacher; 7:45 p. m., evening home department.

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 7:15 p. m., free class in drawing, Miss Young, teacher.

Friday, Feb. 9, 4 p. m., educational department, Miss Jones, chairman; 7:30 p. m., music class, Miss Britts, teacher.

Saturday, Feb. 10, 2:30 p. m., private class in drawing and painting, Miss Young, teacher; 7:30 p. m., French class, Professor Romieux, teacher.

* * *

Notwithstanding the extreme cold the members of the Women's Christian Temperance union gathered in goodly numbers for their annual county convention on Wednesday last, at Plymouth Congregational church, West Duluth. The morning was devoted to reports and election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Mrs. L. E. Holt; vice president, Mrs. G. W. Smith; secretary, Mrs. W. F. Davey; treasurer, Mrs. B. H. Smith. The noon hour was pleasantly socially spent at the well-filled tables laid in the lecture room. The afternoon was taken up with business left over from the morning; a solo by Miss May Smith, talk on the duties of parents toward the school, by Mrs. Myra J. Gray; the press, by Mrs. Ida Thomson. In the discussion which followed, the hope was expressed that the discussion which is now going on in the newspapers in regard to the management of the police and saloon laws, though it may not be for the best in many ways, may result in giving to Duluth what all cities should have, a police matron, and that in the interests of pure childhood, the "curfew" should be made of good effect, at least enforced to such an extent that all may know that we have a "curfew" law.

George Sand In Her Letters.

Prattles of the Happiness of Being a Grandmother While Gravely Discussing Art, Literature and Politics.

In the letters of George Sand that appear in the Revue de Paris (Dec. 1) a new-born grandchild is the center of interest. M. Edouard Rodriques, to whom most of the letters are addressed, was a man of wealth and noble character. To him, "accustomed to the happiness of being a grandfather," she prattles fearlessly of her "puerile delights" in caring for the little grandson who has made his appearance. But the letters do not consist entirely of pictures of domestic felicity; they touch upon all subjects, art, literature and politics. Here, for instance, is her account of the production of "Spiridion.":

"'Spiridion' was written in Majorca, in a ruined chateau, between two oceans; the scene was magnificent, the winters frightful. Our chateau contained three apartments, and it was exposed to all the winds that blow. I was there with Chopin and my children. My son was ill from his too rapid growth, and Chopin ill from his birth, alas! We had heard that the climate was an eternal spring, and thither I took my invalids. But we encountered snow and ice, tempests, inundations and almost famine. It was a grand retreat, nevertheless, and, ill as he was, Chopin composed many beautiful things. 'Spiridion' was inspired by these surroundings, just as it happened."

One of M. Rodrique's proteges was a talented boy, Francis Laur, in whom George Sand felt a warm interest. She had made him known to his generous patron, who was providing the means for his education. In her letters to and about this boy is plenty of material for a lovely idyl that would vie with one of her own exquisite productions in that line. Her letters to this youth are all aglow with kindness and wisdom. As a single example, read this extract from what she has to say when he writes to inform her that he has fallen desperately in love:

"What, stupid! on the eve of your examinations you permit yourself to fall in love! Go, then, it is a serious fault. You must resist alike your senses and your imagination; you must perform the impossible; but it is not impossible, for what you feel is not love. The heart has nothing to do with it. Do you know what love is? It is a complete, ardent friendship. The attraction that does not repose upon an immense mere physical need, and it is not necessary to make an ado about a vague appetite that may fall upon the first object at hand. Recover your reason and will; work, reach the requisite summit of knowledge, and you can philosophize later on the nothingness of human acquisitions. Take your place in society, on the grand road that has been opened to you, where you will be able to be a son, a lover and a man—three things that you cannot be at present, since you cannot support your mother, take a wife and choose a career without exposing yourself to chances that will crush you, and to a blame that will stifle you. * * * Since you comprehend how important it is to leave your college crowned with honors, do not permit yourself to be distracted by any more reveries. There is only one thing that is certain in life, and that is that to live requires courage."

Francis decided to follow her advice, and later fulfilled her expectations.

While thus engaged in ministering to the needs of others, George Sand never relaxes her literary labors. But in the midst of these labors a cruel calamity ensued; her grandson, the little Marc, "who had been growing like a rosebud," was suddenly stricken, and the grandmother utters this cry of anguish:

"My friends, I have just come from Merac, shattered by fatigue and grief. Our poor infant is dead. My son is broken, and his wife also. They have promised me to have courage, and I, who have none myself, imparted to them. Do not be disquieted about me. I will bear it all, since it must be. Love me well."

Her domestic happiness was not, however, permanently destroyed by this bereavement. Another child replaces the lost cherub, and her concluding letters to M. Rodriques breathe only joy and satisfaction.—Translation made for the Literary Digest.

It Will Surprise You---Try It.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh and is worth its weight in gold. Ely's Cream Balm does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm, and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York.

The Girls Surprised.

When They Arrived at Dawson City and Were Given a Reception.

"Nothing queerer or quainter ever happened in Dawson City than the reception of the school ma'ams," said L. D. Carl, the Klondike miner, to the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "You see, in the spring of '97 a lot of young women, mostly from West Oregon, banded together to go to Dawson, attracted by the stories of high wages. They were nice girls, all of them, who had been earning their own living as clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, seamstresses, school teachers and so on, and they had enough good American pluck to believe they could make their way in any temperature. As bad luck would have it, however, they got snowbound at Lake Bennett and were tied up there over two months. They exhausted their money and enthusiasm and when they finally set out again for the Yukon they were as homesick and hopeless and generally dejected a crowd as ever you saw. Meanwhile the report reached Dawson that a party of twenty-five beautiful school ma'ams would arrive by the next boat and great excitement prevailed. There was no school there at the time, but it was instantly agreed that several would be put up if necessary to give the strangers occupation.

"'What we need,' said one of the speakers at a public meeting, 'is the society of real ladies to give tone to the town, and we must keep 'em here regardless of expense.' This met general approval, and arrangements were made for an elaborate reception and banquet, the tough element being put on notice that the slightest disturbance might bring on a lynching. The boat arrived about dusk, and the despondent girls were amazed at the appearance of a reception committee, who greeted them with profound bows and escorted them to a gorgeously decorated supper room, with a brass band tooting in the background. They were informed by the spokesman that Dawson was honored by their presence, and while the town was temporarily short of schools, that defect would be remedied. In the interim they were to consider themselves guests of the municipality and quarters had been engaged for them at the best hotel. The situation gradually dawned on the dumbfounded young women and their spirits soared skyward. They explained that only two of the party were really teachers, and the next day they all secured good positions. Most of them did exceedingly well, and the majority eventually got married. I know several who are the wives of Yukon millionaires."

Change of Life

These Women were Helped Through Woman's Great Crisis by Mrs. Pinkham—All Middle-Aged Women Should Read Their Letters.

Nine Years of Suffering

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I first wrote to you, I was in a very bad condition. I was passing through the change of life, and the doctors said I had bladder and liver trouble. I had suffered for nine years. Doctors failed to do me any good. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health has improved very much. I will gladly recommend your medicine to others and am sure that it will prove as great a blessing to them as it has to me."—MRS. GEO. H. JUNE, 901 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Relief Came Promptly

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had been under treatment with the doctors for four years, and seemed to get no better, I thought I would try your medicine. My trouble was change of life, and I must say that I never had anything help me so much as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Relief came almost immediately. I have better health now than I ever had. I feel like a new woman, perfectly strong. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound all the credit, and would not do without your medicine for anything. I have recommended it to several of my friends. There is no need of women suffering so much. Mrs. Pinkham's remedies is a sure cure."—MARIALA BUTLER, Bridgewater, Ill.

No woman is so healthy but at this crisis in her life she needs advice and help from the most competent source. Mrs. Pinkham will advise such women without charge on request.

Experienced Great Benefit

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life and derived great benefit from its use."—MARY E. JAMES, 136 Coydon St., Bradford, Pa.

Mrs. Harrold Relieved of Pain

"I had pains in my head and back and could not stand on my feet without causing terrible pains in abdomen. I was short of breath and could not sleep. I tried several doctors but none helped me. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in a paper and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better than I had for months. I have taken several bottles and am now well."—MRS. R. E. HARROLD, Clinton, Ill.

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Sold in Duluth by MAX WIRTH, Druggist.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."

GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF

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Health for 10 cents. Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

TRADE MALYDOR MARK
INJECTION
FOR MALE THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE AND FEMALE.
For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa and Spermatorrhœa
No Pain. No Stain. No Stricture. Free Syringe.
Prevents all Private Diseases of either sex.
At Druggists, or sent to any address, for $1.00.
"Injection Malydor is 'The Best' of all similar remedies."
DR. HENRY RENY, Biddeford, Me.
MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, O., U. S. A
For sale by Max Wirth, druggist, Duluth.

WILCOX TANSY PILLS
A Reliable Female Regulator.
At Druggists or by mail. Price, $2.00
Write for book of testimonials.
Address WILCOX SPECIFIC CO.
329 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred sixty-three dollars, which is due at the date of this notice upon that certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Ander Thompson and Carrie A. Thompson, his wife, mortgagors, to M. S. Prentice, mortgagee, bearing date the 17th day of May, 1892 with a power of sale therein contained and duly recorded in the register of deeds' office, in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of June, 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m., in Book 103 of mortgages, on page 30.

Which mortgage was duly assigned by said M. S. Prentice to Mary J. Crosby by written deed of assignment, bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1896, and duly recorded in said register of deeds' office on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Book 147 of mortgages, on page 118.

And whereas, no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, situated in St. Louis County, Minnesota, to-wit: Lots one, two, three, four, five and six, in block six, Kimberley & Stryker's Addition to Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of $363 and interest together with the sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Jan. 6th, 1900.

MARY J. CROSBY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

JOHN Q. H. CROSBY,
Attorney for said Mary J. Crosby,
Office 210 Palladio Building,
Duluth, Minnesota.

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-6-13-20-27-Feb-3-10-1900.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of one thousand one hundred forty-seven and 57-100 dollars, which is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by James E. Lobdell, mortgagor, to Alexander Macrae, mortagee, bearing date the 23rd day of February, 1895, acknowledged April 6th, 1895, and with a power of sale therein contained recorded in the office of the register of deeds for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on the 18th day of May, 1895, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., in Book 127 of mortgages, on page 430.

Which mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was assigned by said mortgagee to E. J. Casety by written assignment dated the 26th day of June, 1895, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 28th day of June, 1895, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in Book 108 of mortgages, on page 280; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The east half of the northwest quarter and the south half of the northeast quarter of section number thirty-five (35) and the north half of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), all in township fifty-two (52) north, of range twelve (12) west, according to the government survey thereof all in St. Louis County, Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $1147.57 and interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6, A. D. 1900.

E. J. CASETY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
Attorney, Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-6-13-20-27-Feb-3-10-1900.

Tone Is Improved

Commercial Agencies Report a Hardening In Values Both of Staples and Speculative Securities.

THE FAILURES ARE FEW

New York, Feb. 3.—Bradstreets today says: Weather influences have played no small part in the general trade situation this week and yet some of the unquestionable improvement in tone can hardly be charged to the more seasonable winter experienced. Whatever the causes, however, and these have been diverse, the fact remains that the nubmer of staples, no less than speculative securities, have hardened in value during the week. One industry, that of anthracite coal, prices of which have begun to droop because of the open winter, has been perceptibly braced. The influence of colder weather, too, is perceivable in the wheat market. Much of the winter sown is unprotected by snow and other influences of strength in this market have been the reports as to foreign crops, the Argentine plague and consequent strength in European advices.

Among products not affected by cold weather conditions, however, may be mentioned the great staple, cotton, which, owing largely to better foreign buying and the reported abandonment of extremely large English crop estimates, has reached the highest point in a number of years.

There is little comfort to the hopes for lower prices in the reports from the iron trade this week. It is true that some concessions have been made from the high prices reached on a number of products but the concessions in pig iron are claimed to have been few and mostly on the product of furnaces recently put in blast whose output had not been contracted for. Inquiry at the leading iron markets of the country fails to indicate any widespread awakening, and the concessions are claimed to have been really in the nature of readjustments. The steel situation is not over clear and some business is reported possible at concessions of $1 to $2 a ton where the product has not been contracted ahead. Some export business in rails to Norway is reported this week, while from Birmingham comes reports of some good sales in pig iron with further export business checked by advancing freight rates. The produce of leading Southern interests is reported sold up to July. Iron trade authorities are slow to predict beyond that date, but the strength of foreign markets is regarded as a guarantee against any perpendicular drop in domestic quotations.

In distributive trade the reports for the month of January vary with the branches of trade concerned. Retail distribution was undoubtedly unfavorably affected by mild weather and stocks of the retail trade in some sections of the country are reported to be large. In spring account, however, the January business seems to have been in a high degree satisfactory.

Woolen goods are holding the advances recently asked and raw wool is firm though sales are smaller than for some weeks past it is claimed. hTe domestic stocks of desirable wool are small. London auction houses witnessed good prices obtained for good lots, but considerable quantities were carried over undisposed of. The cotton goods situation remains apparently a strong one. Backward deliveries are still complained of by converters, and the jobbing business in spring cottons is a good one.

The current demand for shoes remains quiet. Weather conditions have been against a large distribution of winter footwear, but Eastern manufacturers are reported to be busy on new goods. Leather is dull but hides are no weaker.

The strength of sugar and coffee among groceries is no less pronounced than of late, raw and refined grades of the former having again been marked up and small crop reports being made the basis for further strength in coffee.

Wheat, including flour shipments for the week, aggregate 2,721,337 bushels, against 2,781,197 last week, 6,585,118 in the corresponding week of 1899, 3,635,175 bushels in 1898, 3,168,746 in 1897 and 2,907,354 in 1896. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregated 129,109,965 bushels, against 150,817,659 bushels last year and 150,230,033 in 1897-98.

Corn exports for the week aggreate 3,598,962 bushels against 3,526,384bushels last week, 3,698,731 bushels this week a year ago, 4,104,981 bushels in 1898, 3,659,960 bushels in 1897, and 3,222,832 in 1896. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 129,155,865 bushels, against 99,458,654 bushels the same period a year ago and 109,996,659 in 1897-98.

Business failures for the week in the United States are only 171, as compared with 252 last week, 207 in this week a year ago, 295 in 1898, 305 in 1897 and 338 in 1896. For the week Canadian failures numbered only thirty-one as compared with thirty-nine last week, thirty-six in this week a year ago, forty-two in 1898, fifty-eight in 1897 and sixty in 1896.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade today says:

This year starts with much of the year's business already done, and all comparisons will prove misleading if that fact is not taken into account. Last year the certainty of great improvement had come before the year opened and there was a rush to get in orders before works became crowded and prices advanced. This year the works were already crowded for months ahead in most lines and prices had already advanced so far that recoil had already commenced in some branches and was thought probable in others.

With the exception of woolen manufacture, the chief industries have met less new business in January than the year before, though deliveries on previous contracts have been larger than a year ago. In work turned out the past month probably surpasses all others, and, rightly considered the fact that new contracts for works already well supplied are smaller than last year is not of itself discouraging. The great burst of speculation last year swelled January payments through clearing houses far beyond those of this year at New York and such payments at other cities also averaged per business day a shade larger than last year. But a much greater decrease must have appeared in transactions connected with the formation of new companies.

Wheat rose 1 cent, but soon reacted. Atlantic exports, only 1,466,582 bushels, flour included, for the week, against 3,921,136 last year had more influence than the decrease in Western receipts, which have been 48 per cent for the week and for five weeks 40 per cent less than last year, while the decrease in Atlantic exports for five weeks has been 57 per cent. Pacific exports have been 4,299,5[illegible] bushels in five weeks, against 3,670,582 bushels last year. The price of corn is fairly steady with exports for the week much smaller than last year, but in five weeks 16,113,824 bushels, against 16,589,514 last year. The Western receipts decrease much more than the exports. Speculation in cotton has raised the price to 8¼ cents without improvement in demand. The receipts from plantations still fall off far behind last year's.

Wool is rather weaker in some grades, but stronger in others, so that the average of quotations is steady, notwithstanding some sales at concessions. Prices of goods are still rising a little, but are relatively lower than the material.

Boot and shoe manufacturers have passed all records in delivery, nearly 20 per cent beyond those of January last year, but new orders have been greatly restricted. Recent sales of hemlock sole and of rough leather show a decline of 12½%, however, while hides at Chicago continue their gradual decline.

The iron and steel industry is so far tied up by contracts reaching through most of the year that the effect of production exceeding consumption is felt only in some branches. A little lower prices have been made for foundry iron in considerable transactions, though Bessemer does not yield, but steel billets are offered by some at $33 per ton. Differences between producers and some of the largest consumers of steel block the market. In plate and bars concessions are still made to secure business. In sheets the demand is structural forms, tin plate and nail prices are firm.

Failures for the week have been 232 in the United States, against 211 last year and 34 in Canada, against 25 last year.

A Novel In Real Life.

The Homely Young Man and the Greek God.

Washington Star: "Quite a few years ago," said the leather-medal wearer of the Homely Men's club, "a homely, but hustling young man of this lovely capital decided to make the break to see if the girl of his choice would have him. So he asked her right out loud, without any beating about the bush whatever.

"'I've got a pretty good start,' said he, without any undue inflation of the chest, but as a man who knew just where he stood, 'and I'm not pretty, but I think I'll do pretty well when it comes to taking care of you. I know I'm not pretty, but I think you'll find me square enough when it comes to a question of treating you right. I am likewise perfectly honest when I add that you are the only girl in the world for me. How about it?'

"The only girl in the world for him said 'No.' She had been devoting a considerable share of her time to the perusal of one of Ouida's story books, wherein it seems much is set down concerning fascinating male persons of the general type of beauty of Greek gods. The homely, but hustling young man, being unable to conform in his own person, to such standards of masculine loveliness, unfortunately did not appeal to the artistic side of the girl of his choice. Moreover, it appeared from some remarks which she let fall, that she entertained sundry and divers ideals with respect to what is called the higher and nobler, which she feared the homely but hustling young man would be quite unable to assist her in realizing. With the conventional remark that while she liked and respected him, it could never be, she dismissed him, and returned to the perusal of thestory books of Ouida, while her elderly mother set the bread for raising on the kitchen table.

"While the homely but blushing young man felt pretty sore over the way he had been dished, he did not swallow pulverized glass, nor did he insert any leaden capsules into his frame. On the contrary, he went to work with all the energy of a beachcomber stripping a wreck, so that within a few years after his dismissal by the girl of his choice his name figured quite extensively in the newspapers in connection with large real estate transactions, profitable paving contracts, heavy deals in sewer pipes and such like, and at the end of one olympiad after the girl of his choice had thought to put him up in the air by declining to consider his suit, the homely, but hustling young man found that he was in possession of more money than he actually knew what to do with.

"Meanwhile, the girl of his choice, who had refused to entertain his matter of fact matrimonial beseechments, had met the Greek god whom she had been longing to have come into her life and married him. The Greek god had been enabled to take a degree at a university through the overtime exertions of his sister, who was a dressmaker, and when he returned to his sister's humble home after taking his degree he permitted her to continue her overtime exertions to the end that he might be furnished high grade raiment and plenty of cigarette money without the necessity on his part of toiling and moiling for the same. Although there was never any question as to his personal beauty, the Greek god who married the girl of the homely, but hustling young man's choice was undeniably regarded everywhere as a mutt of the purest ray serene. The one or more blackened eyes which his wife generally tried to cover over with a heavy veil were popularly attributed to the prowess of her Greek god husband (although she always claimed that she had fallen down stairs, or something like that), and the frayed and worn garments with which she appareled herself and her two children were accepted as side lights on the character of the Greek god, who looked rummier and rummier as time sped on.

"About a year ago the Greek god was corralled by the mighty hand of the law and incontinently dumped into a reformatory institution for a term of two years and eleven months for attaching other names than his own to numerous pieces of paper and realizing upon the same divers bunches of coin wherewith to purchase alcohol in various forms. His wife, who had been taking in plain sewing, thereupon seized the opportunity to obtain a divorce from her Greek god. A few weeks after the granting of the same the homely but hustling young man—need I say that he is a member in excellent standing of this club—drove up to the door of her humble home in a swell trap with red running gear, hitched to which was a pair of matched blacks that had cost 1500 frigid plunks, and said to the girl of his choice, now a saddened and sobered woman, with the Ouida end of it cut out altogether—said he:

"'Do you remember the remarks I made to you on the last night we talked together, several years ago?'

"'Yes, Jim,' said she quietly.

"'Well, they still go,' said the homely but hustling young man.

"Whereupon it came to pass that they were quietly married in Baltimore on the day after Christmas, and the next day they might have been observed driving around Washington in an open barouche, with a pair of mated blacks attached to the same, and looking as happy as kittens next to a pan of milk.

"Which is a true story I have told in illustration of motto No. 1 of this club, namely, viz., that handsome is as handsome makes good."

RED BOX
TRADE MARK
Is a Guarantee of Quality.

"PRESIDENT" .10c
"UNION MADE," "XX" ..10c "UNION MADE," "X" ..5c
Ask Your Dealer for Them.

In Duluth Churches

Rev. R. A. Montgomery at First Presbyterian Church In the Evening.

Rev. T. H. Cleland, of the First Presbyterian church, will preach in the morning on "Kingdom of God." In the evening Rev. R. A. Montgomery will officiate.

* * *

At Pilgrim Congregational church, the pastor, Rev. Alexander Milne, will preach morning and evening. The morning topic, "Formalism in Religion." In the evening he will begin a discussion of questions suggested by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's books. First topic will be "In His Steps or What Would Jesus Do?"

* * *

At the First Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. Samuel P. Long, pastor, will preach at 10:30 on "Heart Treasure," and at 7:30 on "Honor Thy Father and Thy Mother." The sermon will be preceded by a question drawer. The music will be as follows:

MORNING.

Prelude—"Belief" .... Mendelssohn
Chorus—"Praise the Lord" .... Adams
Improvisation ....
Requested solo ....
Offertory—"Ballade" .... Anton Strelexki
Miss Grace E. Senior.
Quartet—"Peace I Leave With You"..
.... Roberts
First M. E. Church quartet.
Postlude ....Harry Rowe Sheiley

EVENING.

Prelude "Cantilene" ....Th. Salome
Chorus—"Send Out Thy Light"....Gounod
Improvisation ....
Response—"Chant" ....
Offertory—"Cieiliano" ....
......................Domenico Cearlatti
Miss Grace E. Senior.
Male quartete—Selected ....Arranged
First M. E. Church quartet.
Postlude—"Processional March".......
.... Edgar B. Smith

Services at St. Paul's church tomorrow will be as follows: 8 a. m., holy communion; 11 a. m., holy communion and sermon by Dr. Ryan on "The Centrifugal Necessities and Power of Christianity;" 4:30 p. m., baptism; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and address by Bishop Morrison on "Jonah."

* * *

The subject of Rev. Mr. White's discourse at the First Unitarian church will be "James Martineau."

* * *

The First Church of Christ, Scientist No. 922 East Superior street, will hold services at 11 o'clock a. m. Subject, "Soul."

* * *

The men's meeting at 18 East Superior street tomorrow at 4 p. m., will be addressed by Rev. Charles H. McCrossan, who is working for a time at the Second Presbyterian church with the pastor. "Money Can Buy ——" is the subject.

* * *

At the Lester Park Methodist Episcopal church, the pastor, Rev. John W. Powell, Jr., will preach Sunday morning on "Soldiers of Christ," and hold a service for the reception of members. Sunday evening he will preach on "The Incomparable Teacher."

* * *

At the First Norwegian Lutheran church, corner of Third street and First avenue west, there will be communion service in the morning, 10 a. m.; evening service at 7:15; Sunday school, 9 a. m.; prayer meeting every Thursday evening, 8 p. m.

* * *

At St. John's English Lutheran church, Rev. S. W. Kuhns will conduct morning service at 10:30 and evening service at 7:30.

* * *

Services at the Glen Avon Presbyterian church will be held at 10:45 a. m. Sunday school at 12 m; preaching at 4 p. m. C. E. meeting at 5 p. m. Rev. R. A. Montgomery, pastor.

* * *

At Grace M. E. church, Rev. H. W. Knowles will preach in the morning on "John's Hyperbole," and in the evening on "How Paul Spoiled a Dinner, But Loved Peter." Prelude, "Duluth, Feb. 6, 1900."

* * *

At the Second Presbyterian church, Evangelist C. W. McCrossan will speak in the morning at 10:30 on "The Source of Power in Soul Saving." At 7:30 he will speak on the topic, "Where to Look for Salvation." In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. McCrossan will deliver an address to women. Sunday school and Christian Endeavor meeting as usual.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

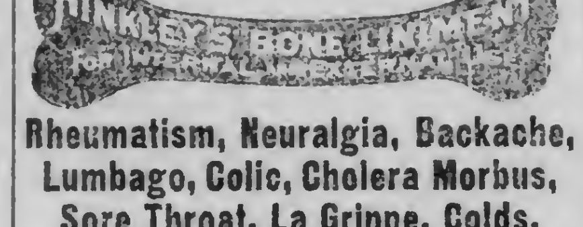
San Francisco Call: An Eastern clergyman recently fought a professional rounder in a 24-foot ring, according to Queensberry rules, to show that he was not a coward, and an Ohio preacher the other day trounced his tailor because of a misfit suit. The church is growing too militant.

Chicago Times-Herald: A California preacher has resigned because he wants the privilege of dancing when he feels like it, and, to use his own words, "of occasionally slapping a friend on the back and saying 'Hello, there, Bill!'" That poor fellow's parents ought to have known from the beginning that nature never intended him for the ministry. He was born to drive a coal wagon.

Indianapolis Journal: The most appropriate funeral text used in a long time was that selected by a Kentucky minister for the last tribute to one of the men killed in the recent shooting affair at Frankfort. The text was: "Be ye also ready." The readiness of the deceased had been eloquently shown by the fact that he caried a large revolver, and the text itself left to the individual taste of the audience the decision as to whether the admonition was intended to prepare men to defend themselves or to die.

Indianapolis Press: The corner-stone of an Episcopal church was laid at Cohasset, Mass., last month and a Unitarian minister took part in the proceedings. This aroused the ire of various clergymen and laymen, who protested to Bishop Lawrence against his liberality, "amounting to a compromise of faith." The bishop replied in a salty letter, in which he told the objectors he thought he knew the people of Massachusetts better than they did, and that, had the Episcopalians waited 200 years to build a church in Cohasset, they would have found a community of heathens, instead of a pastor and people preaching and practicing Christianity as they understood it.

Chicago Chronicle: The Kentucky clergymen who have set apart a day for fasting and prayer, in view of the dangers that are alleged to threaten the commonwealth, are somewhat tardy in their manifestations of interest. It may ease the consciences of some of the ecclesiastical leaders to pray with fervor that further bloodshed may be averted and calmer counsels take the place of present factional strife in the political camps. But a pertinent query would be, How many of these praying Jeremiahs were out on election day working in the interest of the favorite candidates, and how many of them helped to stir up the political caldron to its present sizzling point? "Pray as you vote," said a noted exhorter, and his advice smacks of hard sense.



FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

HINKLEY'S BONE LINIMENT

has brought comfort to thousands of homes. Why experiment with new remedies when for the same money you can buy an article that has stood the test of time?

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Lumbago, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Sore Throat, La Grippe, Colds, Chilblains, etc.,

readily yield to Hinkley's Bone Liniment when taken according to directions.

Read what a prominent lumberman says:

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 31, 1899.

Messrs. D. E. Prall & Co., Saginaw, Mich.

Gentlemen: I have used Hinkley's Bone Liniment for many years at home, and have furnished it to my men in lumber camps. It is the best all round family medicine I know, and the most useful medicine in camp. I first used it twenty-six years ago and my house has not been without a bottle since.

Yours truly, W. C. McCLURE,
Mitchell & McClure.

Relieves pain at once. All Druggists sell it in three sizes, 25c, 50c and $1 00. Ask for it and take no substitute.

Sold by MAX WIRTH,
13 West Superior Street.

This Community would be Shocked

to know how many women are in worse condition than Mrs. Smith, whose letter appears below. Nearly every home has a victim of "female complaints." The society devotee, the house-wife, the working girl and woman, all suffer days and nights of torture. The saddest fact about all this is that this agony is actually self-imposed. There is not one in a hundred of these women who could not get perfect, complete relief by taking McElree's Wine of Cardui. This medicine cut short the five years' suffering of Mrs. Smith. It quickly stops the pains that women have in the head, back and lower limbs. It brings relief from that "worn out" feeling both mental and physical. With these facts before you, why put off a fair test of this great treatment? Delay prolongs suffering and does that much more to make the trouble chronic. Get a bottle of Wine of Cardui to-day and permit it to begin the work of relief at once.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

Townsend, Ga., May 8, 1899.

I have been very ill during the past five years, and have spent many dollars in medicines prescribed by physicians. My complaints were falling of the womb, weak back, nervousness, and palpitation of the heart. Every month I was confined to my bed, and got no relief until my husband insisted on my taking Wine of Cardui. After I started to take Wine of Cardui, I did not lose a day at my work. I think your Wine of Cardui is the best remedy for female complaints.

Mrs. LUCY SMITH.

Your Druggist can supply you at $1.00 per bottle.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Mundy, a lawyer of Henrietta, Texas, once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

The Campaign Slanders.

To the Editor of The Herald:

After reading the Billingsgate campaign slanders in the morning paper in respect to our city management under the present administration, it would seem difficult to disabuse the average citizen—to say nothing of the outside reader—that Duluth, no other city excepted, is a den of moral infamy and prostitution beyond comparison, a veritable Sodom and Gomorrah.

What a beautiful advertisement to the world—"the Zenith City of the Unsalted seas" the hot bed of iniquity and crime! Why, indeed, should our reception committee gather into this very hell the good people who seek our resorts? Why play the part of the hypocrite and invite them into the vortex of hades, to be robbed by big mitt men, even at the Spalding's entry? And for all this have we to place the fault at the door of Mayor Truelsen and his chief of police? Who would be a mayor and be honest?

Great stress has been laid on the Bowery—converted from Lake avenue since the fire to its present location—and what do we find? A few drunken brawls and petty thefts. No murder, no serious assaults. A question might be asked, who owns the Bowery property, which produces such good revenue? To what church or churches do they belong. Now if you will study the annals of crime during the past ten years, it will be easily demonstrated that the bulk of criminals tried in our courts come from the mining towns and not from Duluth. We are told by the church people that these evils exist and are a menace to society and the upbuilding of the city, which no one can deny, if such were true statements. Are the married men on the hillside any worse than the same people in other cities and who largely support these houses of infamy? Why employ a man and pay him wages to prostitute himself in order to convict an establishment of bad repute? Why? "In the name of Christianity," and yet we have the records of such an act.

Enough for the evils of Mayor Truelsen's administration. Is there any man so dyed in sin but what has some redeeming quality? I suppose not, when the question of politics enters the arena. But let us for a moment return to the Bowery and ascertain the facts to contradict the evidence of the prosecuting witnesses. It is self evident to most readers that the working classes have during the past year at least been well employed at fair if not good wages—the lumberjacks, as some term a class of men who work in the woods—as if to say that they are a menace to society, and we cannot condemn them as men, because of their avocation, and because when they get a little drunk and abuse each other they are much worse than higher civilization that commits worse offenses while sober.

In this regard the writer has had opportunity to judge, while serving as a juror at this present term of court, when, if the records and memory serve me right, there was but one case from the Bowery, where a man was convicted of petit larceny, and it is to be presumed that if others had been robbed, they had the same redress in court, and that if murder or serious assault had been perpetrated, the facts would come to light in the same way.

Enough for this Bowery of infamy and sin. If it is so bad as words and papers paint it to be, we must rest our hope on the Prohibition party to bring about the millenium. Yours,

D. A. PETRE.

Duluth, Feb. 3.

CLEMENTS IS RESPONSIBLE.

Supreme Court Decision In Fillmore County Bank Case.

St. Paul, Feb. 3.—The supreme court, in a decision rendered yesterday, holds J. R. Clements, of La Crosse, Wis., responsible as an active partner in the Fillmore County bank, the wrecking of which created a sensation in Southern Minnesota last year. The suit was originally brought by Jerome Utley, who represented the Bank of New Richland, and twenty-two other depositors in the Fillmore County bank, whose claims had been assigned to him, the total being $24,297.75. The Fillmore County bank had been operated by Maurice R. Todd and J. R. Clements and Mrs. Julia Greenleaf from September, 1886, to Oct. 19, 1894, when Clements pretended to withdraw from the firm. Notice of dissolution was drawn up but never published.

After the bank closed its doors in August, 1898, both Todd and Clements were imprisoned, and the evidence of Todd showed that the dissolution was merely part of a scheme to loot the bank. Clements removed to his former home in La Crosse,, and the money was sent to him by means of drafts. The evidence showed that he had drawn $40,000 in this way.

The court holds the evidence valid and sustains the judgment of the lower court.

Florida, West Indies and Central America.

The facilities of the Louisville & Nashville railroad for handling tourists and travelers destined for all points in Florida, Cuba, Porto, Rico, Central America, or for Nassau, are unsurpassed. Double daily lines of sleeping cars are run from Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis through Jacksonville to interior Florida points, and to Miami, Tampa and New Orleans, the ports of embarkation for the countries mentioned. For folders, etc., write J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

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PERFECT
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AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

LABOR FEEDS THE TRUST.

Not Meaningly, But Thoughtlessly.

There is not a workingman in this country but feels that trusts are the bitterest enemies of labor. If the workingmen withdraw their support from the trusts by refusing to buy brands made by them, the monopolies cannot exist. The laboringmen and friends of Union labor are requested to inquire as to whether the brands of tobacco they are using are made by a trust and if so to act according to their judgment as to whether or not they will buy them. The following brands are made outside of a trust and always will be. They are made by Union labor in a Union factory at Union prices, and are called Gold Rope, Kingbolt, Rise and Shine, Thrasher.

They are made by the Wilson-McCallay Tobacco company, Middletown, Ohio, who during thirty years of business have never had a strike in their establishment because they have always paid a liberal price to labor. Paste this list in your hat and buy the brand you prefer. You will not only secure the best tobacco made, but strike a telling blow at the Tobacco Trust.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.—

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Charles R. Stal,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Cushman A. Sears and ——Sears, his wife,
Defendants.

The state of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the Eleventh judicial district in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the Torrey building in said city of Duluth, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 18th, A. D. 1899.

ALFORD & HUNT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
901-902 Torrey Building,
Duluth, Minn.

Notice is hereby given that the above action is brought to determine title to lot numbered fourteen (14), block numbered five (5), of Wooster Division, of the city of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof in St. Louis County, Minnesota, under Chapter 75 of the statutes of Minnesota of 1894 and the acts amendatory thereto, and that no personal judgment is demanded against any of said defendants.

Dated October 18th, A. D. 1899.

ALFORD & HUNT.

Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-30-1899-Jan-6-13-20-27-Feb-3-1900.

DR. REA

EXPERT EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND CHRONIC DISEASE SPECIALIST.

Next Visit to Duluth, Spalding Hotel, Saturday, Feb. 24, from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m., returning every four weeks. Consult him while the opportunity is at hand.

DR. REA is president of the Southern Medical Institute, Louisville, Ky., with established offices in some of the best cities of the United States. Incorporated under the state law in 1888.

All curable medical and surgical diseases, acute and chronic catarrh, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, liver and stomach treated and cured by modern methods. Dyspepsia, constipation rheumatism, chronic female diseases, neuralgia, sciatica, dizziness, nervousness, slow growth in children, and all wasting diseases in adults cured. Deformities, club feet, curvature of the spine, diseases of the brain, diabetes, paralysis, Bright's disease, heart diseases, eczema, varicocele and hydrocele properly treated. Cancers, tumors, wens, birthmarks, red nose and superfluous hair on the face or neck removed. Epilepsy or fits cured. Young, middle aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer from lost manhood, nervous debility, spermatorrhoea, seminal losses, sexual decay, failing memory, weak eyes, stunted development, lack of energy, impoverished blood, pimples, impediments to marriage; also blood and skin diseases, syphilis, eruptions, hair falling, bone pains, swellings, sore throat, ulcers, effects of mercury, kidney and bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, passing urine too often, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life. Both sexes treated confidentially and privately. Piles, fistula, fissure and rupture cured by our new methods.

Consultation and examination $1.

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THROUGH SLEEPING CAR from Cincinnati to Jacksonville, with convenient connections from Louisville, via Knoxville, Asheville and Savannah. This is the Science Route through the Mountains of Western North Carolina—"The Land of the Sky."

Also through Sleeping Cars from St. Louis to Jacksonville, in connection with the L. E. & St. L. railroad (Air Line), via Louisville; and through Sleeping Cars from Kansas City to Jacksonville, via the K. C. F. S. & M. railroad, in connection with THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, via Birmingham, Atlanta, Jesup and The Plant System. The fast Kansas City-Jacksonville Limited, only thirty-eight hours from Kansas City to Jacksonville.

All Agents of connecting lines sell through Winter Excursion tickets via THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY to the Resorts of Florida and the South.

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. Union No. 361.

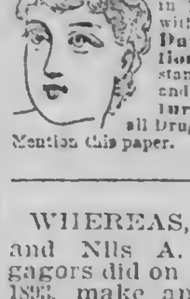
The above union of Carpenters and Joiners hereby wishes to inform prospective builders and the general public that on and after May 1, 1900 the following trade rules will govern our members:

First—Eight hours shall constitute a day.

Second—Minimum scale of wages, 35c per hour, and 42c per hour for overtime.

Trusting the above rules will meet with your approval and that you will assist us in our endeavor, we are respectfully yours,

LOCAL UNION No. 361 OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.



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SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co.,
Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

WHEREAS, NELS HALL, WIDOWER, and Nils A. Linderberg, single, mortgagors did on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1893, make and deliver to E. K. Baxter, trustee, mortgagee, a certain mortgage with a power of sale therein contained, dated on that day, which mortgage was thereafter and on the 10th day of January, 1893, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. duly filed in the office of the register of deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, and recorded in book 103 of mortgages, on page 287; and whereas, the said E. K. Baxter took and held said mortgage under the terms of the will of Chester Downer, deceased, a certified copy of which will, together with the order admitting the same to probate, was at 5 o'clock p. m., on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1898, duly filed in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, and recorded in book "N" of Miscellaneous record, pages 313 to 318 inclusive, and whereas the said E. K. Baxter had been appointed trustee under the terms of said will, and a certified copy of his appointment as trustee was, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1897, at 12:20 o'clock p. m. duly filed in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, and recorded in book 125 of deeds, pages 579 and 580; and, whereas, the said E. K. Baxter took and held said mortgage in trust for Charles Downer, as shown by a certain report to the probate court for the district of Hartford, and state of Vermont, a certified copy of which was duly filed in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and recorded in book "K" of Miscellaneous record, on pages 484 to 486 inclusive; and, whereas, Charles Downer, was thereafter duly appointed to succeed the said E. K. Baxter in said trust, and a certified copy of said Downer's appointment was thereafter and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1897, at 12:20 o'clock p. m., duly filed in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county and recorded in book 125 of deeds, pages 580, 581 and 582, and the said Charles Downer thereby became entitled to, and has ever since held said mortgage as one of the assets of said trust estate; and, whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment to the said E. K. Baxter, trustee, of the sum of $6000, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum; and, whereas, the said mortgagors convenanted in said mortgage to pay all taxes which might be or become liens on said mortgaged premises and authorized the said mortgagee or his assigns, to pay any taxes thereon and collect them as a part of the sum secured by said mortgage; and,

Whereas, the said sum of $6000 of principal is now past due and unpaid, and there is due thereon the sum of $1872 of interest, which is past due and unpaid; and whereas, the said mortgagors failed to pay the taxes upon said premises described in said mortgage, and the said Charles Downer, as such trustee, paid taxes upon said premises to the amount of $147.80, none of which sums have been repaid to him. Whereas, the entire amount which is now claimed to be due, and which is due upon said mortgage, is the sum of $8019.80; and, whereas, no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof,

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale, contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), seventeen (17), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23), in Hall & Linderberg's Park Place, and lots thirty-six (36), thirty-seven (37), thirty-eight (38), thirty-nine (39), forty (40), forty-one (41), forty-two (42), forty-three (43), forty-four (44), forty-five (45), forty-six (46), forty-seven (47), forty-eight (48), forty-nine (49), fifty (50), fifty-one (51), fifty-two (52), fifty-three (53), fifty-four (54), fifty-five (55), fifty-six (56), fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66), sixty-seven (67), sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy (70), seventy-one (71), seventy-two (72), seventy-three (73), seventy-four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy-eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), eighty-four (84), eighty.five (85), eighty-six (86) eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89), and ninety-three (93), Hall & Linderberg's Park Place, First Addition, according to the recorded plat thereof, all lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; except said lots thirty-nine (39) and forty (40), which were included in said mortgage, but which have been released from the lien thereof; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county at the front door of the court house in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1900 at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $8019.80, with interest, and $100.00 attorneys' fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

CHARLES DOWNER,
Trustee, Successor to
E. K. BAXTER,
Trustee, Mortgagee.

ALFORD & HUNT,
Attorneys for Charles Downer, Trustee.
Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-30-1899-Jan-6-13-20-27-Feb-3-1900.

In Sporting Circles.

Athletic and Gymnastic Carnival to Be Given at the Armory By the Y. M. C. A. Next Month.

An athletic and gymnastic carnival will be given in the Armory on the evening of March 2, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association. It is the first of its kind ever given in the city, and the announcement made early in the week has created quite a stir in athletic circles. Physical Director Hamaker of the Y. M. C. A. says that nothing will be spared to make the event a great success, and he has the assurances of the leading athletes of the city that they will participate. In some of the events fully seventy-five entries are expected.

The junior class of the association will give an exhibition of drill and apparatus work, and the seniors are scheduled to do stunts in apparatus work, fencing, wrestling, jumping and short dashes.

* * *

All hockey games are hung up for the present—not quite all, for the Endions and Great Easterners have virtually decided to play off Thursday evening's postponed game, on Feb. 13. The proposed games with the St. Paul Athletics are tied up, thoug negotiations have not been broken off. It may be that the two teams will play the series about the last of the month.

* * *

A second and rival American association has been launched in the baseball world during the week. It is the plan the magnates of the National league have formed to attack the rival American association formed in Chicago some time ago. The scheme of the National league in standing sponsor for the second American association is to have a counter attraction in each city, whenever the new association has a game scheduled. As soon as the association, headed by A. C. Anson, named its circuit, the big league's association is to place second rate teams on the same circuit. These second rate teams will be organized of spare material from the National league, and whenever the first team plays away from home, and the new association tries to take advantage of the opening, it will be confronted with opposition games, composed of two minor teams, under the control of the National league.

The original American association, of which A. C. Anson and Quin, of Milwaukee, were the presiding spirits, has been trying to form an organiation in Philadelphia, and will probably succeed.

* * *

An Arabian giant landed in New York on Wednesday, coming to this country for the express purpose of fighting Jim Jeffries. He is eight feet in height and measures seven feet nine inches from finger tip to finger tip with arms extended. He weighs 375 pounds and rejoices in the name of Hassan Ali. He had read of Jeffries and says he is confident that he can land a knock-out blow before the champion can do much damage to him.

* * *

The Y. M. C. A. basket ball teams went over to West Superior last evening and again met defeat at the hands of the normal school teams. This gives Superior five of the six games played so far, and incidentally gives the local teams a pretty slow record as compared with that of last year, when Superior was defeated nearly every game. In last night's games the two first teams played an uninteresting game that resulted in a score of 17 to 7 in favor of Superior. The two second teams were more evenly matched, but the normal school team won 10 to 7.

* * *

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—The meeting of the American Association of Baseball clubs came to an end yesterday, and the organization may be said to be a fact. Six cities, Boston, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, have signed the agreement, each furnishing a $1200 bond. Providence and Philadelphia have not yet signed, but the former had pledged itself to furnish the bond as soon as this city registers. The next meeting will be held in Chicago on Feb. 12.

GROPING FOR A SCHEME ... OF ... CANADIAN DEFENSE.

Maj. Gen. Hutton is Chief in a New Role—Canada is Bitten With the Military Fever.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The imperial government is credited with groping for a scheme of Canadian defense, Maj. Gen. Hutton being the resident official groper. The general has already accomplished great things. He has wheedled parliament out of an extraordinary appropriation for the militia; he will make our volunteer forces as effective as a regular army; he has given the public some idea of military pomp and grandeur in the spectacular tattoos he organized during the summer, and he has infused a martial spirit into the nation.

It is in vain that moderate people caution us against cherishing a class of military martinets to override us and trample on our feelings. Even that little incident which happened the other day to the minister of militia fails to point the warning. It was at the departure of the first section of the Canadian contingent from Halifax. Dr. Borden had ridden down to the dockyard to see our volunteers off, but the gate was in charge of a Tommy Atkins, who refused to recognize anything except the signature of his colonel, and a quarter of an hour was wasted in the drenching rain before the British soldier was made to understand who the great man really was. Instead of cursing the man's stupidity, most Canadians are praising his fidelity to orders, and praising him to the same high plane of duty as the Roman sentinel who stood to his post when Pompeii was being overwhelmed.

Of a truth Canada is bitten with the military fever. Never were there so many critics of a British campaign before, perhaps because we feel the interest which comes from having nearly 3000 men in the field. Carpet marshals, who never saw more than pictures of a battle, are asking why the clever Buller tied up his army in half a dozen different knots instead of marching in mass against Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Militia troopers, who have spent one summer camp on a livery stable horse, inquire what Wolseley means by pampering the infantry to the detriment of the cavalry arm of the service. Worthy citizens who don't know the difference between a haversack and a sabertasche are very curious about the quality of the lime juice tablets supplied to the army. Callow young men twirl their mustaches fiercely and explain how Buller should have done the trick. High school cadets inquire pertly why all the army corps that appear in the newspapers are not operating in the field. Charitable ladies are organizing concerts and tableaux vivants to buy walking sticks for the wounded. The demon reciter is getting in her fell work, and there is not a corner in the land where you may escape "The Absent Minded Beggar" and its importunate refrain. The girls are knitting chest protectors and health bands for their sweethearts in the field. City councils are showering life insurance policies and gifts of money on the volunteers. There are three troops of A squadron, second contingent, still in barracks at Toronto, and they have been despoiled of all their buttons as souvenirs, so that the militia department had to serve out an extra supply to meet the demand. College professors are beginning to talk in earnest of teaching the young idea how to shoot. Universities are granting the year to all undergraduates who enlist. Even the Indians are getting full of red ink and painkiller, and are talking of bloodshed.

The Canadian national patriotic fund, under the distinguished auspices of Queen Victoria and the earl of Minto, has reached $70,000. A similar fund inaugurated by a daily newspaper, has reached $12,000. There are half a dozen chain letters afloat, which ought to bring in $100,000 more. Then the question arises, what shall we do with the money. Of all the Canadians in the field or on their way there I doubt if there are 100 whose families or relatives would need assistance in case of their death. The hundred is composed chiefly of regulars, who have married and have nothing but their pay, and these, like the rest, are protected with a life insurance policy, which will give their widows more than they could ever hope to have if their husbands were alive. The militia volunteers are nearly all young unmarried men, the sons of well-to-do parents, and are going out to fight for the excitement of it. The first contingent cared so little for the money showered on it and the army pay they drew on the voyage that they spent it all on champagne at Cape Town, and caused the residents there to imagine that these were the sons of millionaires. Even in that land of gold mines and diamonds they are not accustomed to see private soldiers ordering high-priced wine at the best cafes.

The soldier that Canada sends out is a different man from the Tommy Atkins of the regular army, recruited from poverty and the slums. There are few absent-minded beggars in the Canadian ranks and consequently there is no necessity to repair their domestic carelessness. What, then, shall we do with $200,000 or more we have collected for their relief? The chances of war are that out of the 100 needy ones not more than ten will be killed. If the widows of ten men are to share $200,000 between them war is not only glorious but profitable. I hardly think that the fund will be divided in that way, and perhaps it will be devoted to erectign some memorial school or hospital.

The military fever is, of course, a symptom of imperialism, and after the war is over people will begin to ask what are the aims of those who rally to the support of enterprises that are termed imperialistic. It will not suffice to say that imperialism is merely the spirit of empire or the lust of conquest; for many imperialists would deny in good faith they are moved by love of gain or the vainglory of extended possessions. The late D. L. Moody cannot be accused of bloodthirst, and yet at a critical moment he spoke out for the war with Spain. Generally speaking the clergy have come out both for the Spanish and the Boer wars without relinquishing their claims to be spokesmen of peace.

A definitism must be formed which will give humanity, as well as selfishness and greed, a place in the promotion of empire. Imperialism in the individual, then, is the desire to conquer so that his ideals may prevail, and imperialism in a nation is the sum of these individual desires. Mr. Moody wished to conquer Spain that relief might be brought to the reconcentrados; Wall street, we may suppose, wished to divert Populism from free silver and tariff reform.

Coming to our own war, the church now wishes to spread Christianity in South Africa; others believe that English civilization means a gain to humanity; the Uitlanders want the franchises, the aristocrats a chance of military glory and Tommy Atkins a chance to fight with anybody or anything.

Such are the mixed motives that make up imperialism. In Canada there is also a feeling that loyalty will pay because it will attract British capital to this colony, so long neglected in that respect. People generally act upon the maxim that blood is thicker than water, but the great moving impulse of all the Canadian enthusiasm comes from capitalists. The intersection of the colonies of the empire, which must result from this war, can bring them nothing but profit. With these are united the military class, who were in a fair way to lose their influence and prestige in fat, sluggish times of peace. The men whose ancestors fought in 1812, as in the '60s have been vehemently patriotic in this matter, chiefly because they had almost been forgotten by a public which begins to scoff at tin soldiers as the militia is irrevelantly called.

With a session of the Dominion parliament approaching, Mr. Tarte has been silenced and has reiterated his allegiance to the British crown. All the dissident French Canadian orators have been whipped into line because, when all is said and done, the area of Ontario is dominant in federal politics. If Ontario chooses to regard these French Canadian fulminations as treason, then treason they are, and the best thing that traitors can do is to eat their words. The French Canadian agitators have gotten out of the thing very nicely by stating that their loyalty is a matter of gratitude for the protection of the British flag, while other Canadians are stimulated by ties of blood and language. Semaine Religieuse, a Roman Catholic periodical of Montreal, and supposedly under the supervision of the archbishop of that diocese, was probably unaware of the slump. It thought to please the Bleus by taking up the old pro-Boer text, but instead the Bleus reviled the priestly editor, and the archbishop repudiated his utterances. Thus were several of the enemy's guns spiked. But there remained many people in Canada who think before acting, so to them Sir Wilfrid Laurier really addressed his Sherbrooke speech not long ago. He sought to minimize the importance of the action taken by his government in sending a contingent to South Africa. He argued that the government did not send the contingent but permitted Canadian volunteers to enlist in the British army.

However, almost at the same moment that Sir Wilfrid was speaking in Sherbrooke, there were men in Toronto proclaiming that Canada had taken a tremendous step toward imperialism in sending her soldiers abroad to fight for Great Britain. On the strength of what has been done it is now freely proposed to establish a Canadian standing army, ready at any moment to participate in England's wars. To stimulate us further the fervid loyalty of Australia is quoted. In that country they have a militia army under arms, ready for any draft that the British army in South Africa may make upon it. Lord Charles Beresford, undoubtedly the spokesman of the English military class, states in a recent interview that the colonies will be organized and placed on a military basis. That seems to indicate how our action is esteemed in England.

Close of a Life's Drama.

A funeral cortege slowly wending its way amid the pouring rain the other day through the streets of the Canadian capital marked the close of a life's drama, nay, almost a life's tragedy, so far as one of the pincipal actors is concerned. The story is of a stern, stubborn, headstrong man and of a girlish, but self-willed woman. It is now nearly forty years since John Graham Haggart, the son of a Scotch miller residing in Perth, Ont., led to the altar Caroline, the pretty daughter of Robert Douglas, then mayor of Perth. John was 24 years old, Caroline barely 18. Possibly her youthfulness may be some excuse for her subsequent conduct. The husband was of a reserved, even a morose disposition; society had no attractions for him. The wife, on the other hand, was full of the exuberance of youth and fond of participating in the gayety which the little town afforded. Gradually, on account of the dissimilarity of tastes and dispositions, there was a drawing apart of husband and wife. The advent of a baby boy did not bring them closer together, but there was some one now on whom the young mother could fix her affections.

The story of the separation of the man who was subsequently to become the postmaster general and minister of railways of Canada from the woman is well known to Canadians and has been repeatedly told in the drawing rooms of Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. A skating carnival was to be held in the town of Perth. Mrs. Haggart asked her husband to take her to the rink that evening, but received a peremptory refusal.

"Well, John," she remarked, "if you won't take me, some one else will."

In answer he thundered out: "If you go, you will never darken my doors again."

Mrs. Haggart went to the rink alone, and meeting a number of friends there entered into the spirit of the carnival with zest. When she arrived again at her own home, accompanied by one of her brothers, and found the door barred against her, she realized that a crisis in her life had arrived. Failing to secure admittance, Mrs. Haggart went to the residence of her father for the night, and the family hoped that in a day or two the breach would be healed. Haggart, however, would not listen to any overtures; he was inexorable. The wife would not be allowed to return to her home, nor could she have the boy who was her heart's delight. This seemed to be carrying reproof to the verge of vindictiveness and public sympathy in Perth went strongly toward the young mother.

In subsequent years, when John Haggart had entered federal politics and was away from Perth a good deal, it was not possible for him, living in the same town, to prevent mother and child from coming together, but so far as communicating with is wife or allowing her to enter his home, John Haggart from that day of the skating carnival carried out his resolve. Mrs. Haggart was allowed alimony, and since the separation from her husband she has resided at Perth or Ottawa. During all those years not a breath of scandal has attached to her name, and she grew to be loved and respected by those who knew her. When young Haggart had grown almost to a man's estate he was taken with a serious illness. He was desirous of seeing his mother; the mother was anxious to see her son. But the father was as unrelenting as ever. Through the long hours of a summer night Mrs. Haggart sat on the court house steps in Perth with her eyes riveted upon the dwelling of which she had been mistress twenty years before. She could see a light through the window of the room in which a young life was ebbing away, but there was no summons to the anxious mother waiting across the street. Tidings of the boy's death in the early morning were conveyed to the waiting woman, and, heartbroken, she repaired to her father's house.

Possibly it was this action on Mr. Haggart's part that led his wife to adopt the course which she subsequently did. When in 1888 John Haggart became postmaster general of Canada, Mr. Haggart made a claim for increased alimony, consequent upon her husband's largely augmented income. Mr. Haggart was disposed to fight the matter, but finally he had to give way. Then, when parliament opened and the new postmaster general took his seat as such in the house of commons, Mrs. Haggart claimed from the speaker a carte d'entree to the front row of the speaker's gallery, which is reserved for the wife of the governor-general and the wives of ministers. The request was refused at first, but Mrs. Haggart insisted upon her rights, and got them. The grave has now closed over her, at the age of 57; she is at rest in the beautiful Beechwood cemetery at Ottawa, but John Haggart still lives and is an aspirant for political honors in the Dominion.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by W. A. Abbett, druggist.

Nervous Exhaustion.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Acts as a tonic and nerve food, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system. Induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

"Yon Yonson" Will Be the Attraction at the Lyceum on Monday Evening Next.

The company which is presenting the favorite comedy-drama, "Yon Yonson," this season, under the direction of Messrs. Thall and Kennedy, is reported to be the strongest that has ever been seen in the play. The list is headed by Arthur Donaldson, a native-born Swede, who has been looked upon as one of the best singing baritones on the American stage, and who has played such parts as Baron Grimm in "Madeline, or the Magic Kiss," the title roles in "Rob Roy" and "Brian Brou," and who has been for the past two seasons associated with the late Augustin Daly's musical companies, his last work being the baritone part in "The Runaway Girl."

YON YONSON.

The character part will be played by Annie Mack Berlein, one of the best Irish character artists the stage knows. Miss Berlein was for years a favorite with the famous Harrigan and Hart organization, and after its disruption joined the Joseph Jefferson company, playing Gretchen in the famous actor's "Rip," a part she has played for many years. Beatrice Norman is also a member of the company, a charming actress who is generally regarded as one of the coming women of the stage, and so is Grace Hazard, who is an extremely

ANNIE MACK BERLEIN, IN "YON YONSON."

clever soubrette. Besides these there are E. J. Mack, Edith Hall, E. Guy Spangler, Clinton Maynard, Sidney Craven, George Lund, William Konst and the Lumbermen's quartet, as good a singing quartet as can be found. Nothing is said to have been neglected by the management that can make the tour of the company a success. "Yon Yonson" comes to the Lyceum next Monday.

THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS.

James A. Herne is a single taxer.

Havana has two vaudeville theaters.

Costa Rica boasts a $2,000,000 theater.

Beerbohm Tree may impersonate Ivan, the Terrible.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has a portable dressing room.

Germany is to see Barnum & Bailey's Greatest Show.

Robson and Crane may star next season in "The Henrietta."

The Henry Irving, of Japan, Danjuro, is 80 years old.

Gerald Griffin is to impersonate Mr. Bowser in the vaudeville houses.

The English Actors' association will establish a school of acting.

Marie Wainwright in vaudeville is reciting "The Absent Minded Beggar."

In "The Greatest Puritan" Charles Cartwright will enact the role of Cromwell.

Frederick Warde is to be seen as Horatius, the Roman hero, who held the bridge.

Edna Wallace Hopper has been riding in Central Park, New York, in boy's clothes.

Laurence Irving's "Bonnie Dundee" is to be acted in London shortly by Robert Taber.

E. S. Wilard, John Hare and Mrs. Patrick Campbell will act in America next season.

Rose Coghlan may produce next season a play entitled "Madame," by Charles Coghlan.

"The Highwayman" is to be revived; Katherine Germaine will sing the chief feminine role.

Blanche Bates, of "Naughty Anthony" fame has never appeared in tights, save as Rosalind.

"Coralie & Co., Dressmakers," which shocked Paris, is to be disclosed in New York this week.

McIntyre and Heath, the blackface performers, have been professional partners for twenty-six years.

A London theater has a room in which gentlemen from suburban places can go to put on evening dress.

"Tess, of the D'Urbervilles," is to be presented in Australia by a cast headed by Edith Crane and Tyrone Power.

In New York tomorrow night Nat Goodwin will produce Henry V. Esmonds' "When We Were Twenty-One."

In Japan it is not considered correct for ladies in attendance at the theater to wear the same dress during the entire performance.

The city council, of Wellington, Kan., having decided to tax $8 for every show presented for one night, the manager closed the theater.

Every organization playing in New York in the week of Feb. 15 will be represented at the benefit performance for Edward E. Rice.

Jefferson DeAngelis' daughter recently appeared in a play at 'Frisco.

Marion Manola's daughter, Adelaide Mould, was recently married in New York.

There is some ground for believing that Olga Nethersole may not be able to appear at all during her projected engagement at New York. She is a sicker woman than is generally known.

The new Savoy opera, according to the London critics, is worthy to rank with the best of Sir Arthur Sullivan's work. Nor is his librettist, Capt. Basil Hood, forgotten, for his lines are highly praised, and one critic says that even W. S. Gilbert need not take shame to himself had his name been signed to the book of "The Rose of Persia."

"What do you consider the most important qualification for success on the stage?"

"I should select three, replied Joseph Jefferson—"sensibility, imagination and industry. Sensibility, that you may be alive to your surroundings; imagination that you may weave them into a graceful and interesting combination, and industry, that you may lose none of the precious moments that are given us here for the development of that faculty."

Herr Schumann, who is the very much beloved husband of Madame Schumann-Heinck, the most remarkable contralto this country has known since Scalchi, is so seriously—I fear fatally—ill, that he has been ordered home by his physician. She is heartbroken over it and may cancel her engagement as a result. She is fond of her art, but fonder yet of the father of her nine children. And he is going home to die.

Sousa began life at $50 a month, and now his income averages $40,000 per annum.

Says the Chicago Tribune: Geniuses have been known to throw kettledrums at a stupid prima donna, like Handel; to smash all the crockery in the house, like Beethoven; to imagine himself the character he is acting and chase his rival all over the stage, bent upon killing him, like the elder Booth, and to call his audience a pack of hogs, like Rubinstein. But these persons were real geniuses and the world has condoned their extravagant conduct. But Mr. Mansfield is not a genius. It may be concluded he has talent, but talent is far from being genius.

Arthur Shirley and Sutton Vane's drama, "In His Steps," to be presented Feb. 5 at the London theater, is not a dramatization of Rev. Charles Sheldon's famous book, but has been suggested by a very minor incident therein. The interest of the play lies in the dramatic contrast between the lives of a fashionable clergyman and a socialistic workingman, an inventive genius, whose ideas have been filched by an unscrupulous capitalist, and whom ill-luck pursues relentlessly. These two opposite personalities mutually influence each other, while the wicked plutocrat is the evil genius of both. The chief scene of the piece is the midnight meeting in a mission tent, with an audience of thieves and roughs.

"Why did I select a priest as a character for a play?" said Daniel Sully, who is now appearing in "The Parish Priest." "Because I had an idea that the character had never been properly presented on the stage. There have been many plays in which priests have figured, but they have always been domineering individuals, who used their calling to accomplish impossible things. I cannot recall ever having seen a priest in stageland smile. The dramatists have given us many pictures of the priest's power, but never of his humanity and jollity. I had begun to despair of ever having the character written as I desired, when Daniel L. Hart sent me the play I had been so long seeking. In it he pictures the priest as a man. Never once does he utilize his calling, and were it not for the title of Fr. John Whalen, could be a representation of any creed. There is no creed in humanity, and John Whalen is human. He appeals to every man and woman, regardless of his or her religious beliefs, as well as giving the public an idea of the manner in which priests conduct themselves with those they know best. Strange to say, the night after the first production of the play I received a letter from a Jewish rabbi, and since then have had letters from clergymen of all denominations, endorsing the play and complimenting me on its purity and naturalness."

The World of Labor

Union Labor In Duluth Presenting a Solid Front In Opposition to the National Park Scheme.

The Saturday labor column of The Herald is for the benefit of organized labor, and news contributions relative to the various unions, or the movement in general, are cordially invited. Notices of meetings and other news should be mailed or brought in by Thursday of each week.

* * *

In this column last Saturday, mention was made of the stand that the Carpenter's union and the Trades' assembly had taken against the proposed Minnesota National park. The sentiment among other unions is running strongly against the proposition, and Duluth labor interests will present a solid front in opposition to the scheme if it ever reaches congress. It is proposed to make 800,000 acres of land tributary to Duluth a national park. Many of the working people of this city have long looked to the opening of this country for settlement, as a time when they could quit the city, with its nerve-shattering work and take up a claim. If this land is converted into a national park it will be of no benefit to workingmen, who have neither the time or money to ride out there in a Pullman car and spend a few weeks each year fishing and admiring the scenery. Nearly every union in the city joins in the petition to have the park scheme abandoned, and the government judiciously encourage individual enterprise in settlement.

* * *

The Stonemasons' union, which recently affiliated with the International Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' association, has adopted a new scale of wages, which will go in effect on May 1.

* * *

Last Saturday evening the Lathers' Protective union, No. 6806, held a meeting in the Kalamazoo block and adopted a new scale of wages, which will go in effect on April 1, with a general advance of a half cent on all work. The card adopted reads: Face lathing, 3 cents a square yard; back lathing, 4 cents a square yard; metal lathing, 4¼ cents a square yard, and patch work, 40 cents an hour.

The union is in excellent condition, and the meeting at which the scale of wages was adopted was well attended.

* * *

There will be a number of union meetings during the coming week:

Sunday afternoon — Typographical union, Kalamazoo block.

Moday evening—Laundry workers, Kalamazoo block; tailors, Kalamazoo block.

Tuseday evening—Carpenters' union, Kalamazoo block; Bookbinders' union, Oppel block.

Wednesday evening — Cigarmakers' union, Kalamazoo block.

Friday evening—Woodworkers' union meets in Normanna hall, West End.

Saturday evening—Painters' union, Brown's hall; Bakers' union, in Hunter's hall.

* * *

The Laundry Workers' union has completed all arrangements for its annual dance, to be held in Odd Fellows' hall on next Thursday evening.

* * *

The first annual ball of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union will be held in Odd Fellows' hall on the evening of Feb. 17. A good time is guaranteed with every ticket sold.

* * *

The Federated Trades' assembly, at its meeting held last week, instructed Delegates J. W. Richardson, Richard Richter and Francis A. Cullen to draft suitable resolutions expressing the assembly's sorrow on account of the death of Mrs. Sabrie Goodwin Akin. The following resolutions were drafted:

"Whereas, Almighty God has been pleased to call upon our worthy sister, Sabrie Goodwin Akin, to lay down her work and ascend to her final rest;

"Be it resolved, that the Federated Trades' assembly of Duluth extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, knowing that the loss to them, of a kind, loving wife and mother, and to ourselves a true colaborer and good citizen, whose sympathies were ever with the distressed, and whose voice was ever raised in support of the principles which we profess, can never be replaced."

LABOR NOTES.

Havana has fifty labor unions.

Germany makes celluloid mirrors.

England has 15,000 union printers.

New York has 4000 union painters.

Cuba's census employed many women.

Panama canal now employs 3000 men.

'Frisco cloakmakers were recently locked out.

United States contains 12,500 union painters and decorators.

In New York union painters get $3.50 a day; Brooklyn, $3.

A 'Frisco musician was fined $20 for playing with non-unionists.

Japan's new gold fields are beginning to attract considerable attention.

Peru produces practically all the raw cocaine that the world consumes.

New Zealand's export of gold was $2,000,000 greater in 1899 than in 1898.

At Hadgeburg, Ger., no circular may be distributed without the O. K. of the police.

The physicians in South Framingham, Mass., have agreed on a schedule of rates for their services.

A Newark telephone company discharged thirty linemen because they will not sever their connection with the union.

An iron mine on Bell island, Newfoundland, which was in 1893 bought for $120,000 was sold last year for $1,000,000.

Philadelphia street car employes now receive 18 cents per hour. Twelve hours constitute a day's work. At Troy, N. Y., they get 20 cents.

At New York the Central Federated union and the Knights of Labor adopted a resolution denouncing the measure which provides for the assessment of mortgages for purposes of taxation.

It is rumored that Samuel Gompers, president of the big American Federation of Labor, will go to Cuba before the winter is over to investigate the condition of labor in the Pearl of the Antilles.

A bill which has received the indorsement of organized labor, is Assemblyman Frisbee's, which calls for the establishment of a state printing office in New York. A like measure passed the two houses during Governor Flower's administration, but was vetoed by the executive.

At Brooklyn the drivers and hostlers and sweepers employed in the street cleaning department are trying to have the state legislature pass some amendments to the laws guiding the department, which if enacted into law would materially benefit their condition. Sweepers and drivers acting as assistants to foremen ask $900 a year, and no persons employed by the department to be paid less than $2 a day.

Employes in the Brooklyn navy yard are working to influence members of congress to vote for the construction of additional vessels to the navy by the government direct, and not by contractors, and to have them built in the several navy yards throughout the country, and assistance to carry the attempt into effect is being given the navy yard employes by the labor unions of the city.

It is said that James R. Sovereign, one of the ex-General Master Workmen of the Knights of Labor, is the head of an organization having for its object unity of workingmen in political action, called the National Order of Mohawks.

The Central Trades' council, of Marion, Ind., may decide to put a city ticket in the field and nominate a full city ticket, composed of union working men. The cause was brought about by the city council failing to reduce the price of gas to consumers, which has been gradually raised for several years, until the cost is nearly or quite equal to that of wood or coal. The franchise given to the gas company makes it possible for the city council to regulate the price, but the members of the council failed to reduce the price when a meeting was called for that purpose. The union men are so much in majority that if a ticket is put in the field it will be an easy matter to elect.

The Connellsville, Pa., seam that supplies the material for coke is about nine feet thick, on an average. Thousands of men are employed as miners alone, whereas twenty-five years ago all this region was undeveloped. In 1850 there were but four coke ovens in all the United States. In 1860 there were twenty-one. In the next ten years only four were added. In 1880 there were 7211 ovens and this number was more than doubled by 1890. In 1897, when the last report was made, there were over 18,600 ovens in operation, which put out about 7,000,000 tons a year at an average price of $1.65 a ton, or more than $11,000,000 in gross revenue. The ovens at present number fully 20,000 and are still increasing. At least 75 per cent of all the coke made in the United States comes from the Connellsville district, and as a result of that development, associated industries in the black country have been greatly stimulated, the pig iron industry especially owing its increase to the nearby and reliable supply of fuel. The miner usually loads eight tons of coal in his 9-hour day. When the coking industry first amounted to anything the workers were nearly all Irish. They disappeared and Germans succeeded them. The Germans gave way before an irruption of Swedes, and now the ovens are in charge of Magyars and Slavs and Czechs. Forty per cent of the coke workers are Slavs, 12 per cent Poles, the rest Magyars, Greeks, Italians, Negroes and more English and Welsh than you would expect to find.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
REGULATE THE LIVER

BABY'S BIRTH
Is looked forward to with expectations of joy and gladness. The ordeal of bringing the little one into the world, however, is a critical one for the mother-to-be, and her anticipations of the coming event are shadowed with gloom. Half the pain and all the danger of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of "MOTHER'S FRIEND," a scientific liniment of priceless value to all women. Sold by all druggists at one dollar per bottle.
A booklet, giving all details, will be sent free by Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.
MOTHER'S FRIEND

CUPID CURED HIM.

The Blind God Exorcised a Case of Appendicitis.

A romance begun in college days had its culmination on Saturday in the Homoeopathic hospital, No. 109 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, when Miss Ada Hilt, an heiress of La Porte, Ind., was maried to Julian Leonard Street at his bedside, says the New York World. The witnesses were the doctors and nurses.

The bridegroom could barely whisper his responses, but the beautiful young bride spoke her's clearly and firmly, and five minutes later was installed as a nurse to woo her husband's health back again. He was there to be operated upon for appendicitis. But love cured him faster than the doctors.

Mr. Street is a young New York newspaper man. He was only recently graduated from college. Miss Hilt met him when she was East at college, when both were still in their teens. A few days ago their engagement was announced.

Miss Hilt's friends in La Porte were still congratulating her when a dispatch came announcing that her fiance was seriously ill and in the hospital. She hurried to him and found that the doctors had sent the young man there to be operated upon for appendicitis.

"Then I want to be married now," said the loyal girl, "that I may be near him and nurse him back to health."

Mr. Street's condition was then critical and he readily agreed to a wedding in the hospital. A minister was called in, one of the doctors gave the bride away, and the rest of the hospital staff made up the wedding guests.

Ten minutes later they were man and wife, and the bride was fanning her husband, whose strength had been cut into by the excitement of the ceremony. But yesterday he had so improved that the doctors said he was not in need of an operation and might go away. All agreed that the marriage had given the patient his cure, because it had imbued him with renewed hope and courage, and yesterday he was discharged from the hospital.

Mrs. Street is wealthy. Her father, John Hilt, left a large fortune when he died some years ago, of which $250,000 was the share of the daughter, whom the father idolized.

She is beautiful and the belle of La Porte. Mr. Street's father is wealthy and a prominent railway official in Cleveland.

The young couple are away on their honeymoon.

Man in the Future.

Many men of learning devote much time to the study of the man of the future. They all agree that he is to be very superior to the present generation. Great physical strength is prophesied, but this at least is within the reach of everybody. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will bring health and strength to anyone who uses it faithfully. It cures constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague, and liver and kidney troubles. It makes rich, red blood, and with pure blood comes health. It builds up the whole system, putting vigor into the nerves and blood, firmness into the muscles and health into the bowels. Give it a trial, and see that a private revenue stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATER.
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 5.
The Play That Lives Forever—
....THE NEW....
Yon Yonson!
A LANDSLIDE OF LAUGHTER
Interpreted by the same great company that appeared at this theater last September, headed by—
Arthur DONALDSON,
Who Sings the Swedish Folk Songs.
You All Remember
The Lumber Camp in Mid-Winter,
The Funny Irish Widow,
The Breaking of the Log Jam
The Pretty Book agent,
The Lumbermen's Quartet.
Popular Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.
Seats now on sale at box office.

PARLOR THEATER.
Wm. J. Wells, Manager.
19 Second Avenue West. Open Every Night.
VIOLA CLIFFORD'S ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
BIG VAUDEVILLE SHOW.
Matinee every Saturday 2:30 p. m.

Of Duluth's Neighbors.

TOWER TOPICS.

Tower, Feb. 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—The Minnesota Iron company is sinking a shaft close to No. 1 at Soudan, about 200 feet deep. The new shaft is close to where several diamond drill holes have been sunk.

Abe Levine, a former Towerite, arrived Thursday evening from Duluth for a few days' visit.

Louis Johnson, foreman for the Tower Logging Railway company, of Bear Head Lake, was in the city a few days this week.

Martin Papic returned Saturday evening from Eveleth, where he expects to run a meat market.

Mrs. Thomas Filewood left Monday morning for a short visit to Ashland, Wis.

Mrs. Thomas Williams, of Soudan, was visiting at Ely last week, the guest of Mrs. John Cowling.

William and Stephen Gheen were here Tuesday hiring men for their logging camps at the head of the lake.

T. H. Wheeler, W. Jackson, J. Clover and Charles Simpser left Thursday morning for Mine Center with four large loads of freight.

Miss Fanchon Barrett arrived in the city Thursday evening from Eveleth for a few days visit with Mr. and Mrs. E. Ball.

Frank Winchester returned Saturday from a short visit at Duluth and Two Harbors.

Stephen Nicholas, Jr., arrived Saturday evening for a few days' visit here

C. C. Barker, of Bay City, Mich., who is interested in the Tower Lumber company, was in the city Thursday.

John Cameron left Tuesday morning for Biwabik, after a week's visit among relatives.

William Flint was an Ely visitor the first of the week.

Oliver Gates, superintendent of the Indian schools at Sucker Point reservation, returned Tuesday evening from Cloquet, bringing with him six Indian children to attend school.

Arthur Peck arrived home Tuesday evening from a three-weeks' cruising trip through the northern part of the country.

Peter Pastoret returned to Eveleth last Thursday after several days' visit with relatives in the city.

Frank Fuchs made a business trip to West Superior Monday.

John Hickey, Sr., came down from Ely Tuesday for a few days' visit with his family.

H. C. Leigh, proprietor of the Crane Lake Half-way house, was in the city the first of the week.

Mrs. M. H. Peck and Miss Hattie Larrabee returned home Tuesday evening from an extended visit among relatives in the southern part of Wisconsin.

Dr. W. E. Richardson, of Soudan, was visiting friends in Ely the first of the week.

Joseph Thompson, of Ely, was doing business in the city Monday.

F. H. Webster and son returned home Saturday evening from Duluth.

Attorney W. G. Bonnam left Monday morning for Eveleth after visiting over Sunday with his family.

John Pomeroy left Tuesday morning for Eveleth, where he has a situation with William Coss.

Miss Daza A. Kerley left Tuesday morning for Winnipeg, after several days' visit with her mother.

Joe Lloyd came up from Duluth Thursday, en route to Rainy Lake City.

Mrs. J. Lamphear and son returned home Saturday evening from Medford, Wis.

William Voss, of Bear Head Lake, was visiting his family over Sunday

John Horne, of the logging firm of Graham & Horne, of Rainy Lake City, returned Saturday from Duluth, where he was parchasing supplies.

Joseph Eno came up from Duluth Wednesday on his way to Mine Center.

Mr. and Mrs A. G. Kingston and Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Benson returned home Wednesday from their ten-days' trip through the gold country.

Capt. E. Morcom returned Thursday evening from Duluth

William Coss left Monday morning for Eveleth.

Invitations were received in the city Thursday for a fireman's ball to be given in the new city hall at Ely last evening. A large crowd from the city attended.

William James, who has been at Mountain Iron for the past six months, returned Wednesday evening to his home at Soudan.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pegelow left Saturday morning for a few weeks' visit among friends and relatives at their old home in Iowa.

Sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Wiseman and Mr and Mrs. D. Graham last week.

Stephen Niles was doing business in Ely Tuesday.

C. C. Pickard has taken the contract to put the ice up this season.

Charles Sunberg left Monday morning for Robinson Lake.

Miss Bessie Williams returned to Soudan Saturday evening from Eveleth, where she has been visiting for the past month.

Miss Anna Jeffery, of Duluth, spent Sunday at Soudan with relatives.

Attorney Thomas, of Ely, was in the city transacting business the first of the week.

Miss Maggie Morton, of Soudan left Monday morning for a few days' visit among Duluth friends.

A pretty little wedding took place at the Catholic church Thursday morning at [illegible] o'clock, when Tom J. Walsh was married to Miss Maggie Sullivan. Both parties are well known here. The happy couple left for a short wedding tour.

Ed. Blair came down from Fort Frances Thursday and left yesterday morning for Duluth.

Miss Mammie Murphy left last evening for a few days' visit among relatives and friends at Ely.

D. Haley came down Thursday from his logging camp at the head of the lake, on his way to Duluth.

SPARTA.

Sparta, Feb. 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—The Duluth & Iron Range is laying a track to Genoa shaft No. 2.

Superintendent Glenn C. Brown and wife departed Saturday for a two months' trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ayers, of Minneapolis, have moved to the John Larson building and will conduct a boarding house.

J. J. Eyer returned to Carlton last Saturday.

The Misses Jutin and Anderson did shopping at Eveleth Thursday.

Miss Emma Johnson departed for Virginia today.

James McArron has been appointed assistant agent for the Duluth & Iron Range here.

John Gulbranson, of Proctor, looked over his stripping contract at the Sparta mine this week.

C. H. Munger spent Sunday with his family in Duluth.

Louis Schurman has purchased the business property of Max Shapiro here and will continue to occupy same with his clothing store.

S. E. Gettleson has leased the J. M. Keough buildin and will remove his stock of clothing into same in a few days.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ayers arrived from Minneapolis Thursday.

The thermometers registered 30 degrees below zero for the past three days.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbin enjoyed a visit from their daughter over Sunday. She is attending the Duluth high school.

Mrs. Frank Crispan was taken to St. Mary's hospital in Duluth Saturday.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation.

SPIRIT LAKE AND VICINITY.

Smithville, Feb. 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—Walter Harkins, son of Mrs. D. W. Harkins, has been sick this week.

Albert Overton was in West Duluth Wednesday.

Wolf Segl has returned home from the woods.

A. G. Renstrom is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Frank Dutton, of West Duluth, visited her mother, Mrs. F. Shuck, this week.

Walter Lundquist spent the first of the week in New Duluth, the guest of John Carlson.

Miss Daisy Bain spent the latter part of the week in Duluth.

Edward Dash has returned home from Minong, Wis., after spending a month there, the guest of Ed Payne.

Miss Annie Segl was in New Duluth Wednesday.

There will be religious services at the school house Tuesday evening. All are invited to attend.

There will be Sunday school at the school house Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Miss Florence Brink, who was confined to the house the last ten days with sickness is well again.

Thomas Lawler is in Duluth this week.

Misses Bessie and Grace Buckbee are sick this week with bad colds.

A. Parkloo, of Duluth, spent Sunday here, the guest of Mrs. F. Shuck.

August Nelson was at the West End this week.

J. Wriley, of Carlton, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. Segl Sunday.

Mrs. Edward Swenson was in Duluth Tuesday.

J. J. Brink was in West Superior this week.

John La Salle, of New Duluth, was in Smithville Wednesday.

Albert Swenson was in the city Monday.

Andrew Olson came down from Proctorknott Saturday and spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Alderman Swenson has been sick this week.

BIWABIK.

Biwabik, Feb. 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—The home of Mrs. Isama, at the Canton location was burned to the ground last Friday noon. How the fire started is a mystery.

Mrs. Riley made a brief visit to Duluth the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Brozitch visited among friends at Eveleth Monday.

Mrs. House and daughter left Thursday for a few weeks' visit with friends at Sulphur Springs, Iowa.

Miss Amy Bale came down from Ely Saturday on account of the illness of her brother, Will, who came here to spend the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael.

Services were held in the Catholic church here Sunday. They were conducted by Rev. Bilban, of Virginia.

Rev. Baron has taken Rev. Fellows' place here in the Congregational church. He preached his first sermon Sunday.

A sleighing party consisting of the Young Ladies' Literary club, was given Saturday evening. They drove to Sparta.

The New England supper which was given Tuesday by the ladies of the Methodist church was a great success.

Miss Mabel Trevena, of Sparta, spent Saturday in town with her parents.

Miss Tipple spent Saturday at the Elba, the guest of Mrs. McCarthy.

Capt. Nelson, former captain at the Elba, has accepted a similar position here at the Cincinnati mine.

Postmaster Browne transacted business at Duluth the fore part of the week.

Mr. Crowley, of Duluth, was up Tuesday figuring on putting in an electric light plant here.

Miss Olson, of McKinley, was in town on business Monday.

A tramp took a coat off the stand in front of J. I. Mandel's store Thursday noon, being caught at the act by a pedestrian. He was taken to Duluth Friday by Marshal O'Hara.

Fred Brenan made a trip to Duluth Wednesday.

M. Glassner left Thursday for Chicago on a purchasing trip.

The Literary club was entertained at the house of Miss Smith Saturday.

The Biwabik mine closed up altogether Friday for the winter.

Richard M. Sellwood returned Monday from a brief visit with his family in Duluth.

Frank Colvin made a business trip to Duluth Tuesday, returning the following day.

Mrs. Fanning, of Virginia, was the guest of Mrs. Seeley last week.

Mrs. McGuire visited with friends at Two Harbors the fore part of the week.

Miss Stevens was in town visiting friends last Saturday.

A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hodelle Friday.

TWO HARBORS.

Two Harbors, Feb. 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—Ten miles of 80-pound rails have been received by the Duluth & Iron Range to be used in double-tracking between McKinley and Sparta.

A new depot and boarding house by the Iron Range road is being constructed at Biwabik.

The Maccabees entertained friends in Odd Fellows' hall Wednesday evening. The Lime Kiln club sang several selections and refreshments were served.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Symons, Sunday moning.

Mrs. William Tracy was in Duluth last Friday.

Monday morning Frank Irwin, the company's foreman in the carpenter shop, had two fingers on his right hand taken off by the small circular saw.

George Julien resigned his position as foreman of the foundry last Saturday, and left with his family for St. Paul, where he expects to reside.

Caboose 15, which was partly burned last fall, is being rebuilt in the car shops.

E. R. Fitch returned Monday evening from his visit with friends in Minneapolis.

William Weiss was slightly injured last Saturday by being thrown out of a caboose and falling on a flat car.

F. M. Spears, of Duluth, was in the city Wednesday on business.

B. F. Canghill, of Duluth, was in town Monday, en route to Pork Bay.

M. La Quay, air brake expert of New York, was in the city Saturday.

John Dickinson, air-brake expert for the Northern Pacific, was in town Saturday.

A. L. Rose, of Marquette, Mich., visited with his brother, L. D. Rose, over Sunday.

L. F. C. Titus, county attorney of Cook county, was in the city Monday on his way to Grand Marais from Duluth

Sam Thompson, a laborer, working for John Runquist, lost one of his eyes Tuesday morning near McKinley by exploding with a pick a portion of a charge of dynamite. His face was filled with small pieces of stone. The right eye was removed and he is resting as comfortably as could be expected at the Budd hospital.

Jack Curtis, who was brought to the Budd hospital by a tug from Knife river last Friday with his leg broken and badly injured otherwise, is doing nicely and is in a fair way towards recovery.

NEW DULUTH DOINGS.

New Duluth, Feb. 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rosenkilt died suddenly Saturday morning of what is supposed to be heart failure. The body was taken to the vault Monday. Rev R Knutson conducted the services.

Adolph Smith of Madison, S. D., spent a few days here with friends. He returned to his home Monday.

Mrs. T. E. Bowles attended the Eastern Star meeting in Duluth Friday evening. Saturday she attended the teachers' meeting at the High School building.

Miss S. A. Smith was in the city Saturday.

W. A. Thayer, of Holyoke, Minn., spent Sunday with his family. He returned to that place Monday.

Miss Irene Cook came up from Duluth Saturday to spend a few days with friends.

Miss Myra Hehr, teacher of the primary department in our school was transferred to the Glen Avon school Monday.

Miss Josephine Byllesby, of Wilmot, S. D., has taken the school room vacated by Miss Hehr.

John Becklinger, G. H. Hermann, and J. T. Hermann spent Monday in Duluth on business.

The Truelsen meeting Wednesday evening was well attended. Alderman Sang and William E. McEwen entertained the hearers until 9:30, when the mayor arrived from Fond du Lac, where he had been speaking. He spoke for a full hour and a half.

W. Tower, brother of U. C. Tower, of Cleney, Mont., is visiting here a few days. From here he will go to Whitehall, Mich., to visit his parents before returning to his home.

Fred Hermann shipped a carload of boxes to Minneapolis Thursday.

Arthur Becklinger, who is quite ill with typhoid fever and rheumatism, is somewhat bettter.

Mr. Gates, of the Marshell-Wells Co., was in town Friday.

W. McGill came up from Duluth Friday to spend a few days.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

Publicity Counts—That's What the People Want—Duluth Expression on the Subject.

Make it public.
Tell the public about it.
Gratitude promotes publicity.
Grateful citizens talk.
They tell neighbors; tell their friends.
The news is too good to keep.
"Bad backs" are numerous.
So few understand the cause.
Many Duluth people are learning.
And, better still, they're being cured.
Lame backs are lame no more.
Weak ones regain their strength.
This is the every day labor in Duluth
Of Doan's Kidney Pills.
Our citizens are making it public.
Here's a case of it:

Mr. A. Ebmer, of 331 Fifth street, E., says: "A heavy, dull, presistent aching pain through my loins was most distressing, for I could not rest well and no position seemed comfortable. I tried a great many different times to get relief, but no medicine I could find gave me any material benefit. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, procured a box at the Duluth Drug Co.'s store and used it. I obtained relief right away, and since then I have never had them fail to relieve me promptly whenever I had a slight recurrence, say from catching cold or straining myself."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Grand Rapids, Feb. 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—On Thursday evening the Patroitic War company from Chicago gave an entertainment at the city hall under the auspices of the B. F. Huson post of the G. A. R. A large and enthusiastic audience attended to witness the various battles, ships, etc., of the Spanish-American war, as presented by the company.

Dr. George C. Gilbert and Ed A. Kremer returned yesterday from Duluth where they had been in attendance at the Elks' celebration on Thursday evening.

There are over forty patients at St. Benedict's hospital the past few days. Most of the camp sufferers are afflicted with the grip. Several cases of pneumonia and typhus fever are also reported.

A number of the young people had a surprise party last Friday evening on Miss Carrie Beckfelt, it being her thirteenth birthday.

Rev. R. J. McGhee of the Methodist church here is at present doing missionary work in the camps of Itasca county and is preaching among the lumber boys.

Attorney R. N. Stevens, representing a Chicago concern that is figuring on establishing a paper and pulp mill here, spent a few days here recently looking over the prospects that this vicinity offers. Mr. Stevens left for home on Monday much impressed with the place and seemed to think Grand Rapids would be an ideal location for such a mill.

The members of B. F. Huson post No. 141 and the ladies of Itasca Circle G. A. R. No. 34, surprised Comrade E. J. Arno at his home last Saturday evening. A very pleasant time was had in telling old army tales, singing of patriotic songs, etc. A delicious lunch was also served by the ladies.

Mrs. A. E. Kribs will entertain a number of her lady friends at a lunch this afternoon.

The Rathbone Sisters are preparing for a grand ball to be given by them on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14. The affair will be in the nature of a sheet and pillow case party. A banquet will also be a leading feature of the occasion.

The Ladies' society of St. Joseph's Catholic church spent a pleasant afternoon on Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. Lamphere.

R. E. Tuley, of Chicago, was in Grand Rapids a few days this week on business.

The state examinations have been in progress this week at the Central school and most of the pupils of the high school have taken them. It is the opinion of Professor Carroll that most of the pupils have passed very well.

The remains of Peter Kremer, an employe of H. F. Brown, of Swan River, who was killed on Saturday last, were shipped to his former home in Minneapolis for burial.

C. C. McCarthy went to Duluth on Wednesday on a business trip and incidentally to join the Elks on Thursday evening. He reports a good time.

On Monday afternoon at Justice Barnard's court, William Bennane was tried for having stolen $30 from George Roseman at the Gladstone hotel on Saturday night. Bennane pleaded guilty and was sentenced to sixty days in jail.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

This signature is on every bottle:—

Lea & Perrins

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York

The new lodge recently organized, the Red Men, has rented the Odd Fellows' hall for the winter, in which to hold their meetings, on Friday evenings. The lodge, although started up only three weeks ago, already has a membership of fifty-four.

Thomas H. Smith, of St. Paul, representing Drewery & Son, transacted business in town the early part of the week.

Will P. Nesbitt has been absent this week in the camps in this vicinity. Mr. Nesbitt is making the camps this winter with his team of St. Bernard dogs, which he purchased recently.

On Tuesday evening the ladies' societies of the various churches gave a union tea. The affair was well attended considering the inclement weather.

During the past week Itasca county has experienced such weather as makes the hearts of the lumbermen happy. It has been below zero for a week. The cold spell came just in time as several of our logging firms were about to close operations owing to the continued soft spell. Now there is demand for a good snow storm as the lumbermen report very little snow in the woods of Itasca county.

Thursday afternoon's train took the following well known citizens down to Duluth to join the Elks' order there: L. W. Huntley, Neal Hickey, S. J. Cabel, E. J. Farrell, Thomas C. Glover, G. R. McAllister, W. C. Tyndall, A. B. Claire, Walter Andrews, John Costello, I. D. Rasmussen, Fred Werden, Al Bishop and W. J. Kelly. The majority returned home Friday noon much elated over their good time in Duluth.

Rev. Father Gamache is absent this week in the camps of Itasca county on his annual tour to the lumber jacks.

Miss Gertrude Luther entertained about twenty of her little friends at a house party last Saturday afternoon.

D. M. Gunn returned Monday from a brief business trip to Minneapolis.

James Quigg, of Deer River, spent Sunday with friends in Grand Rapids.

George Booth, our local cigar manufacturer, spent the early part of the week taking orders in the camps.

Attorney C. L. Pratt, who has been on the sick list for the past six weeks, is again able to be up and about.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Claire made a short trip to Duluth this week, leaving on Sunday and returning on Tuesday.

Dr. Russell made a trip up to the Bali Club district the early part of the week.

D. W. Doran, of the lumber firm of Doran & Dewey, spent Sunday with his family in Grand Rapids.

R. O. Nelten, of Minneapolis, was in town several days this week.

Mrs. R. A. McGhee, Mrs. E. A. Zuver and children are visiting in Grand Rapids, the guests of Mrs. T. C. Glover.

John Chisholm was up from his camp on Swan River and spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Will Nesbitt is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Bert Munson, of Minneapolis, this week.

Mrs. Peter Johnson made a visit to her former home in Cass Lake, returning to Grand Rapids on Tuesday.

Charles H. Marr returned on Monday from a visit to his old home in Aitkin.

F. J. Stevens of the Magnet returned home yesterday from a week's business trip to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

A. H. Peters, of West Superior, has arrived in town to accept a position as head man with the R. Whitaker Tailoring company.

County Auditor Farrell returned yesterday from a few days' visit in Duluth and the Twin Cities

Joseph Dunning was in from his camp and spent Sunday with friends in Grand Rapids.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The house of George Winans at Boutenville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire in the absence of the parents, and four of Winans' children, whose ages ranged from 2 to 8 years, were burned to death.

The Roby Racing stables at Roby, Ind., were burned yesterday, entailing a loss of $50,000, including three valuable race horses belonging to the Thomas Costello stables.

Walter L. Farnsworth, alias Samuel Thomas, alias Charles H. Bradford, alias O. H. Bradlaw, who was arrested in Chicago in October on a charge of bigamy, made by Mrs. Carrie Pettinger, was given the extreme penalty of the law there yesterday. The sentence was a fine of $1000 with five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

After four days, a jury has been secured to try the celebrated Kehr murder case, at LaCrosse, Wis. Over 500 special venirmen were summoned and 300 examined before the jury was finally secured. John C. Miller, Richard Voss, William Trapp and Richard Klix are the defendants. They are charged with stabbing to death William Kehr in that city last August.

Timmy Ryan, of Syracuse, was given the decision over George Lawler, of Detroit, after thirteen rounds, yesterday afternoon at Hot Springs, Ark. Lawler was badly punished, though he had the advantage in weight and reach. Jim Jeffries acted as time keeper.

The Sioux City, Iowa, box mystery has been solved. The body, which was supposed to be that of a murdered man, was the body of a German tramp, who was fatally injured in Baltimore by being struck by a trolley car Dec. 29. The corpse was sent to Sioux City for medical purposes.

CABLE FLASHES.

Riccotti Garibaldi, at Rome, one of the sons of the famous Italian patriot, in consideration of the service rendered by England to the cause of Italian independence, has offered the British government to place a corps of Italian volunteers in South Africa.

The archbishop of Sweden, the Most Rev. Anton Swensen, who was believed to have recovered from appendicitis, is dead. He was born in 181[illegible].

CITY STEALS A MARCH.

Another Twist In the Milwaukee Street Car Snarl.

Madison, Feb. 3.—The city officials of Milwaukee sprang a new order in the now famous Milwaukee street railway 4-cent fare ordinance case in the supreme court yesterday.

Attorneys representing the city of Milwaukee obtained an alternative writ of mandamus commanding Judge Ludwig of the superior court of Milwaukee to dismiss the so-called Trentlage injunction suit or to show cause why such order should nat be entered. The date upon which the return should be made was not fixed at first, but it was understood between the parties that it should be the date of the next assignment.

The mandamus was secured on account of the substitution by Ludwig, of the Linden land company as plaintiff in the case, J. G. Trentlage, the original plaintiff, demanding that the action be dismissed. The Trentlage injunction restrained the street railway company from accepting the ordinance. The question of the jurisdiction of Judge Ludwig in the original injunction suit was argued.

LAWTON'S FUNERAL.

Washington, Feb 3.—After telegraphic correspondence with Mrs. Lawton, it has been finally arranged that the funeral services over the remains of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., shall be held in the Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian) in this city next Friday at 12 o'clock, and that the interment shall be in the National cemetery at Arlington. A telegram has been received from Gen. Shafter saying that the funeral party will reach here Thursday afternoon.

CONTRIBUTION SENT.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Hay has received the sum of $750, collected by the St. Louis Westliche Post and transmitted to the department of state by Mr. Pretorius to be used for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Boer soldiers. The secretary has forwarded the money and mails to Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria to be turned over to President Kruger. Mr. Pretorius' letter was also sent forward. The action of the state department, it is expected, applies only to contributions for charitable purposes.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave Gen. Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure al Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

TOURING A STAR

The Manager Tells Something Now About Steering a Professional Artist.

The Genius Who Could Not Sleep on a Crooked Railroad.

"There was a story in the Sun the other day about the launching of amateur musicians," said a New York manager, relates the New York Sun. "It was all true enough, but I'll tell you right here, that launching an amateur is easy compared with steering a professional musical artist with all sails set. I've done a good deal of both; and, while the financial risks may not be so great with a successful professional the wear and tear on a manager's temper is worth $10,000 a year. You see the amateur usually pins his faith to a manager and let's him run things. It's another story with the professional. He knows more than any living manager, and he thinks that the ordinary natural laws in regard to time and space and necessity don't apply to him at all. Someone said that all genius is a form of insanity and I believe it. Managing concert tours through the country is like running a traveling Bloomingdale asylum. If the artists don't end in an asylum the manager does. Of course there are exceptions to the rule. Some of the most charming men and women I have ever met were great musicians. In fact, the greater they are the less obstreperous they are. I don't pretend to know the physchological reason for that. Perhaps success smooths them the right way. They are as full of whims as ever, but less violent—sort of a mellow insanity you know.

"When I have to act as keeper of a foreign lion, give me one that can't roar in English. If a foreigner doesn't know anything of our language and customs, he is helpless, and has to depend upon his manager. That doesn't prevent his artistic temperament from turning itself loose occasionally and making things interesting for everyone concerned, but it gives the manager a weapon of self-defense and persuasion. A successful manager of musical stars must have unlimited tact, a genius for expedients, a silver tongue, absolute self-control, iron nerve and a capacity for collossal bullying, if it comes to that. The manager who gives in, is lost, but he wants to be very careful before he makes a stand that it is possible for things to go his way."

"I wish I had a record of the different situations in which I've had to call concerts off and refund money to the audiences. That would throw light on the eccentricities of genius. When I think of the apologies I've been forced to make to the public, it makes me break into a cold perspiration. Nothing short of inspiration pulled me through sometimes. There's one thing about an American audience though. It's the best natured lump of humanity on earth. I've tested it often enough to know. What will make an American audience simply angry would burn the building and raise a street riot anywhere else. Why, one time, I had Campanini and De Vere in a concert quartet up through New England. Things hadn't been going very well and the exchequer wasn't in a state to make me willing to see a full house lost. I had an Italian in charge of the luggage, and, naturally, he wasn't in the private car with us. We were billed for Springfield one night and I had advertised an act of 'Faust'—new scenery and gorgeous new costumes just from Paris. We came down from Western Massachusetts and our car was switched off from the Boston division to the through train. At Worcester we had to change again, and I strolled out to look for my Dago. No Dago; no luggage. The man had been fast asleep at the last change and he and our baggage were in Boston. I raved around and kept the telegraph wires hot until finally it was arranged that the luggage and the man should come through on the next train without checks. That would bring them in time for a late concert. To make a long story short, they never showed up until 12 o'clock that night. I was desperate. The house was all sold out and we wanted the money.

"'There's nothing for it,' I said to the quartet. 'You must sing.'

"'But eet ees impossible. We haf not ze costumes.'

"'Can't help it. Sing in evening dress.'

"Campanini ran his eyebrows into his hair, took hold of the corners of his tight sack coat and whirled around.

"'Eet is all I haf,' he said.

"'No evening clothes?'

"'Een my trunk.'

"'Well, you'll sing in those.'

"He absolutely wailed; 'No, nevaire!' he declared.

"'Yes, you will,' I said.

"Then I hunted up De Vere. She had on a shabby black skirt, low shoes, white stockings, and a loose sack under a sealskin coat. All her other clothes were with the luggage. She said 'nevaire!' too, but my blood was up. The big basso was the only one that had saved anything from the wreck. He had a frock coat that he could put on with his plaid trousers. I had a tussle, but I persuaded them that the concert must go on, if the audience would stay by us. After that I wiped my forehead and went out to tackle the public. I explained the situation. I assured them that personally I would prefer returning their money. Only consideration for them prevented my insisting. Campanini would sail for Europe immediately. This was probably their only chance to hear the greatest living tenor. Campanini had refused to sing, but I had pleaded with him; and, if the audience insisted, we would go on. The audience was good natured, as usual, and insisted.

"Oh, ye gods! I wish you could have seen that 'Faust' outfit, when the curtain went up. There wasn't any scenery; so the poor singers were just seated on chairs. Faust looked like a little German sausage in a checked cover; Marguerite showed white stockings and kept on her sealskin coat, because she couldn't show her waist, and Mephistopheles literally looked like the devil. The audience was deadly still for a moment, and I held my breath. Then there was a howl of laughter, and I knew it was all right. When the singers began to grow dramatic and settle down to conventional 'Faust,' it was enough to make a wooden Indian laugh. I wake up in the night sometimes, even yet, and chuckle over it. Campanini's pride was hurt. He cried, but the rest of the singers were blessed with an American sense of humor, and said if the audience could stand it, they could.

"I never put a concert through under circumstances more unpropitious than those, but there was another night of 'Faust' that was almost as bad. Campanini was the victim again. We were down South and Campanini had been having bronchitis, and the primo donna had been laid up with sore throat. We had been obliged to cancel five dates for full houses, and had reached the limit. Then Campanini sprained his ankle. I had gone on ahead, but received a telegram saying: 'Sprained ankle; can't sing.' I telegraphed, 'Meet me at Jacksonville.' The answer came 'Impossible.' I telegraphed again, 'Meet me whether possiole or not.' He met me, and I told him he must sing.

"'But I cannot step,' he said.

"'You'll have to sing some way or other,' I said.

"He turned to his wife. 'Ah' Eet has come,' he said, 'I haf often said it. He's gone in ze head, at last; ze pauvre Gottschalk.'

"I had my way about it in the end. I made another apology to the audience. Oh, those apologies! When I have nightmare, I am always apologizing to audiences that are not good natured. Campanini gave two acts of 'Faust,' on crutches. It was side splitting. Even Marguerite couldn't take him seriously, and nobody else tried to do it. He wasn't a bad fellow, poor Campanini. I've had stars who scratched and raved and hit. Yes, really. I've come out of an argument with my man of genius, looking as though I'd been through Donnybrook fair. That's fortunately, an exception though. Usually, I am busy defending my man from the minions of the law. Genius has such a propensity for raising rows. I started West with a great violinist, some time ago, and, for economical reasons, went over a road that is rather rough and full of curves. Every one on the train was sleeping peacefully, when there was a yell in the sleeping car. I recognized the voice and grabbed my clothes. The noise went on, increasing in volume and using German 'langwidge wich was forful.' Then I heard my name shrieked fortissimo at high C. I tmled into the aisle. So did every one else. There was my genius, sitting on the edge of his berth and letting off fire and smoke at the porter and two trainmen. When he saw me he seized me.

"'I cannot sleep.'

"'What's the matter?'

"'My brain ees mad.'

"'I believe you, but what's the special matter?'

"'I cannot stay een my bed.'

"'Why not?'

"'Ach Himmel—doze corners! I am broke in my back. I vill not it haf. You vill stop der engineman. He moost not around der corner go so. Go to him now. Say I haf it said.'

"I promised I'd go wrestle with the engineer; but I had a terrible time quieting the old man. Everybody thought he was a lunatic, and seemed relieved when I told them he was just a musician. The conductor wanted to put him off, but I promised I would sit up with him the rest of the night and see that he didn't break out again.

"You never can tell when a crank is going to break loose. I was going to 'Frisco with a very excitable pianist once, and he behaved like a cherub until the last afternoon we were to have reached 'Frisco, at 12 o'clock, but were four hours late. About 12:30 my man sat up very straight, took out his watch and looked at it. Then he began to talk, in a very deliberate, quiet way. I knew the symptoms and braced.

"'It is good weather,' he said, with a long pause between the words. 'There is no snow on the track. There is no excuse—and we are four hours late. A-a-a-h!' He was off. He raved at the road and the country and the conductor and the porter and me. The more we reasoned with him the wilder he got. He told me I must do something. He wouldn't stand it.

"'Poosh the train! poosh the train!' he screamed, and we all promised we'd push the train if he'd keep quiet. Just then a boy came through with a 'Frisco paper, and there was a big cut of my man on the first page. It saved us. He quieted down like a lamb—was as pleased as Punch, called the porter his dear friend, and embraced the conductor, said I was 'the pearl among managers' and his heart's solace.

"Another of my men raised Cain on the way to 'Frisco. The prairie got on his nerves, and he insisted upon my doing away with it. From the time he landed in this country he kept longing for a sight of Niagara and the prairies and the Indians. He saw all three and he liked the falls and the Indians, but about two days of the prairie finished him. He went to pieces completely. He kept groaning, 'It's enough to make a man cut his throat!' and I wouldn't have been surprised to have had a pianist with a severed jugular vein left on my hands. I couldn't do a thing to quiet him. They always hate the long ride to 'Frisco. They aren't used to such distances, and they loathe the things to eat. That's always the moan of our foreigners. They can't eat American cooking. In the cities we can always get French cooking for them, but in small towns and on the road that is impossible. A good many of them cook all sorts of messes in their own rooms. It's a funny thing, though, that they all seem to take to American pie. Americans aren't alone in their liking for pie. I couldn't be hired to eat the stuff; but nine-tenths of my foreign stars revel in it. We have to get out at every station and buy pie, just as in Germany everyone jumps out and drinks beer.

"One used to have queer experiences in Western concert tours; but everything is very conventional out there now, and the hotels and opera houses in all towns of any size are very fair. The funniest Western stand I ever made was in Austin, Nev. I was with Mme. Emma Nevada, and Austin was her native town. Mr. Mackay had found her, up there in the mountains, and had sent her abroad for a musical education. She succeeded, made a name for herself in Europe, and Austin was bursting with pride. She came back to America, sang in the East, with great success, but didn't go West. The Austin people didn't like that, it seems—said she was stuck up and had forgotten her old friends. Nevada heard about this feeling, and one day she came to me. We were in Chicago, and she was to go back to Europe almost immediately.

"'I want to give a concert in Austin, Nev.,' she said.

"I almost fell out of my chair. 'It isn't possible,' I gasped.

"'I'll make it possible.'

"'The expense would be enormous. We could never stand it.'

"'I don't ask you to stand it. I will pay everything—any amount—only take me there. They say I am ashamed of them. I will show them.'

"Well, she got her way. I thought it was sheer lunacy; but Nevada was willing to pay the bills, so we went. We had to leave our private car several hundred miles from Austin and take common coaches on a narrow-gauge road that climbed over the mountains and walked with its head down like a fly. About four or five stations before we struck Austin people began to board the train.

"'Did Emma come?' they'd ask the conductor, and he'd point out our crowd. They would go back and tell the people on the platform, and everybody would howl for Emma until Nevada would go out and talk to them and shake hands with everybody she didn't kiss. A good share of the crowd went to Austin with us, but it wasn't anything to the crowd that met us at the station. Everybody in the town and all the country round had turned out, and they were the queerest crowd I ever saw. Miners and cowboys and Indians and ordinary conventional people, all shaken up together, and all wild with excitement. By that time I was glad we had come. I was having the time of my life—at somebody else's expense. Talk about enthusiasm! I never knew what it was before, and I never heard anything like the shout that went up when that young woman stepped off the car. Everybody yelled her name and cheered and cheered, and she stood and threw kisses and laughed and cried. There wasn't any fake about it. I wouldn't have believed there could be so much genuine feeling anywhere in the world—it gave me, a well-seasoned manager, a brand new thrill up and down my back.

"There was only one carriage in Austin then; and we had to drive quite a distance to the town. Nevada and I had the carriage, and the rest of the com-manufactures than those of any proceed-pany went along in big wagons. Then came the crowd on horseback, in wagons and on foot. We drove along a ticklish mountain road at a gallop, and every little distance along the way there were bonfires burning. Say, it was great. Nevada didn't get any rest before evening. The crowd wanted her and it would have her. She must have kissed all the children in Austin and a good percentage of the grown people; and, by Joe, she acted as if she liked it. I had thought I knew her; but she was a different woman up there in the mountains. We gave the concert in the church. The minister and I, wuth the assistance of the whole population, numbered the seats and made out tickets. Tickets sold at $2, but the house wouldn't begin to hold the crowd, and almost any old price was offered for seats. When the doors opened there was a stampede. There were fifty men in the crowd to every woman. Most of them kept on big felt hats and wore their trousers tucked into high boots. They didn't pay any attention to the aisles—just walked the high-backed seats. I stood in the pulpit and it was funny to see that mob playing leap frog over the seats and making for front pews, regardless of the numbers on their tickets.

"Nevada had some of her swellest clothes with her, and came out blazing with jewels and wearing a Paris gown that had cost her $2000. I never expect to hear anything again like the greeting they gave her; and I know she'll never again sing as she did that night—she sang and sang, until her voice literally gave out and the crowd saw that she couldn't keep it up any longer. Then they cheered and started for the stage in a bunch. Nevada spread out her hands and told them that if they'd wait until she went and put on a heavier, high-necked gown, she'd come back and kiss them all and give everyone of them a piece of her wedding cake. She had just married Dr. Palmer, and she had packed a trunk full of wedding cake to take to Austin. She ran off to the dressing room and in a little while came back in a dark gown. We brought the cake in in big pans, and she fulfilled both her promises. The crowd was wild with delight and would have whooped it up all night if their Emma hadn't told them she was worn out.

"The next morning the whole town turned out to take us to the station, and 'though that was fifteen years ago, I believe the mountains must be echoing yet with their 'Good-by, Emma!' Nevada said she wouldn't have missed that visit for all the money she would make that season, and it was, by long odds, the most entertaining experience I've had in my career as a manager."

After Half a Century

How Mrs Jewett was Cured after 50 Years of suffering.

The Metuchen Inquirer, Metuchen, N. J.

Mrs. J. E. Jewett.

The following statement is made by the wife of Mr. J. E. Jewett, the well known religious publisher of 77 Bible House, New York City. Mr. Jewett's pretty suburban home is at Metuchen, N. J., and Mrs. Jewett is a member of the First Reformed Church of Metuchen, and is highly esteemed in the community. She says:

"I was taken with Rheumatism when I was twenty years old, and endured awful suffering from the disease for nearly fifty years. During that time I was treated by regular physicians, and consulted the best specialists in New York and Philadelphia, but found no permanent relief. The pain was all in my knee joints, and was at times almost unbearable. I was unable to go out of doors, and could only hobble about the house with a cane. I finally bought some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and before I had used the first box I noticed an improvement. After I had taken two boxes I could walk without a cane, and went out of doors freely. Well, I continued using the pills and by the time I had taken thirty-six boxes I was entirely well, and suffered no pain at all. (Signed) MRS. J. E. JEWETT."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People expel impurities from the blood, and supply the material for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues. It has performed hundreds of almost miraculous cures in severe cases of Rheumatism, many times after doctors had given up hope.

Look for this trade mark on every package.

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2.50.

DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.

The Iron Ore Output

Reports From All the Producing Mines In Lake Superior Region---The Mesaba Range Leads In Tonnage.

Cleveland, Feb. 3.—The Iron Trade Review says: Direct reports from all the producing iron mines in the Lake Superior region make it possible to present complete statistics of the shipments of ore, mine by mine, in the year 1899. In but one year in the history of the region were more mines active than in the past year. In 1890, there were 96 producers as against 95 last year. The Mesaba range is by far in the lead in tonnage; it is also the leader in number of properties worked, shipping from 27 mines. The Menominee range had 26 active, the Gogebic range 20, the Marquette range 17, and the Vermilion range, 5. Reckoning strictly by mines, the number operated in 1899 exceeds greatly that of 1890, for in several instances but one return is now made for properties operated by one interest, whereas each mine was returned separately in 1890. This is instanced in the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company, the Penn Iron company, Lake Superior group on the Mesaba range and others.

MARQUETTE RANGE.

Mine—	Gross Tons.
Cambria	124,930
Champion	215,074
Cleveland-Cliffs	1,011,048
Imperial	23 235
Jackson	88,230
Lake Angeline	464,988
Lake Superior	682,595
Lillie	196,200
Negaunee	195,573
New York	6,612
Princeton	55,802
Queen	342,978
Republic	137,085
Richmond	4,613
Starwest	6,716
Volunteer	29,938
Winthrop	171,318
Total	3,757,010

MENOMINEE RANGE.

Antoine	93,025
Aragon	337,897
Bristol	80,915
Chapin	940,513
Commonwealth	117,255
Columbia	126,290
Crystal Falls	147,316
Cuff	20,210
Cundy	100,902
Dober	10,980
Dunn	7,458
Florence	74,235
Great Western	43,316
Hemlock	110,269
Hillton	3,496
Keel Ridge	4,930
Lincoln	43,622
Lamont	67,652
Loretto	64,824
Mansfield	86,607
Millie	15,194
Penn Iron Mfg Co.	229,615
Pewabik	530,124
Quinnesec	11,050
Riveton	2,262
Sheridan	31,101
Total	3,301,652

GOGEBIC RANGE.

Ada	7 977
Ashland	151,615
Atlantic	19,964
Aurora	170,369
Brotherton	78,858
Cary	62,521
Colby	193,289
Comet	332
Iron Belt	105,931
Mikado	10,324
Minnewawa	1,255
Montreal	153,367
New Davis	5,029
Newport	263,859
Norrie	714,939
Pabst	263,859
Palms	154,705
Shores	11,849
Sunday Lake	12,526
Tilden	500,834
Total	2,795,856

VERMILION RANGE.

Chandler	898,359
Minnesota	457,732
Pioneer	329,897
Savoy	86,191
Zenith	79,323
Total	1,771,502

MESABA RANGE.

Adams	720,471
Auburn	385,992
Biwabik	553,836
Canton	99,498
Cincinnati	246
Cloquet	1,621
Commodore	152,917
Day	1,975
Duluth	165,435
Elba	9,547
Fayal	1,072,257
Franklin	60,004
Genoa	276,539
Hale	18,807
Kanawha	14,963
Lake Superior	154,326
Mahoning	750,341
Malta	28,615
Mountain Iron	1,137,970
Ohio	293,641
Penobscot	85,619
Pillsbury	106,487
Roberts	57,847
Sellers	174,597
Sauntry	53,001
Sparta	237,143
Williams	12,357
Total	6,626,384
Total all ranges	18,251,804

Adding in the production for 1899, the grand total from all ranges since the first shipments from the Marquette range forty-four years ago, is now 152,359,531 tons. It is significant that the past four years' shipments, namely, those of 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 are equal to more than half the output of the preceding forty years, being about 52,000,000 tons, against about 100,000,000 tons in the years 1855 to 1895 inclusive. It is entirely probable that the next five years' output will equal that of the first forty.

In the table below are given shipments by ranges and by ports, with all rail ore added. It will be noticed that the increase over 1898 is smallest in the case of the Gogebic range. In 1898 for the first time in twelve years the Menominee range exceeded it, and the lead was increased in 1899. It is evident that the Gogebic is least able of the older ranges to respond to the rapidly increasing call for ore:

SHIPMENTS OF RANGES.

Range	1897 Gross Tons.	1898 Gross Tons.	1899 Gross Tons.
Marquette	2,715,035	3,125,039	3,757,010
Menominee	1,937,013	2,522,265	3,301,052
Gogebic	2,258,236	2,498,461	2,795,856
Vermilion	1,278,481	1,265,142	1,771,502
Mesaba	4,280,873	4,613,766	6,626,384
Total	12,469,638	14,024,673	18,251,804

SHIPMENTS BY PORTS AND ALL RAIL.

	1897 Gross Tons.	1898 Gross Tons.	1899 Gross Tons.
Escanaba	2,302,121	2,803,513	3,720,218
Marquette	1,945,519	2,245,965	2,733,596
Ashland	2,067,637	2,391,088	2,703,447
Two Harbors	2,651,465	2,693,245	3,973,733
Gladstone	341,014	335,956	381,457
Superior	531,825	550,403	878,942
Duluth	2,376,064	2,635,262	3,569,965
All rail	253,993	369,241	350,146
Total	12,469,638	14,024,673	18,251,804

The all rail shipments for 1899, contrary to the general expectation, prove to be less than those for 1898.

SALES OF IRON ORE.

Bulk of Increase This Year Will Come From Mesaba.

Cleveland, Feb. 3.—The Iron Trade Review says: Further sales of comparatively small lots of ore of 1900 production have been made in the past week and there is better assurance with each week that the output of this year will all be needed—that of old range Bessemer ores in particular. Dock stocks of unsold ore are now down to the smallest proportions in years—200,000 tons being shown by the statistics of the first of the present month. The completed statistics of Lake Superior iron ore shipments in 1899 show a total of 18,251,804 gross tons. The bulk of the inrease this year, it is expected, will come from the Mesaba range, which, if furnaces will increase their percentage of its ores, to say, 40, might ship 8,000,000 out of 20,000,000 tons in 1900.

THE GALLANT MEMBER.

A Congressman Who Was Caught Through His Egotism.

A certain member of congress from one of the Southern states is noted for his gallantries. On the day he speaks the galleries are filled with an admiring feminine throng, and many an eye turns to watch his graceful figure, garbed in latest style, the coat adorned with an enormous white boutonniere. A prominent official living in Connecticut avenue owns a beautiful but pestiferous parrot, the pride and joy of the household and an insufferable nuisance to the neighbors. The petted bird has been known to stop the cars as they sped past by imitating the peculiar whistle employed for that purpose, to jeer at venerable members as they pass by, and to call the belles of society pet names, but its popularity with its owner is not diminished, and it occupies a place of honor at one of the front windows.

On New Year's day the member of congress noted for his gallantries was speeding along Connecticut avenue on his way from the executive mansion to the house of a fashionable woman in the West End, when suddenly a voice arrested him, says the New York Tribune.

"You dear man," it said, "come in for a moment, do now."

Mr. X—— smiled to himself and looked about to see who was holding out this alluring invitation. No one was visible; the voice continued to urge.

"Oh, come in, won't you? Do now, Come in, come in."

Mr. X—— started in the direction whence the sound came.

"Rubber, rubber, rubber," screamed the voice of the pet parrot, and "rubber, rubber, rubber" was yelled after the much chagrined M. C. as he hurried on his way.

Independent folks find comfort in an Independent newspaper like The Evening Herald.

This is the only genuine kind

Any other kind is Not Genuine.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Purely Vegetable.

Genuine must bear signature

Brent Good

Say "CARTER'S" twice—and be sure they are "CARTER'S."

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Books and Magazines.

"Mythology for Moderns," which the author, James S. Metcalfe, of Life, calls "An Up-to-Date Text Book for Up-to-Date Students," provides more amusement than instruction. He seems to appreciate the humorous side of the religious myths of the Greeks and the Romans and jumbles them up with modern applications and allusions in a way calculated to provoke laughter rather than convey very deep learning in mythology. At the same time the tales adhere closely to the original versions, and their fun and satire make them agreeable reading. The illustrations, by a notable list of artists, including Charles Dana Gibson and Oliver Herford, are drawn in close sympathy with the text, and are both clever and funny. Mr. Atwood's pseudo-classical panels—two of which decorate the binding—are most appropriate. New York: Life Publishing company; $1.

* * *

Hon. John W, Boodkwalter's "Siberia and Central Asia" has gone into a second edition and it is announced that an edition has been sold for publication in Great Britain as well. It will be interesting to note whether Russia will take advantage of England's troubles in the Transvaal to carry out the predictions that Mr. Bookwalter makes for her in this book.

* * *

The American Book company, which publishes books prepared by authors from all sections of the United States, has issued the "Natural Series" in geography, consisting of an elementary and an advanced book. The authors of these volumes are Jacques W. Redway, F. R. G. S., and Russell Hinman, author of the electric physical geography. The Herald has received a copy of the advanced book, and it certainly shows in a striking manner the advancement that has been made in the teaching and study of this subject. A special feature of the book is its treatment of the earth as the home of man. The natural features are studied from the standpoint of human interest, and it is shown how man has taken advantage of nature, what railways, water communications, etc., have done to connect the individual and nation with the rest of the world. As an educational work it must be placed in the front rank.

* * *

"Coontown's 400" is title of a collection of thirty humorous negro sketches by E. W. Kemble, whose pictures in Life have contributed not a little to the gayety of the nation. Kemble seems to have the knack of depicting darkey life in its happiest phases. His pictures are what would have been called, before the phrase became trite, "speaking likenesses." The pictures in this collection illustrate the varying phases of negro aspiration and are explained in bits of dialogue which appear opposite the picture pages. If the dialect were as good as the pictures are true to life the compilation would be without blemish. The conceit is dedicated to "The Lambs" of New York, "The Bohemians" of San Francisco and "The Savages" of London, three societies of actors and artists with which Mr. Kemble is affiliated. The portfolio is published by the Life Publishing company, New York. $2.

* * *

Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, have recently issued "an atlas of two wars"—a new edition containing large scale detailed maps of the scenes of trouble in South Africa and Luzon. To all who take an interest in locating the places mentioned in the dispatches from the seat of war and in following the progress of the conflict, these maps will be of great value.

* * *

Pearson's Magazine for February devotes a considerable amount of space to articles dealing with interesting phases of the South African war. "The Cycle in War," by Herbert Hamilton, describes the various types of bicycles employed by the different armies of the world, with special reference to the use of the cycle in the Transvaal by the British and the Boers. The article is finely illustrated with photographs. "A British Army Corps at the Front," by Maj. Arthur Griffiths, illustrated with photographs and diagrams, describes in a clear and concise manner the way in which an army corps is put into the field and how it moves into action. "The Red Cross on the Battlefield," by Marcus Tindal, gives a full account of how the sick and injured are attended on the battlefields of South Africa.

* * *

"Gen. Grant's Administration, from the Standpoint of a Member of His Cabinet," is a contribution in McClure's Magazine for February that affords much new light on a number of interesting figures and questions in recent political history. It is another chapter from the personal recollections of the Hon. George S. Boutwell. Walter Wellman relates the story of some of his hard experiences and strange adventures in the course of his last year's Arctic expedition. Mr. Wellman did not reach the Pole, but he made important Arctic discoveries, and his expedition had a different experience in many important respects from any of its predecessors.

* * *

In the February number of Appletons' Popular Science Monthly Professor John Trowbridge of Harvard university sounds a much-needed warning against the "South Sea Bubbles in Science" which have been so numerous and disastrous during recent years. The Keeley motor, gold from sea water, energy from nothing, and many other of the absurd propositions which have recently been used to rob the public, are moralized upon. Charles Augustus Briggs, a professor in the Union Theology seminary, whose recent expulsion from the Presbyterian and immediate entrance into the Episcopal church attracted much attention, contributes a very timely and peculiarly appropriate article under the title "Is the Christian Religion Declining?" He points out that the answer will depend upon the point of view, but in his opinion it is advancing instead of declining.

* * *

There is much of sound, practical sense in Hetty Green's discussion of "The Benefits of a Business Training for Women," which appears in the February Woman's Home Companion. Speaking from her wide experience as a woman of affairs, she contends that "it is sheer nonsense to believe for a woman to get a business training is to crush all poetry out of her life; rather it is but one more accomplishment added to the list which a young woman of today is expected to acquire." In the same spirit of advancement Waldon Fawcett sets forth the advantages women may derive from the automobile. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the latest successor of Henry Ward Beecher, makes a plea for the revival of beauty in social and family life.

* * *

Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, opens the February Atlantic with a striking and valuable article upon the library, sketching its history, its strength and weakness, and showing what it needs to make it truly national and effective. Incidentally, its deficiencies and its neglect by congress are shown in strong contrast with the munificent and public-spirited treatment of the British museum by the English parliament. James Ford Rhodes contributes his recent address on "History," in which he points out that the great classical writers, Herodotus, Thucydides and Tacitus, have never been equaled by modern writers, with the possible exception of Gibbon. He analyzes skillfully and clearly the elements of their greatness, and indicates the methods that our writers should adopt if they would seek to acquire the secret of that power.

* * *

The last of the "body" articles in the February Century is the one that will doubtless attract the most attention. This is the first installment of hitherto unpublished extracts from the private diary of Dr. B. E. O'Meara, Napoleon Bonaparte's physician at St. Helena. The original manuscript of this journal, in eighteen little volumes, has come into the possession of the Century company, and is found to afford a surprisingly large amount of new material in the way of conversations with the exiled emperor. These "Talks With Napoleon" will form an important feature of the Century during the year 1900. The editor has evidently had in mind the multitude of visitors to the French exposition in organizing the series on "Paris of Today," by Richard Whiteing, author of "No. 5 John Street" and "The Island." The first of these papers, "Paris Revisited," appears in this number. Mr. Whiteing, who knows his Paris as few Englishmen know it, takes a bird's-eye view of the city from the Eiffel tower; but his comments and criticisms on the people and their governmental machine are at least as piquant as his descriptive passages. The French illustrator Castaigne provides a running pictorial comment on the text.

* * *

The February number of Everybody's Magazine is filled with that enjoyable combination of amusing and profitable reading for which the publication is already well-known. The "Simple Explanation" for the month is on the subject of trolley cars, and the writer explains in a remarkably clear and graphic manner just how electricity is generated and how it runs the car. For a purely scientific subject it has been treated with astonishing simplicity and brevity, and no one can read the article without interest and profit. A leading article on "Armies that Do Not Mean to Fight" is very good reading indeed, and a fully illustrated account of the ravages of a typhoon in the Philippines gives a vivid idea of the power of these periodic storms in our new possessions.

* * *

Scribner's Magazine for February has for its frontispiece a portrait of Donald G. Mitchell, recently drawn from life by A. I. Keller. This is printed in tints, and is a striking likeness of the venerable author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." It is accompanied with an article on "The Master of Edgewood," by Arthur Reed Kimball, who writes on that gracious and personal side of Mr. Mitchell's long literary career which is associated with his farm and his friends. "The Opening Period of the Boer War" is brilliantly described by H. J. Whigham (who made his reputation as a correspondent in the Spanish war). He is accompanying the Modder river column, and describes the movement of troops from Cape Town to the front. His own photographs give a realistic picture of the actual conditions encountered by the troops. Future articles will follow this exciting campaign. Theodore Roosevelt's second chapter on the career of Cromwell deals with the "Long Parliament and the Civil War."

* * *

In Collier's Weekly for Jan. 27 Julian Ralph, special correspondent with the British army, has a graphic account of how the Modder river battle was fought. Mr. Ralph witnessed the battle. According to his view, it is an open question whether the Boers were victorious in this engagement as they claim. Ralph says the battle was really won by Methuen. The article is illustrated by innumerable photographs from the front, showing the movements of the troops, scenes of battle and actual engagemets. In the same number Capt. Carter of the United States army tells the story of how Lawton captured Geronimo; the story is illustrated by photographs of the Apache chief and Capt. Lawton as he was in 1886, at the time of the Indian war and a photograph of the general, taken in the Philippines just before he was killed.

* * *

Among the notable features of the Argonaut for Jan. 29 are: "The Salting of the Esperanza," a story of Mexican mining experiences, by G. Cunyngham Terry; "Franco-American Restaurants," a letter from New Orleans describing noted eatig houses of the past and present in the Southern city, by Jerome A. Hart; "Filipino Myths and Miracles," a review of Charles M. Skinner's recent volume on "Legends of Our New Possessions," with several extracts; and a breezy letter from New York with the latest gossip of the metropolis.

* * *

Harper's Weekly for Jan. 27 is an issue of unusual interest. The leading article, "Is the British Empire in Peril?" is by John W. Russell, who has made a deep and exhaustive study of the more or less vexatious problems now confronting the English people. Mr. Russell reaches conclusions which are reassuring to those who have feared a possible "Break-up in Britain." His article is forcibly presented, and in a style which is at once convincing and picturesque. The paper is profusely illustrated with suggestive cartoon comments by W. A. Rogers, whose services now belong exclusively to Harper's Weekly. The number is also rich in interesting pictorial treatment of the war in the Transvaal.

* * *

One of Holland's most distinguished men, Lieut. Gen. Den Beer Poortugael, discusses "The Relation of England to the Transvaal" in the February Forum. It is a very able article, and in it the author clearly demonstrates that Great Britain is not a protector of the Transvaal that such a privilege or power, which includes many rights and duties, canot be exercised by any state, unless it be distinctly and formally pronounced and admitted by treaty. The idea or principle of protector is not to be found in any treaty between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Gen. Poortugael thinks that the present South African war in which England is engaged is the beginning of her decay and end.

* * *

The topics editorially treated in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for February are the Nicaragua canal proposition now before congress, the Canadian and Erie canal projects, underground transit in New York and elsewhere, the currency and business situation, the treasury and the banks, the popular election of senators, Mr. Beveridge's speech in the senate on the Philippine question, our tariff policy in Perto Rico and Cuba, the meaning of "neutrality" in the Boer war, and the strength and weakness of the Boer position.

* * *

In the Self Culture Magazine for February, the illustrated articles, with their usual wealth of fine half tone pictures, describe and depict "The Manufacture of American Tea," "Scenes in the Philippines," "Amalfi and Its Strange Disaster," "'Tess,' and Educated Chimpanzee," "The Man Who Wrote 'David Harum,'" and "Our Cattle Industry." Other papers treat of "Mary, the Mother of Washington," "The Race Supremacy in Africa," "Uncle Sam as a Builder" and "The True Glory of Nations." Appropriate to the season is an article on "The Festival of St. Valentine," describing its origin and its ancient and modern customs.

* * *

Louis Zangwill's complete novel in the February number of the 'New Lippincott," entitled 'The Siren From Bath," is a refreshing antidote to the colonial romance which has been so popular for some time past. Modernity, however, is not by any means the only merit in Mr. Zangwill's half-humorous, half-pathetic tale of English life. In it, a stilted, would-be schoolmaster gets entangled in the charms of a Siren, whose heartless conduct leads him into truer pathways of love. A strong appeal to one's sympathies is contained in the second Mormon story in Mrs. J. K. Hudson's series, begun in the January number. A Stake of Zion in the Wilderness" is about the courageous struggles of a Mormon wife—New England born—against advice of Brigham Young, to her husband, to "Go home and read the Word and get thee another wife, or more than one, before I come again." The inevitable hour had come. Her firmness was heavily punished.

* * *

With the Easter season in the near future, the American Queen for February is resplendent with a strong and attractive fashion issue. The illustrations, from which paper patterns are supplied, some thirty-five in number, are from the gifted pen of Alice May Gillam, and are the best fashion plates to be found anywhere. All the costumes are fully described and suggestions and advice on dress are offered by Rose Wagner. The Paris fashions are copies of gowns from Worth.

* * *

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for February numbers among its literary contributors such celebrities as Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Bret Harte, M. E. M. Davis, Egerton Castle, Jeanette Walworth, Anna Randall Diehl, Jennie Betts Hartswick, Harold Bolce, Mabry-De Zapp, ad ex-Superintendent R. C. Jackson of the railway mail service. All these writers are interesting in their respective lines, and the pictorial illustrations accompanying their articles and stories in this number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly are even more profuse and elegant than usual.

* * *

Slumming as a fad is dangerous and unprofitable, decides Mrs. Ballington Booth after a long experience in battling with poverty and vice in the slums of the great cities, which is summarized in an intereitsng article in the February Ladies' Home Journal. In the same magazine an American mother writes on "Have Women Robbed Men of Their Religion?" and Ian Maclaren on "The Pew and the Man in It." Franklin Fyles' article is on "The First Night of a Play," Mrs. Burton Kingland's on "The Correct Wedding of Today," and Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, describes "What it Means to be a Librarian."

* * *

Professor Charles H. Levermore's wise and scholarly estimate of "Thomas Hutchinson, Tory Governor of Massachusetts," contributed to the New England Magazine for February, shows the governor to have been a man whose sterling worth can be better appreciated since time has softened many of our prejudices. "The unqualified anathema which once enveloped the loyalists in execration as traitors, renegades and dastards," says Professor Levermore, "is now changing to a respectful consideration of the reasons for their position. Perhaps the events in our history between the years 1861 and 1865 have cast a new light upon the terms 'loyalist' and 'rebel.'" Several portraits of the governor still exist and are reproduced in connection with the article, and the illustrations also include views of the governor's old home, still standing in Milton. Warren F. Kellogg, 5 Park square, Boston, Mass.

* * *

Classified, the list of eminent men and women who will write for the Youth's Companion during 1900 is found to embrace heads of the national government; statesmen prominent in congress, parliament and the diplomatic service; leading educators; popular composers and singers; heroes of the army and navy; celebrated naturalists and other men of science; travelers and explorers, and a chosen group of the most famous story-writers. In travel, the reader will be taken through picturesque scenes and thrilling adventures from Palestine to the Philippines, from Cuba to Russia, from Mexico to Madrid, and from the Highlands of Scotland to the heart of Africa: the latest wonders of science are to be described for him by the highest authorities; pictures are to be given of the ceremonies and pomp of European courts, and of the characteristics of their rulers, as well as pictures of home life in various countries, from New England to the Holy Land; biography flows from fresh sources and through illuminative annecdotes of illustrious characters, and the problems that attend the pursuits of ambitious youth are to be discussed on the moral side by eminent divines and on the practical side by eminent financiers. Illustrated announcement number, containing a full prospectus of the volume for 1900, will be sent free to any address. The Youth's Companion, 203 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.

* * *

The Successful American, containing up-to-date biographical sketches of prominent men now in the public eye, with excellent half-tone engravings and snappy editorial paragraphs, has made its initial appearance. This magazine will be conducted on Twentieth Century ideas, and will be new, novel and original. The publishers and writers are all prominent newspaper men, who have thrown all their energy and ability into the work, to make it meet the standard of their expectations and become a permanent institution. Press Biographical company, 13-21 Park row, New York.

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A TELL-TALE CAMERA.

It Gets In Its Work With Disastrous Results.

De Soto, Mo., Feb. 3.—A huge scandal has made its appearance among the ranks of the 400 of Jefferson county's capital. The sale of a dead man's effects revealed the secret in all its hideousness and exposed the fact that a number of young girls and young matrons had been posing in the altogether before a negro photographer. As a result, one engagement had been broken and the weeping girl forced into exile after confessing her offense, while fathers, brothers and sweethearts are mad with rage because the man responsible for all this is dead, having been killed two months ago by a party of young men, among them a brother of one of his victims.

George Travis, a half-breed negro photographer of magnificent physique and 28 years of age, came here a short time ago, where he opened a studio and soon became quite the fad. But the pictures were not all taken in his studio. That was a blind. He used to visit the fashionable homes; and in many instances succeeded in inducing young girls and matrons to pose in the nude or partially disrobed.

These facts became public when his effects were sold by the public administrator. A couple of amateur photographers bought the outfit of his gallery and developed a number of negatives.

To their astonishment they proved to be pictures of well-known young women in the altogether.

The gem of the collection was a bathing scene on Big river, fourteen miles west. The figures are easily recognizable, and the names of four of De Soto's exclusive set are upon the lips of the young men of the town. The figures were partially disrobed. All of the other photographs are of single subjects in various stages of nudity, and were taken with indoor exposures, and all are easily recognized. One of these fell into the hands of a well-know young lawyer, who, to his horror, found it to be that of his fiance. He took the picture to Mrs. Lottie Pratte, a society leader, at whose house the young woman was a guest. When confronted with the proof, she tearfully confessed, and said nearly all the girls had been photographed by Travis. Mrs. Pratte advised her to leave the city, which she has done, and the lawyer mourns a lost ideal.

It is claimed by the young women who posed that they were hypnotized by Travis, and had to do as he willed.

Every effort is being made to gather in the photographs and plates, but they have been scattered broadcast, and it will be the work of months to get them all, if it is ever done. Mrs. Pratte has succeeeded in destroying a number, and in a published card warns those possessing any of the photographs against exhibiting them, demanding that they be destroyed. The bathers, and one of a social favorite, which is in the altogether, are possessed by a couple of railroad men, who decline to surrender them.

The Women's Christian Temperance union is bending every effort to supress the photographs.

It is feared that others besides Travis will meet their death as a result of the expose.

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YOUNG MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or any trouble with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, can here find safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. Cure guaranteed.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakness of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear and the color be found of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark, torbid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

LADIES!—Married or single are guaranteed SAFE AND SURE RELIEF for all troubles peculiar to their sex, no matter from what cause. Office private; no exposure. Consultation free. If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous. Medicine sent anywhere by mail or express. Write for question list. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 12 m.

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Is a question often asked by our customers who are using one kind but not the other. Here it is: The Pale Bohemian is a mild tonic with the aroma of hops predominating. Bavarian is rich and malty, slightly heavier and not so bitter. Both are sold at the same price.

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